Project Final Narrative Report

Project: Flood Humanitarian Response in affected districts of Pakistan- Rajanpur

Project Code: Pak-1129

Report Period: 1-10-2022- 31-10-2022(1 month)

Province & Country- Punjab, Pakistan

Farmers Development Organization

Date of report submission: 24/11/2022

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ACRONYMS (please give abbreviation used below in the report here)	
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FDO	Farmers Development Organization
IEC	Inforamtion Education & Communication
NFI	Non-Food items
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
HHs	Households
CRM	Complaint Redressal Mechanism

1. SUMMARY

Type of Emergency response	Nutrition, Shelter , Health and Hygiene
Response sector	DRR
Project #	PAK 1129
Project title	Provision of Relief to Flood Affectees of Rajanpur
Project approved budget (euro/PKR)	25,000.00 EURO
Implementing Partner name	Farmers Development Organization (FDO)
Report submitted by (name, designation, email and cell/phone #	Rabia Bukhari MEAL Coordinator Cell # 0303-8410978 Email: rabia@fdopk.org
Date report submitted	10-01-2022

Project location (names)	Union Councils[1]	Tehsil	District	Province
	Harrand	Jampur	Rajanpur	Punjab

Project duration	Months	Start Data	End Date	CE/NCE status (Y/N)	New end date (if CE/NCE)
	01	01/10/2022	31/10/2022		31/10/2022

Output Statement	Indicators Progress[2] (as per proposal) Title of agreed indicator(s) as per approved proposal	Targets[3]	Baseline[4] (if applicable)	Achieved
1- Flood affected households/families are protected and met their immediate emergency NFI needs, food & nutritional needs	1.1-150 participants (Male, Female, TG, PWD) identified/verified and selected through SM modalities	150	N/A	150
	1.2-Getting through 150 identified participants from NACTA verification and BISP database	150	N/A	150
	1.3- Provision of 150 NFI Kits and cash grants for Food assistance to 150 finalized HHs	150	N/A	150
2- Flood affected communities are given awareness on Hygiene	2.1- Designing of IEC material on Hygiene promotion, Use of Safe drinking water during	4 types of messages	N/A	4 types of messages

[1] Please give villages details as annexure
[2] Source project end line values/data
[3] Proposed targets as per proposal
[4] Baseline value for each indicator

promotion, Use of Safe drinking water during floods and other flood precautionary measures	floods and other flood precautionary measures			
	2.2- Distribution of 4 types of messages in the community	4 Types of messages	N/A	4 Types of messages

Targeted Vs Reached House Hold/Families[5]						
No. of House hold/Families	Targeted			Reached		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Xxx	121	29	150	121	29	150

Participants HH/family detail						
Age (year) wise	Targeted (if applicable)			Reached		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 5	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-17	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-49	74	15	89	74	15	89
50 &Above	47	14	61	47	14	61
Total	121	29	150	121	29	150

1.1 Background of Project Holder

Farmers Development Organization (FDO) was established in 1996 as a non-profit and non-governmental public interest organization. It was registered in May, 1998 with Social Welfare Department under "Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies, Registration & Control Ordinance 1961

In 2014 FDO Converted into a Not for Profit Company under section 42 companies Act 2017 (Formerly Companies ordinance 1984)

FDO is working across provinces through participatory principles, benefitting hundreds of peasants, women, and general communities in the fields of Livelihood, Institutional Development, Emergency Relief, and Community Physical Infrastructure, preventing gender-based violence, and promoting access to justice. The organization has a successful history in designing projects, subsequently through conducting the assessments of community problems, creating and engaging the local volunteers for implementing and monitoring the projects.

FDO's Vision:

"A prosperous, socially just and peaceful society where people are able to identify their problems and have the capacity to resolve them".

1.2 General conditions

Initially, Rapid Assessment (RA) was conducted jointly by Farmers Development Organization (FDO) and Catholic Relief Services (CRS), in 36 villages of District Rajanpur, in which the majority of the respondents prioritized and identified their needs. According to this assessment, 90% of households were flood affected. 60% of respondents continued to reside `near their original villages and were stranded due to

[5] Participants database

access and now returned back to their original villages. 40% of the respondents live at a displaced location in spontaneous settlements and camps. 100% of the assessed water systems were destroyed (57% completely and 43%partially damaged). Existing source of water found partially damaged hand pumps. Water trucking is reported in a few localities. Prevalence of diarrheal disease/dysentery; skin rashes and malaria. Pre-flooding information indicated that 62% of the assessed HHs have pour-flush latrines whereas 32% HHs report of dry pit/informal sanitation structures. Around 77% of the HHs go for open field defecation and 35% of HHs use damaged sanitation facilities. Visited HHs had the biggest hygiene problem with humans, as well as animal feces, being leftover/thrown near water sources. All HHs share living spaces with domestic animals. 57% of assessed houses were destroyed; over 43% are useable and only in need of slight repair.

