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PAKISTAN  
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# **Project Completion Report**

## **(ERF)**

## **Project**

**Young Welfare Society (YWS) Sindh**

## Annex VI: Final Report

**United Nations**



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OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION  
OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

BUREAU DE LA COORDINATION  
DES AFFAIRES HUMANITAIRES

1. GENERAL INFORMATION	
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2. PROJECT SUMMARY	
<b>Project Title:</b>	<b>Supporting sustainable agricultural initiatives for vulnerable farmers to counter the effect of the floods</b>
<b>Organisation:</b>	Young Welfare Society (YWS) Sindh
<b>Project Manager:</b>	Dr. Akhtar Mughal
<b>Location of Project:</b>	Districts Dadu Sindh
<b>PHRP Project Code:</b>	N/A
<b>Duration</b>	4 Months
<b>Desired Start Date:</b>	14/04/2011
<b>End Date:</b>	13/08/2011
<b>Sector (s) of Intervention:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Nutrition <input type="checkbox"/> Community Restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Protection/Gender (GBV, Child Protection) <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Shelter/NFIs <input type="checkbox"/> Food Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Camp Coordination and management <input type="checkbox"/> Logistics <input type="checkbox"/> Other
<b>Target Population:</b>	Total Population: <b>26,000</b> Total: <b>2,600</b> Vulnerable House Holds (VHH) Men: 12,740, Women:13,260 <b>Children: Boys: 5,096; Girls: 5,304</b>
<b>Total Funds Requested from the fund:</b>	<b>US\$ - 295,899/-</b>
<b>Total Funds Spent:</b>	<b>(US\$) – 229,885/-</b>
<b>Total Project Size:</b>	<b>US\$– 299,598/-</b>
<b>Other Funding Sources:</b>	Own resources to cover the difference

### 3. CONTEXT & PROBLEM STATEMENT

According to GoP and ADB Damage and Needs Assessment report the total damage resulting from the floods (Country wide) was estimated at - **PKR 428.8 billion (US\$ 5 billion)**: In the more hilly areas affected by flash floods, mainly in AJK/GB, KP and Baluchistan, the rapid and unexpected flow of water swept away people, houses, crops, livestock and stores of feed, food and seed. In the plains, crops were destroyed but as the flood was slow moving, most people were able to relocate themselves, their valuables and livestock to higher areas. The total damage in crops, livestock and fisheries sub-sectors is estimated at about **US\$ 5.0 billion**. Among the provinces, **Sindh** suffered most with **46 %** of total damage, followed by Punjab (36 %), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Baluchistan (8 % each), and the rest in AJK and GB. The losses were largest for **crops (89% of total damage)** with direct damage to **2.1 million ha** of standing Kharif crops - mainly cotton, rice, sugarcane and vegetables; **1 million** tons of food and seed stocks; and a large number of on-farm water channels and tubewells.

According to our own field assessments carried both individually and with the local OCHA office, indicated indirect damage had occurred as forthcoming crops was not planted due to problems of land preparation and inputs due to displacement of the population and stagnant flood waters that were drying up at a very slow pace..

The Recovery/reconstruction needs was estimated to cost a whopping **PKR 21.8 billion to 89 billion (US\$ 257 million to 1.04 billion)** Reconstruction needs had been estimated for three scenarios and includes the cost for bringing normalcy in the agriculture, livestock, on-farm water management and fisheries sub-sectors by the government The range given was for the lowest to the highest costing scenario.

Our Target area was in District Dadu. According to PDMA surveys, Dadu was one of the most flood affected District in Sindh. The total area of District Dadu is about 7,866 sq/km in which affected area is 1,298 sq/km. Dadu has 4 Tehsil's and 52 Union Councils with a total population of 1,531,540. Of the 52 UC's, 40 are affected with a total population of 929,105. The most affected Tehsil is Maher that has a total population of about 412,964 in which all 15 U.Cs are affected some partially and some fully. In these area there is an estimated population of 314,196 affected people. Our Selected Union Council was **Baledai**, located in Tehsil Maher District Dadu Sindh which consists of about 17 big villages and other small villages that have 3,250 flood affected households and population 33,731 approximately. These findings were confirmed from needs assessment/surveys and visual observations by YWS volunteers.

