

2. EFFECTIVENESS AND RESULTS

By reference to the project description set out in the application and letter of allocation:

- Assess the achievements of the project as compared with its objective(s).

The 2010 Monsoon rains resulted in a catastrophic flood in Pakistan that brought unprecedented miseries for the people of Pakistan. The floods steadily started in the northern areas and Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa and gradually spread to the plains of the Indus basin in Punjab and Sindh, causing heavy damages to human lives and settlements. As per Government data the floods directly affected about 20 million people, mostly by destruction of property, livelihood and infrastructure, with a death toll around 2,000. Hundreds of villages and settlements have completely been washed away. 17 million fertile lands have submerged whereas 200,000 of cattle have died in floods¹. The damage to agriculture and infrastructure is so huge that it will take years to recover. Due to destroyed infrastructure and agriculture sector, the threat of disease and hunger looms large in aftermath of the floods.

Rahma devised a project to save lives of flood-affected people by averting starvation through distributing essential food supplies and allied Non-Food Items (NFIs). The project has rapidly started operation by initiating Food Items' (FIs') supplies in Nowshera only within 10 days after the project's commencement on 15 August.

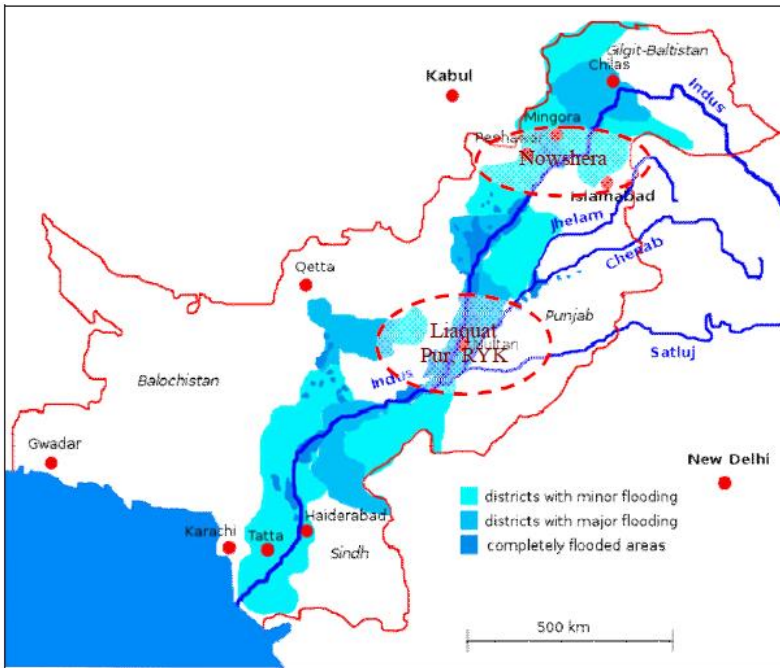
The project has been initiated with the following objectives:

1. To save lives and avert starvation of approximately 14,000 flood-affected people (3,200 flood-affected families) by distributing essential food supplies and allied non-food items.
2. To reduce vulnerability of 14,000 people to water-borne and hygiene-related diseases through provision of household water treatment and storage options, and basic hygiene kits.

As per need assessments of different sources including Government and United Nation's recommendations, following items have been included to the relief packages:

Food items	
Wheat flour	80 KG
Pulses	6 KG
Vegetable oil	3 Lit
Salt (iodized)	1 KG
Sugar	4 KG
Tea	300 GM
Kitchen Crockery (Non-Food Items)	
Cooking pan	1
Food plates (melamine)	6
Glass (plastic)	3
Cups	6
Dough pan	1
Water & Hygiene (Non-food items)	
PUR Water Purifier (2 sachets a day)	60 Sachet
Jerry-can (20-litre capacity)	1
Lifebuoy antibacterial soap	4
Cloth detergent	400 GM

¹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2010_Pakistan_floods



Distribution of packages containing food and Non-Food Items (NFIs) was undertaken in the last three months for the flood affected 1,200 and 2,000 households in Districts Nowshera and Rahim Yar Khan respectively. The total population covered in both districts was 22,400.