2. PROGRESS PLANNING VS ACHIVEMENT OF ACTIVITIES: *Please give all planned activities progress here (activity-wise) in terms of processes and procedures adopted in detail and reference documents attached as annex, if needed clarify any change to the activities targets, timelines, (out put wise)*

Output:1 Flood-affected households/families are protected and met their immediate emergency NFI needs, food & nutritional needs

Activity 1: Coordination meetings with District Authorities & Stakeholders:

As FDO has strong linkages in District Rajanpur and has previously worked through close coordination of District administration and line department for implementation of CAP COVID interventions so it was more feasible to coordinate with line department heads like Social welfare, District administration and District Health Department and briefed them about support to be provided to flood affected HHs in UC Harrand of Tehsil Jampur, District Rajanpur. FDO ensured the project intervention/s are owned by line department. List of most affected villages of UC Harand was taken by District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA).

Activity 2: Identification & listing of 150 most vulnerable flood affected Households (HHs) from UC Harrand of Tehsil Jampur, District Rajanpur.

FDO field teams introduced project to the community influential identified flood affected participants from door-to-door survey as per the defined vulnerability criteria given as under:

1. The participant must be permanent / temporary resident of UC Harand of Tehsil Jampur, Rajanpur.
2. Head of House can be
    a. Child, Age <18.
    b. Single adult headed house age >18+.
    c. HH headed by PWD or a family care for person with disabilities
    d. Elderly headed household age >60+.
3. Household affected by the recent flash flood – 2022
4. Ethnic, religious minorities and transgender person
5. Household head having fully or partially destroyed house, livestock and crops.
6. HH at Risk of eviction (7 person family size).
7. HHs having old age family members.
8. HHs with individual/s having no livelihood opportunity.
9. Household headed by chronically ill persons with not source of income or source of income destroyed by flooding.

Participants were identified from below listed villages:

Sr. #	Village	UC	Tehsil	District
1	Bumbali	Harand	Jampur	Rajanpur

2	Garqana Waziere	Harand	Jampur	Rajanpur
3	Basti Hajana	Harand	Jampur	Rajanpu
4	Mohala Machi Wala	Harand	Jampur	Rajanpu
5	Basti Nawab	Harand	Jampur	Rajanpu
6	Harand	Harand	Jampur	Rajanpur

Identified participants by project team of FDO were further verified as per criteria by MEAL unit FDO and WH. 100% of beneficiaries were NACTA verified and also filtered through the BISP beneficiaries list. The consolidated monitoring report is provided as an annex. After the profiling and verification process, 150 most vulnerable flood-affected participants were selected for project benefits. FDO issued tokens with a unique ID to each participant specifying the date, time, and venue for the distribution 2 days before the distribution date.

Activity 3: Distribution of 150 NFI Kits and transfer of cash for food (via a contractual agreement with the financial service provider) to finalized participants

These events were conducted as controlled activities. Proper visibility and awareness regarding CRM mechanisms, health, and Hygienic messages were ensured. The distribution points were fully equipped with key Information & communication Materials (banners, charts) to display the List of items in the NFI Kit, and selection Criteria. The participants were communicated at least two days before about the distribution venue and proper logistic arrangements were provided to participants at the point of distribution i.e; proper sitting, water, and tent arrangements with the help of crowd controller/s. 150 NFI kits were distributed among 150 HHs (29 Female & 121 male) in UC Harand successfully in 2 distribution events.

For the transfer of 'Cash for food assistance', a discretionary award was given to easy paisa (Telenor Microfinance) and PKRs 13,100/- were transferred to each beneficiary at his/her CNIC number which 100% of beneficiaries withdrawn within 3 days.

Output 2: Flood-affected communities are given awareness on Hygiene promotion, Use of Safe drinking water during floods, and other flood precautionary measures

Activity 1: Designing, printing and distribution of IEC Material on Hygiene promotion, Use of safe drinking water during floods and other flood precautionary measures and CRM material

Existing IEC material developed by UNICEF, WHH, Government of Punjab / Pakistan FDO, and other development partners printed out for dissemination to the most affected population after the endorsement of the health department of District Rajanpur. FDO designed and printed IEC material of 04 messages (how to be safe from flood, Health, and Hygiene, how to make water safe for drinking, and safety from Daingee) was developed. CRM material was also developed by following standard format. 2 FCRM information sharing banners, 150 stickers, 1 standee to display beneficiaries' selection criteria and one banner to show detailed information related with package were developed

Activity 2 Distribution of 4 types of messages in the community:

FDO designed and printed IEC material of 04 messages (how to be safe from flood, Health and Hygiene, how to make water safe for drinking, and safety from Dengue) under activity 1 was displayed at 1000 different locations within UC Harand including public places, streets, beneficiaries houses and etc. CRM material was displayed during CRM sessions and at distribution points.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Accountability

Monitoring of the whole project was carried out in accordance with WHH requirements, accountability standards, and relevant guidelines. At the beginning of the project, FDO develop a detailed Monitoring plan, the progress of which can be monitored clearly through MoVs. In addition, the following monitoring and accountability activities took place during course of project:

- Verification of beneficiaries in field, verification through BISP database and NACTA verification was performed to ensure the beneficiary identification is as per criteria and identified beneficiaries are eligible for assistance provided under project
- PDM tool was designed jointly with WHH team and PDM was conducted of HHs benefitted from project in form of NFIs and Cash for food grants
- Development of CRM material was ensured timely and in accordance with that 2 CRM sessions were delivered to the targeted community members

3. **RELEVANCY TO IMMEDIATE NEEDS:** Please explain how your response was appropriate and relevant to the local context and needs of the reached families/individuals. How did your project reduce the sufferings and vulnerabilities of the affected population?

After the flood, the community was too deprived to stand on its own feet immediately. FDO team conducted the assessment along with Catholic Relief Services in 36 villages og District Rajanpur and it was observed that the community's basic needs were WASH, food, and shelter which were fulfilled after the provision of NFI Kits including Health and Hygiene items cash for food assistance.

1. **PROVISION OF CASH-BASED ASSISTANCE** to be used for food and related purposes, however Govt. is also giving cash assistance to beneficiaries of Benazir Income Support Program who are affected by the flood. It was found that 88% of HH assessed reported that no food stock was available while only 12% reported food availability in stock for 2-3 months only.
2. **WASH**-visited HHs had the biggest hygiene problem with human as well as animal feces being left-over/thrown near water sources. All HHs share living spaces with domestic animals. There was a prevalence of diarrheal disease/dysentery; skin rashes and malaria. 79% of the assessed houses were completely collapsed and inhabitable condition whereas 21% were partially damaged but useable and required small repairs.
3. **Shelter assistance** need is among the top for the assessed communities. Most families already received plastic tarps and tents from the government and charity organizations especially those displaced in the camps or spontaneously settlements- on the roadsides, however, those who were stranded near their villages and there was no or poor access due to damaged roads are using makeshift tents using old clothing's and existing plastic sheets etc. as temporary shelters. Traditionally, the assessed area has very hot weather in summer and very cold in winter due to the proximity to the Suleman range. Winter was approaching, and these families needed resources to repair their

homes. It was recommended that cooking kits including bamboo, check, plastic sheets, gender-sensitive health and hygiene items, and plastic tarps with technical assistance ensuring DRR compliance must be provided to them.

Assistance provided to flood affectees under PAK 1129 was very much relevant to immediate needs that arose at that time.

4. **PROCUREMENT AND HR PROCESS:** Please briefly explain how/where you purchased supplies for your project and what risks faced and mitigation strategies applied.

Procurement:

Procurement of Bamboos: Initially, FDO developed and got approval for a realistic procurement plan and followed the procurement policy as per defined rack rules to procure 450 bamboos (300=2*10 feet, 150= 1*12), etc. for 150 HHs (HH size = 07 members/house Hold) as per shared BOQ by WHH. NFIs kits were procured by WHH and FDO ensured proper distribution to identified participants.

Procurement of Easypaisa Services: For the transfer of 'Cash for food assistance', a discretionary award was given to easy paisa (Telenor Microfinance) and PKRs 13,100/- were transferred to each beneficiary at his/her CNIC number.

HR Process:

Regarding the hiring of staff for the project, following the Organization HR SoPs: For the hiring in the short-term Emergency Relief project the headhunting and internal hiring process was adopted. FDO has adopted the internal hiring process for this project and carried out the project activities.

5. **COORDINATION:** Explain effectiveness of your organization co-ordination at operation level with local and provincial relevant stakeholders (including district administration, PDMA, NGOs, cluster groups)?

6 Coordination Meetings among FDO, DDMA, WHH and other actors (AD-LGCD, Local Government Officials, DDMA, Revenue Village Officer) were conducted and FDO ensured that project intervention/s were fully owned by line department and officials visit the site to ensure transparency and accountability.

6. **HUMANITARIAN STANDARDS COMPLIANCES**: Please describe how your project met the recognized humanitarian standards [Code of conduct, CHS, humanitarian accountability (e.g. CRM), relevant Sphere standards, equality, protection etc. P*lease elaborate on your organization's mitigating action when you were challenged to meet certain standards.*

Material under Feedback and Complaint Redressal Mechanism (CRM) was designed and printed. 2 CRM sessions were delivered to community members in which the code of conduct was shared with the community. 63 (7 females, 56 males) community members of the targeted UC participated in these sessions. At the time of distribution, CRM banners, package details and beneficiaries selection criteria were displayed at distribution venue. The audience was told about the confidentiality of the mechanism and the procedure of how the mechanism works. They were told the easiest mediums to contact under FCRM.