On the ground many displaced people were returning back to their homes to try and rebuild their livelihoods. From our own field visits and surveys through our volunteers and conversations with the returnees they desired to bring their lives back to normalcy and thus urgently required seed and fertilizer to be able to make good of the current Kharif season (Cotton Crop was most famous and Cash crop of the area). Many people lost their property, livestock, family members and relatives. Some families were female headed, elderly headed, widows, widowers and in some cases household heads were sick. All these people were in urgent need of agricultural assistance as their main economic activity was agriculture production because they don't have any other source of income except agriculture. Thus the urgent need to spread out the support and aid in this area to meet the needs of the affected households.

**The design of the project was in line with the Agriculture Guidelines produced by the Agriculture Cluster for Sindh.**

### 4. GENERAL PROJECT DESCRIPTION

#### 4.1 Describe how this project addressed the critical needs and/or gaps you identified?

The majority of households in the project area derive their main source of livelihoods from agriculture. In particular, they grow a cash crop (cotton), which is then sold to access all basic household' needs such as food, healthcare and agricultural inputs. As the 2010 Kharif crop was completely destroyed, and many did not manage to plant for the 2010/11 Rabi season, due to lack of resources to access agricultural inputs and land in the targeted area was covered with water until the beginning of December 2011, But during agriculture intervention land was ready for cultivation. Moreover, the conditions of irrigation in the UC was satisfactory, after some minor

damage both to the secondary and tertiary channels had been repaired, respectively by the Government and the community.

**The project overall objective was to improve food security and household economic status of 2,600 households in UC Baledai hardest hit by the 2010 floods, through the provision of cash crop (Cotton) Agriculture Input Package (AIP) and vegetable seed packages for the 2011 Kharif Season.**

#### **4.2 Describe how this project addressed gender equality and specific needs of women and girls?**

It is a well known fact that majority of those who work in the farms in Sindh are women and girls, the ratio of women involvement in agriculture field in proposed UC Beladai is more than 80% particularly cultivating of newly crops , cotton picking, wheat harvesting. It is the women who manage the food security at the household level and thus ensure a well-fed family. YWS has empowered them with the Agriculture Input Package (AIP) as well as the vegetable seed packages (VSP).

YWS has made assured consultation with women before the implementation of Agriculture activities.

#### **Gender:**

We analyzed the social and gender dynamics before determining the design of each intervention. Teams comprised of both male and female staff went in project area to reach both segments of the population and equal representation in project implementation. Priority had been given to the poorest and most vulnerable Women and girls who have not received any relief in Agriculture sector.

The following criteria had been strictly followed to ensure gender equality and to serve the most vulnerable women and girls in flood affected project area: -

- **Project Team:** Comprised on 2 Female Field Officers and 2 Male Field Officers had gone in project area and selected both Male & Female headed households most critically affected by floods and have returned to place of origin.
- **Distribution of AIP, and VSP:** Males and females had been selected from each VHH and the AIP had been given to men and Vegetable Seed Packages had been given to Women and girls for kitchen gardening.

#### **4.3 Describe how this project addressed HIV/AIDS, region specific issues, the elderly and people with disabilities in the project area?**

The areas of our intervention already come under the most underdeveloped and underprivileged and most severely flood affected areas of the southern Sindh according to our rapid need assessment survey and the Cluster assessments and feedback. Here majority of the population has been living below the poverty line and has limited access to health and educational facilities, along with other infrastructure, such as roads, electricity, etc.

We have analyzed our data through the cluster reports UNOCHA reports and DNA by GoP and ADB, that at least 65% of them are women and children who are vulnerable, marginalized and poorest amongst the flood affectees. Therefore, we plan to have a gender sensitive staff team for the project so that cultural constraints are addressed and women are equally provided comprehensive and adequate agricultural advice and services. Secondly, our interventions will be in close collaboration with the community based organizations to the poorest and marginalized households as our first priority.