To reduce vulnerability of the affected people to water-borne and hygiene-related diseases, the households were also provided water treatment and storage options and basic hygiene kits as per above mentioned NFI table. The health situation was at high risk due to stagnant water in the

flood-affected areas and dead bodies of animals were causing water-borne diseases in the affected areas. Most common diseases in the affected areas were malaria, Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) and Bloody Diarrhoea in addition to psychological symptoms like anxiety. Furthermore, the prevailing health situation posed serious threat to the community health in these areas, as the already scarce health services in form of hospitals, BHUs and RHC were destroyed or severely damaged and rendered dysfunctional during the floods. Overall health facilities in 33 flood-affected districts have been damaged or destroyed in the country.

Rahma ensured relief for the people by not merely providing water treatment and storage options, and basic hygiene kits but also through sensitization and social mobilization. Rahma devised a Behaviour Change campaign and introduced simplest methods for using these Hygiene Kits and to make the people alert against diseases and epidemics. These efforts have resulted in significant improvement in the overall health situation in selected areas.

- Assess the extent to which the intended target group was reached.

Pakistan already has very high rates of malnutrition. A quarter of the population is undernourished, they don't receive enough calories per day-and 38 percent of children under the age of 5 are underweight for their age. The current flood scenario has substantially increased malnutrition rates, especially among children, as most of the houses and food storage facilities have been destroyed in these areas and standing crops have been washed away. A prolonged period without food and the right nutrients, especially among children under 2, can have lifelong consequences.²

Since, the majority target population belongs to rural areas and are totally dependent on agricultural livelihoods; food aid was the basic need to save the lives of floods' survivors. Floods completely washed away their houses and food storage facilities, killed hundreds of thousands of cattle, washed away standing crops and hugely damaged agricultural lands. The flood turned most of the population into IDPs either due to stagnant water on their lands

² Potential Long-term Consequences of Pakistan Flooding', *Bread for the world Institute, USA-Aug.19,2010.*

for one and half month or due to collapsed houses on their own lands. In areas where water is still stagnant, people have taken refuge on higher grounds, roads, railway tracks and mountains. In other areas, people are living under open sky in their own collapsed houses.



Target group - the flood affected population in Nowshera and Rahim Yar Khan were facilitated in term of food aid with right nutrients, while keeping intact the quality and quantity of the food. Availability of basic kitchen utensils was also ensured so that they can cook and serve their food properly. Water treatment and Hygiene Kits along with mobilization and effective guidance contributed toward health and hygiene, awareness and defence against water born diseases and controlling the epidemics.

Following self explanatory summary is describing the achievements in catering the needs of the affected population:

FI's & NFI's distributions carried out in three months from 15 August to 15 November 2010			
Activity	Nowshera	Liaquat Pur, RYK	Total
Number of beneficiaries received NFI's & FI's for one month rations	1200	400	1600
Number of beneficiaries received FI's for Two Months' ration	0	1200	1200
Number of beneficiaries received FIs for Three Months' rations	0	400	400
No. of total benefited families	1200	2000	3200
No. of packages distributed	1200	3600	4800

The distribution of packages containing food and Non-Food Items undertaken in last three months for the flood affected 1200 and 2000 households in Districts Nowshera and Rahim Yar Khan respectively. Total population covered in both districts was 22,400.

- Provide an in-depth assessment and description of the achievements of the project by reference to the planned results.

The recent floods of 2010 brought immense troubles for the people of Pakistan. Rahma Islamic Relief was one of the first few humanitarian organizations to come forward and

help the affected people. Rahma started the project on immediately after the floods destroyed hundreds of villages in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa and started heading towards the plains of Punjab.

Rahma started the project with an in depth Need Assessment of the beneficiaries. The Need Assessment process was done at the area level as well as at the individual beneficiary level. At the area level; Rahma team visited selected flood-affected areas of district Nowshera (and later district Rahim Yar Khan) and identified the villages that needed immediate attention in terms of relief items. At the individual level, Rahma teams visited each family, estimated their material loss and identified their needs. During the assessment process; Rahma's criteria was two-pronged, as we not only identified the beneficiaries, but also coordinate with other NGOs working in the area to avoid duplication.