6.a. **Complaints reporting (overall)**

Type of Complaint	Number Reported	Number Upheld
Fraud & Corruption	N/A	N/A
Assault	N/A	N/A
Safeguarding Adult	N/A	N/A

Safeguarding Child	N/A	N/A
Quality of Programme Delivery	N/A	N/A
Any other[6] (delay in receiving of cash grant)	3	3

Only report the number of complaints received against each type of complaint and their status. The numbers reported here should be confirming the numbers in the Complaint data base. The complaint data base should be password protected.

6.b. **Any examples of how feedback/ complaint from communities improved the quality of our work (project) -***Please give a short summary on where feedback / complaint improved the quality of our projects. (e.g. "due to feedback/ complaint x we changed y and the improvement was z"), something very tangible and specific!*

Upon complaint of the beneficiaries regarding non delivery of cash, management considered it seriously and forwarded request of cash transfer to WHH

7. **WHH SUPPORT/BACKSTOPPING:** How did the WHH support/backstopping impact your response? Especially in terms of procurement, MEAL, technical support, financial and administrative management of the project. (Please include advantages or disadvantages).

WHH MEAL officer and procurement officer provided technical support to FDO team like usual. MEAL officer provided all required formats/ MEAL pack and verify the participants physically before distribution and monitor the distribution process also. WHH Procurement unit ensured the provision of procured items and supported in process of replenishment of NFI kits.

Please give rating of relevant departments	1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (1 is lowest and 5 is highest)
Program Support	4
Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning	5
Procurement & Logistics	4
Financial	4
Technical (if applicable)	4

8. **EXIT STRATEGY:** Please explain the effectiveness of your project's exist strategy?

FDO will share the participants' list and project completion report with the relevant Government line department to avoid duplication in the future or to give further packages not of same kind as identified beneficiaries are really deserving.

[6] Other complaint can include delay in distribution of goods/materials, payment of honorarium to participate in a workshop for communities etc. The MEAL team can include details of what type of complaint received and just give number here and note details in the CRM database.

9. CRUCIAL HUMANITARIAN NEEDS: Please share what are current crucial humanitarian needs in the targeted area/district?

Crucial humanitarian needs in district Rajanpur are following;

- Food. It is essential in every crisis to first determine whether food supply is a correct response.
- Shelter. Shelter is a critical determinant of survival in the initial stages of a disaster.
- Non-food items. ...
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

10. KEY FACTORS AFFECTING PROGRESS: Clarify factors affecting the project's progress towards achievement of the project outputs and results (both positive and negative). These may be related to: Implementing partner compliances, **application of participants targeting criterion, procurement, project approach, changes in context, project partnerships, staffing, budget, No objection certificate (NoC) & access and other issues etc.**

a. Positive factors supporting project progress:

- Close coordination with line authorities has supported to implement the project within time.

b. Negative factors affecting project progress:

- N/A

c. Management response to factors adversely affecting progress – Clarify what steps have been/are being taken to overcome the identified constraints and issues affecting progress

N/A

11. INDICATE LESSONS LEARNT

Positive aspects which may be replicable;

Openly sharing beneficiaries selection criteria decreases conflicts among community members

Negative aspects to be avoided in future;

N/A

12. SUCCESS/CASE STORIES: Please narrate one/two success stories of your project ; (for distribution projects quotations from the field and other stakeholders and even from team members)

N/A

13. ANNEXURES: Annex attached with this report soft ;

Requirements	Annexed (Yes/No)	Remarks
Project participants list (soft)	Yes	Annexure 1
Intervention villages list (soft)	Yes	Annexure 2
CRM/Complaint database	Yes	Annexure 3
CRM Session Report	Yes	Annexure 4
Muster rolls (updated distribution records) send through courier	Yes	
End line survey report (soft, if applicable)	No	
Insert few activity based pictures at the end of the report, while project picture may be via separate email (in ZIP folder)	Yes	Inserted few activity based pictures at the end of the report
Any other relevant program records: Field Visit Report	Yes	Annexure 5

IEC Material	Yes	Annexure 6
Financial Report	Yes	Annexure 7

Picture Gallery





Physically verification of participants in Basti Bumbali and Garqana UC Harand



CRM session in UC Harrand By MEAL Person

Awareness through IEC material

Issuing token to participants

Distribution of NFI kit to participants









Physical verification of NFIs during distribution ceremony by WHH MEAL person