The region specifically relies on agricultural and market systems for livelihoods. Giving the flood affected people Agricultural Input Packages (AIP) and vegetable seed package (VSP) assistance at household level will work towards alleviating the overall food security issues until the next planting season. There will be an overall ripple effect where the two thousand six hundred (2,600) Vulnerable House Hold (VHH) will indirectly benefit over 26,000 men, women and children.

#### 4.4 Explain the approaches you employed to ensure the commitment, support, and active participation of beneficiaries.

The proposed intervention was part of a larger commitment that goes beyond the limited time-frame of this particular activity (AIP and VSP assistance). In the operational area YWS was committed to engage with our four-pillar strategy,

- i) To provide immediate Agriculture Input Packages (AIP & VSP),
- ii) To raise awareness of our target group on agriculture opportunities during the Kharif season and beyond
- iii) To identify individuals (both males & females) to promote community participation and leadership to address agricultural concerns of the communities during the rehabilitation and reconstruction period,
- iv) To facilitate the district government and Agriculture organizations in coordinating agricultural interventions.

Our main focus was on equitable distribution of Agriculture Input Packages (AIP) in each Vulnerable House Hold (VHH) and Vegetable Seed Package (VSP) to the vulnerable Women headed and or households of targeted UC to provide ease of access to AIP/VSP at the doorsteps of flood affectees, including the population of far flung areas. Provision of agricultural advisory services to the beneficiaries. These efforts have mitigated the existing gaps in agricultural food security concerns at household level. The agricultural technical and advisory programme has raised their awareness about best agricultural practices, access to latest technology and support.

YWS had drafted the Advocacy material such as Chart, booklet (showing the Standard Cotton Crop Management Techniques) to provide awareness through “Awareness Sessions” and “Training and Demonstration Units (TDUs)” All these Techniques have been printed in Urdu and Sindh Languages.

The YWS management, its staff at all levels and volunteers were committed and sensitized social workers who adhere to norms of respect, dignity and tolerance and also were very much committed to the International Charter of Human Rights and practise gender equality & sensitivity. Furthermore, the organisation has a policy of religious tolerance, abhor ethnocentrism and cultural biases. YWS believes that all malpractices lead towards bad governance, nepotism, disrepute, discrimination and injustice. The policies of YWS i.e. Code of Conduct, Conflict of Interest Policy, Gender Equality, Grievance Settlement Policy, Human Resource Policy, Information and Disclosure policy, Management Information Policy, Monitoring & Evaluation Policy and Training Policy are being adhered.

Therefore we had ensured the following during the operations;

- All forms of discrimination like gender, racial, cultural, religious and ethnic.
- Conflict of interest.
- Any misuse of drugs/ narcotics and alcoholism.
- Personal gifts and hospitality.
- Relationship with program participants.
- Harassment, exploitation and abuse.

#### 5. PROJECT OBJECTIVE

**The project overall objective was to improve food security status of 2,600 Vulnerable House Hold (VHH) (including women and girls) in UC Baledai, through the provision of cash crop Agriculture Input Packages (AIP) and Vegetable Seed Packages (VSP) for the 2011 Kharif Season.**

#### 6. PROJECT DETAILS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

## 6.1 Describe the beneficiaries including:

Among the provinces, **Sindh** suffered most with **46%** of total damage (PDMA reports, available on [www.pakresponse.info](http://www.pakresponse.info)). The losses were largest for **crops (89%** of total damage) with direct damage to **2.1 million ha** of standing Kharif crops - mainly cotton, rice, sugarcane and vegetables.

The project locations (**17 Villages of Union Council Baledai Tehsil Maher District Dadu Sindh**) were among the most and severely flood affected UC's in Sindh. In UC Baledai. The plan was to reach a target of 2,600 most Vulnerable House Holds (VHH) but after completing the assessment on assessment form and during selection of VHH for AIP & VSP by the (Selection Committee (SC), it had been observed that so many VHH had shown themselves as a VHH separately while they had belong to same family. Selection Committee (BAC) had approved 2000 VHH for AIP & VSP. YWS has tried to provide 100% coverage to the UC Baledai without any gap. The following is 22 village wise detail of 2000 beneficiaries of Union Council Baledai.