Rahma team was not only involved in continuous monitoring of the project, but also at various platforms we updated the government departments, UN agencies, NGOs and other stakeholders about the relief activities being carried out by Rahma. With their feedback, Rahma identified Rahim Yar Khan in Southern Punjab as one of the worst affected area, and planned to respond to the immediate needs of the flood-affected people in that area. In close collaboration with the UNOCHA and other stakeholders, Rahma completed the Need Assessment

process for district Rahim Yar Khan.

The purpose of Rahma's interventions in district Nowshera and Rahim Yar Khan was to provide food and other Non-Food Items to the selected beneficiaries in a manner that is transparent and free of conflict. During the first month, all of the beneficiaries received food package and NFIs. However, during the second and third months of the project; only some of the beneficiaries received food package, as majority of the beneficiaries had started reconstructing their livelihoods and did not need food aid. Rahma was able to provide food security to selected beneficiaries for 3 consecutive months.

- Describe the activities carried out as compared with the planned activities and the timetable for their implementation.

As the flood had created an emergency situation, therefore the activities started soon after the commencement of the project. Keeping in view the immediate needs of the flood-affected people; pre-distribution administrative arrangements including procurement of supplies, hiring of staff, packing and transportation have been carried out in very quick manner. Beneficiaries' identification, token distribution, selection of distribution points, internal and external coordination activities remained continued throughout the project duration. However, due to emergency situation arising from floods; Rahma team worked day and night and was able to make the first distribution of food items and NFIs in 2nd week after the project commencement.

Initially, it was proposed to secure FI's and NFI's to 1600 households (14000 individuals) in Nowshera for a period of three months. Since, Nowshera was the first main city which was worst affected in term of human loses and financial damages, most NGOs and line agencies started rescue and early recovery interventions in Nowshera, which raised the probability of overlapping and duplication.



After the first distribution, Rahma reviewed and revised the target number of households and geographical focus as per growing ground situations. An assessment mission visited different affected areas of South Punjab, which recommended immediate FI's distribution among the flood affected hunger stricken population in district Rahim Yar Khan. Rahma with consultation of different clusters and line agencies, decided to extend the target area and target beneficiaries. It was also decided to benefit maximum number of affected households through the available resources while retaining the size, quality and quantity of ingredients in the packages. However, the period of FI security reduced to one month as a result of increasing the number of beneficiary households.

Below is a time-schedule that represents Rahma's interventions in district Nowshera and district Rahim Yar Khan during the first 3 months of the project (phase-1):

Pakistan Floods Emergency – Humanitarian Assistance for Affected People													
Workplan for Phase-I													
ACTIVITIES	Timeline on weekly basis, 15 Aug to 15 Nov 2010												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hiring of project staff	█												
Establishment of office and warehouse	█	█											
Procurement of FI's & NFI's and storage in warehouse		█	█	█									
Assessment- Beneficiary Identification and selection of distribution points		█	█	█	█								
Token Distribution among beneficiaries		█	█	█	█								
FI & NFI Distribution at selected distribution points		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█		
Reporting, sharing updates and photo/video graphic Coverage		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
Follow-up visits and conducting case studies				█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	

A summary of Rahma's main activities during this project is as follows:

- Rahma advertised new positions through news paper and web portals, and also sent bulk emails for this purpose.
 - Multiple test / interviews were conducted as per number of applications received for different positions. The selection process involved a test to judge the skills and knowledge of the applicant, followed by a Panel Interview. The Panel included members of the Board and senior managers from Rahma Pakistan.
 - Price Quotations were solicited from different vendors and the least cost quotation was accepted for purchasing of Food items and NFIs. Rahma ensured that the relief items purchased are of good quality.
 - For establishment of field office, a house in Liaquat Pur town was hired on rent. Rahma team also hired a warehouse in the same area to serve as a place for storage of relief items. Another warehouse was established in Islamabad for the purpose of storage of relief items except wheat flour, which was directly supplied from the flour mill to the project site. The purpose of establishing a separate warehouse at Islamabad was to ensure timely supply of relief items.
 - Rahma paid the first instalment to the vendor for the purchase of relief items at the beginning of the project. Later Rahma purchased relief items from selected vendors on the basis of needs and storage capacity.
 - The field staff with direct support of local volunteers identified the target beneficiaries and completed the assessment process. They also located distribution points in order to ensure safe and easy access to the area and to facilitate the beneficiaries.
 - In order to make the distribution process transparent and to avoid conflict; Rahma team issued tokens to each beneficiary /households at least a day before distribution. This arrangement ensured that women, children and other vulnerable people can easily get their food items and NFIs.
 - Rahma team was present at the distribution points with all necessary arrangement to maintain law and order situation and to ensure that the distribution process is transparent and each beneficiary gets its food items and NFI.
 - Daily, weekly and monthly reporting was managed by the project with consultation of Country Office. These reports were shared on regular basis with the head-office as well as with the donor and there feedback was incorporated in the implementation process. Pictures were taken and uploaded to FTP by Project Staff, so that other stakeholders can observe the on-ground situation and Rahma team's activities in the project.
 - The Project Staff visited the beneficiaries' houses and prepared several case studies. These case-studies were prepared in the form of true stories in order to reveal on-ground situation and the sufferings of affected people to the stakeholders. Rahma team met with selected beneficiaries and asked them to share their story, the flood's impact on their lives and their overall feelings about Rahma's relief project. Relevant pictures were added to complete the case-studies.
- Describe how internal and external risk factors have affected the achievement of the objective(s) of the project and the planned results, and how this has been dealt with.

Availability of the FI's and NFI's at the estimated cost was the greater risk as the high magnitude floods have disrupted the supply of food and other materials. Rahma ensures the supply chain by timely procurement and storage.

The project was the first experience for Rahma Pakistan in direct implementation of a relief project in an emergency situation. The modalities including the processes of rapid assessments, forming selection criteria, work standards and specific financial and administrative procedures have been first time figured out in our organization's history. We have consulted other organizations working in same thematic areas to learn from their experiences. Moreover, country board members have been consulted on every stage, which always helped in choosing the best option.

Finding stakeholders especially the volunteer workers was very challenging, however gradually it turned to opportunity as Rahma founds options, through networking efforts and by remaining intact with the field.

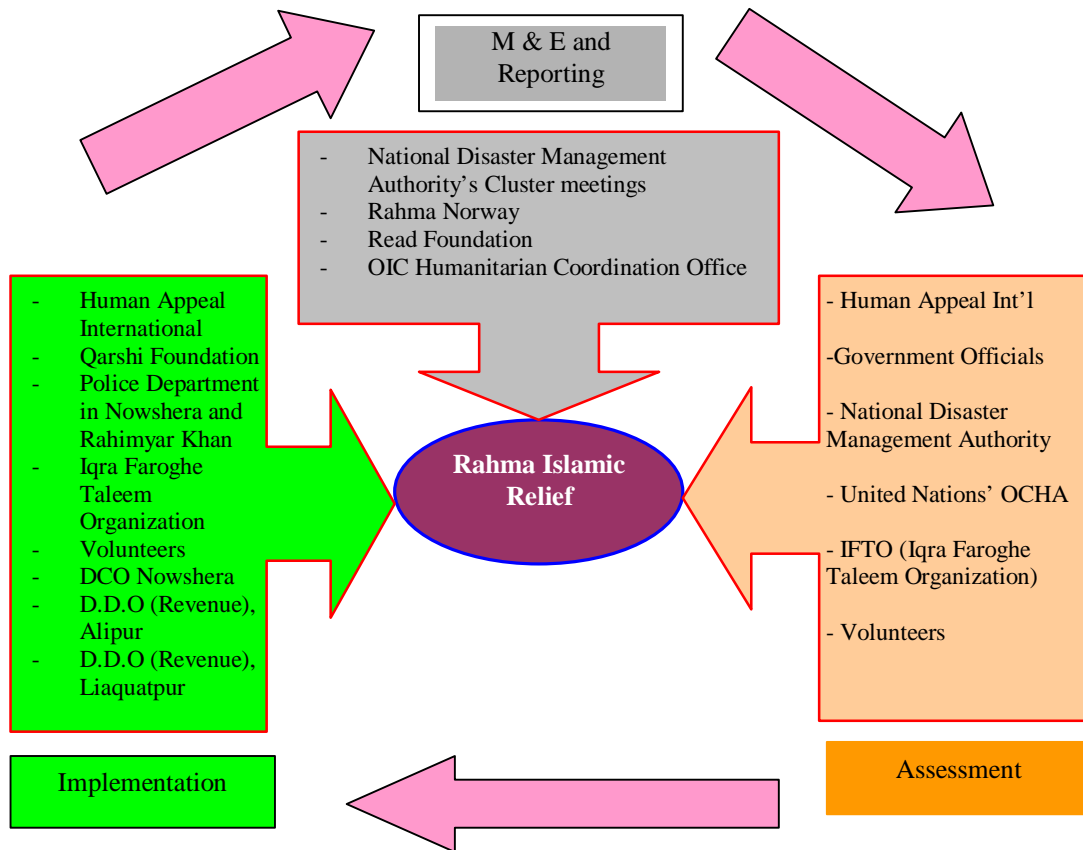
Means of communication including roads, telephonic and cellular networks' infrastructure were badly damaged in the flood affected areas, which created difficulties in connecting to each other among the team members and to contact the people outside the team. By getting familiar to the affected areas, the alternate communication especially the uncommon roads accesses were discovered and timely distributions were ensured. Likewise the team found the options for language barriers by involving literate volunteer workers. It was often occurred in communicating with beneficiaries especially the old people and volunteer workers.