S No	Name of Village	AIP Beneficiaries			VSP Beneficiaries		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Sojhro Mirwani	309	36	345	0	345	345
2	Tharo Depar	13	1	14	0	14	14
3	Rahim Dad Soho	60	7	67	0	67	67
4	Drib Korro	67	37	104	0	104	104
5	Ramzan Sodhar	22	1	23	0	23	23
6	Ab: Samad	165	28	193	0	193	193
7	Dhani Bux Jatio	19	0	19	0	19	19
8	Allah Dino Janwri	13	7	20	0	20	20
9	Allah Bux Solangi	27	2	29	0	29	29
10	Gongo Faqir	48	1	49	0	49	49
11	Karam Khan khoso	24	0	24	0	24	24
12	Pakhera Machhi	48	6	54	0	54	54
13	Baledai	125	8	133	0	133	133
14	Rahib Solangi	42	10	52	0	60	60
15	Miandad Chandio	47	13	60	0	60	60
16	Malook Khoso	99	12	111	0	111	111
17	Laung Tunio	157	54	211	0	211	211
18	Ali Khan Bhugio	101	19	120	0	120	120
19	Khudadad Khoso	17	0	17	0	17	17
20	Sultan Jatoi	103	8	111	0	111	111
21	Drib Kechhi	82	11	93	0	93	93
22	Ab: Hameed tunio	117	32	159	0	151	151
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1707</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2000</b>

The selected 2000 beneficiaries derive their food security from agricultural activities. In particular, cotton is their main source of income. Although cotton is a cash crop, the food security and livelihoods of affected families depend on it.

YWS had already been working in projected area by establishing field office at Tehsil Head Quarter Mehar. After approval of this project, YWS through its Filed Officers had identified the 2,600 vulnerable household (VHH) families through conducting survey on prescribed format covering all HHs of the UC as per work plan and had submitted to Selection Committee (SC) (comprising on 2 YWS Board Members (one Female & one Male) and one Agriculture Officer). It had been observed that so many VHH had shown themselves as a VHH separately while they had belong to same family. Observing this situation SC had approved 2,000 most Vulnerable House Hold (VHH) and Field Officers had issued the Vouchers to VHH for receiving of Agriculture Input Package (AIP) as per work plan. After Selection VHH, the Procurement Committee (comprising on 2 YWS Board Member (one Female & one Male) and Project Manager) had invited the Tender for procurement of AIP and VSP in local Newspaper. Procurement Committee had finalized/ approved the lowest bidder and recommended to YWS for issuing Supply Order with the condition that bidder will supply the articles within 1 week. YWS had stored all AIP and VSP in Godown within project area. YWS had distributed AIP and VSP vouchers amongst the VHH (women and men) against a verified voucher. Each Household had received one AIP and one VSP. The AIP had been given on a priority basis to the women; while VSP had been distributed to the females only. Before distribution of AIP & VSP it had been insured through making agreement on stamp paper that VHH will cultivate Cotton Crop.

At the time of distribution of AIP, YWS team had delivered the orientation and technical advice on sound crop management techniques to 2,000 vulnerable households (VHH). YWS had established 3 Training and Demonstration Units (TDUs) on crop and farm management to facilitate learning. The 3 TDUs had been done in the fields of, at no extra cost to the project. YWS had conducted monitoring and evaluation activities during the crop growth period, to monitor progress and assess impacts and adjust as changes and needs arise).