In the context of local value system; women beneficiaries were hasitant in coming to the Distribution Points. The women-headed households were provided the option to send their male relatives/representative along with token. Also, during assessement process as well as distribution process, Rahma involved women Social Mobilizers to assist women beneficiaries.

3. COORDINATION AND COOPERATION

- Describe and assess the coordination and cooperation with other actors, including UN organisations, local actors, cooperation partners, the authorities in the recipient country, etc.

For the successful completion of this project, Rahma Pakistan was greatly supported by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Government of Pakistan, the Punjab and KPK Police department, district government officials of Nowshera and Rahim Yar Khan, our partner NGOs and our volunteers. Rahma's coordination with the above stakeholders was excellent and their support made this project effective and efficient at the same time.



During Need Assessment:

Rahma conducted Rapid Need Assessment exercises in district Nowshera and Rahim Yar Khan in order to identify significant needs in flood affected areas of these districts. During this phase of the project, Rahma was supported by:

- Human Appeal International (HAI) helped Rahma in identification of affectees.
- Government and district government officials; who helped Rahma in understanding the real situation of affected areas especially where, most of the Organizations showed reluctance to move in.
- National Disaster Management Authority and United Nations' OCHA Cluster meetings held in Islamabad, Rahim Yar Khan and Multan; in which Rahma participated. These cluster meetings helped Rahma to gain awareness on latest developments and updates on floods and in identifying the areas that needed most immediate attention.
- IFTO (Iqra Faroghe Taleem Organization) – a local NGO from Nowshera, which helped us during the assessment process in Nowshera.
- Volunteers from Nowshera and Rahim Yar Khan, who joined our efforts and made our assessment process easier.

During Project Implementation:

Rahma maintained close coordination with stakeholders during project implementation and was supported by several government and non-government organizations and volunteers during project implementation in district Nowshera and Rahim Yar Khan.

- Human Appeal International provided cushion in relief activities especially communicating with local volunteers. HAI also donated sugar costing Rs.

1,507,200 per as well as tea costing of Rs. 600,000 for 1,600 flood affected families.

- Qarshi Foundation donated water purifiers for 1,600 families costing of Rs. 1,296,000. These water purifiers were distributed amongst flood affectees other than the 1600 families addressed through the project.
- The Police in Nowshera and Rahimyar Khan helped Rahma provided in time assistance, when the team members lost their path during transportation of the food items.
- Iqra Faroghe Taleem Organization is one of the local NGO's working to serve flood affected people in flooded areas. IFTO provided Rahma with more than 60 volunteers, who provided assistance during the project implementation. These volunteers have spellbindingly supported Rahma in almost every distribution in Nowshera and its premises.
- In Relief activities there are so many locals who cherished Rahma's working with affected people engaged themselves in undertaking activities. Some of them even have offered their support for future rehabilitative activities and exchanged their contact Information with Rahma.

Apart from the above, Rahma was also supported by the following government officials:

1. District Coordination Officer (DCO), Nowshera
2. D.D.O (Revenue), Alipur
3. D.D.O (Revenue), Liaquatpur, district Rahim Yar Khan

During Reporting and Monitoring and Evaluation

During the project Monitoring and Reporting process, Rahma was mainly supported by Rahma Islamic Relief, Norway and some other stakeholders.

- National Disaster Management Authority's Cluster meetings held in Pakistan where Chairman Rahma Islamic Relief and Rahma's staff participated as an active member of the group of Organizations providing relief to affected people.
- Rahma Norway and Read Foundation helped us with their timely and valuable feedback.
- Rahma also shared regular project updates with the OIC Humanitarian Coordination Office and their valuable feedback was of great help.

4. THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE

The Ministry makes grants on the condition that all grant recipients incorporate the gender perspective into their activities, and that reports are prepared specifically on this issue. The question of the project's relevance to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 on women, peace and security is particularly important in this respect. A special assessment should be made of the project activities in light of the IASC (Inter-Agency Standing Committee) guidelines on implementing the gender perspective into humanitarian projects (see the *IASC Gender Handbook in Humanitarian Action*, December 2006).

Rahma's project of distribution of food items and Non-Food Items (NFIs) was aimed at helping reduce the vulnerability of flood-affected people to starvation and hunger. The food items and NFIs were distributed on household level without any discrimination on the

basis of age, gender and ethnicity. In fact; Rahma went an extra mile in ensuring that the rights of women, children and people with disabilities are safeguarded during the distribution process.

Rahma recruited field staff and volunteers from the local people, with equal representation of women. This helped Rahma in the assessment process, as female team members could extract information from flood-affected women more easily. This helped in making the assessment process more transparent.

During the distribution process; tokens were issued to men or women who headed a flood-affected family. At the distribution point, women Social Mobilizers were present to assist the women beneficiaries. In emergency situations women are more vulnerable to abuse and exploitation. The selected areas for Rahma's flood-relief project are rural and in these areas, women are mostly involved in household activities, and their role outside their homes is very limited. Though women's services in several areas, including agriculture and household industry, are no less than those of men; yet they face several problems and restrictions in the society. They are not allowed to go outside their homes for job or income generation. Rahma team therefore facilitated women by taking the following steps:

- Rahma recruited women Social Mobilizers. This not only ensured women's representation in the project, but also helped in extracting information from women in the flood affected areas.
- During the assessment process the Social Mobilizer team included a women member, who could easily meet and talk to the women of each household and gather required information from them. This ensured women's inclusion in the assessment process.
- At the distribution point, women had separate sitting areas, and a woman Social Mobilizer was present to assist them in getting their relief package.

5. THE NEEDS OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

The report should specifically cover whether children and young people have been affected by the project, and the extent to which their needs and wishes have been safeguarded (see Security Council resolution 1612 on children and armed conflict).

A component of this project focusing on protection of children has been implemented by READ Foundation, which addressed 7,500 boys and girls, aged 4-11, coming from 2,500 families through Child Friendly Spaces and other co-curricular activities.

However, the project ensured that during distribution of food items and NFIs; children in the flood-affected areas are safeguarded overall from violence, exploitation and abuse. The distribution of relief items was done on household level, so that women, children and young people get an equal share in the relief items. Normally, in emergency situations, children and women are prone to exploitation and abuse and if relief items are distributed without a proper



assessment mechanism; women, children and weaker people are deprived of their share of these items. Rahma therefore devised an assessment mechanism that identified beneficiaries without any discrimination on the basis of gender and age. The targeted beneficiaries were issued tokens and each beneficiary collected his package of food items and NFI's from the distribution point in a very peaceful manner.

6. COMMENTS ON THE PROJECT ACCOUNTS

Provide comments on all significant differences between the approved budget and the figures in the enclosed project accounts. The accounts must adopt the same format as the approved budget.

Place and date:

Authorised signature:

Signature/Stamp

ENCLOSURES:

- Project accounts structured to accord with the format of the approved budget
- Auditor's report