#### Activities

- program to local authorities and communities had been introduced,
- 2,000 vulnerable House Holds (VHH) with an emphasis on vulnerable women had been selected.
- Agricultural Input Packages (AIP) and VSP most suitable varieties had been procured
- 2,000 Agricultural Input Packages (AIP). Each HH receives: Cotton (5 kg seed), Fertilizers (50 kg DAP & 100 kg Urea) and Small vegetable gardening package (VSP) had been distributed.
- Agricultural advisory materials on season planting techniques and latest developments had been prepared and distributed.
- Orientation and technical advice on sound crop management techniques to 2,600 Vulnerable House Holds (VHH) had been delivered.
- 3 Training and Demonstration Units (TDUs) on crop and farm management to facilitate learning had been established in Fields.
- Monitoring and evaluation activities had been conducted.

### 6.3 Outputs

<b>Output 1:</b> Food security status of 2,000 vulnerable households improved through provision of cash-crop Agricultural Input Packages for the 2011 Kharif season.					
<b>Output 2:</b> Crop management skills improved through technical support and advisory services					
Expected outputs	KEY ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME			
		M1	M2	M3	M4
<b>Output 1</b> <i>Food security status of 2,000 vulnerable households improved through provision of cash-crop Agricultural Input Packages for the 2011 Kharif season.</i>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>program to local authorities and communities had been introduced</li></ul>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>2,000 vulnerable House Holds (VHH) with an emphasis on vulnerable women had been selected.</li></ul>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Agricultural Input Packages (AIP) and VSP most suitable varieties had been procured</li></ul>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>2,000 Agricultural Input Packages (AIP). Each HH receives: Cotton (5 kg seed), Fertilizers (50 kg DAP &amp; 100 kg Urea) and Small vegetable gardening package (VSP) had been distributed</li></ul>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Monitoring and evaluation activities had been conducted</li></ul>					
<b>Output 2</b> <i>Crop management skills improved through technical support and advisory services</i>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Agricultural advisory materials on season planting techniques and latest developments had been prepared and distributed.</li></ul>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Orientation and technical advice on sound crop management techniques to 2,600 Vulnerable House Holds (VHH) had been delivered.</li></ul>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>3 Training and Demonstration Units (TDUs) on crop and farm management to facilitate learning had been established in Fields</li></ul>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Monitoring and evaluation activities had been conducted</li></ul>					

## 6.4 Outcomes

It had expected that targeted households will improve their Food Security by cultivating Cotton Crop but project was started in the month of April and cotton perfect sowing months were March and April. Due late start of Project and distribution of AIP & VSP to selected 2000 VHHs, they had cultivated rice instead of Cotton crop. They had utilized their AIP in cultivation of rice crops. YWS had assured making agreement with all VHHs that after delivery of AIP they will cultivate Cotton Crops but at the time of sowing they have given reason that cotton crop season has become over. Further said that rice crop is much suitable to generate income for their food security purpose.

The table below gives a summary of the net income from cultivation of Rice; it has been evaluated in the month December, 2011 making discussion with beneficiaries.

INPUT (in shape of AIP)

Land covered by the project per Beneficiary	Average Yield	Price of Rice	Farmer contributions to Rice production	Net Income
1 acre/HH	3200 Kg/acre	Rs. 22/ KG 22X3200= 70,400/-	Rs. 2,000 (land prep)	Rs. 70400 – 2000 68,400/-

OUT COME (After earning for Rice crops VHH have make their Food Security as under:- )

Average HH consumption need (wheat)	Current Price Wheat
100Kg/month	Rs. 2,000 (100Kg)

## 6.5 Coordination (with community, cluster /sector, local authority etc)

In the preparation of this document, YWS had consulted Agriculture Cluster in Sindh, with frequent meetings at Hub and district level. Some field visits and field missions were undertaken to assess the needs of the returning populations. During the field visits various returnees were interviewed. YWS has worked in close coordination with other Humanitarian agencies and local authorities through sharing information on Single Reporting Format.

## 7. WORK PLAN

Please provide a timeline for when key activities and deliverables are completed in your proposed project.

### Work Plan

Expected Results	Planned Activities	Timeframe (months)				Responsible Party
		M1	M2	M3	M4	
Programme is accepted by authorities and communities.	Introduction of the program to local authorities and communities					Project team
List of HH prepared	Selection of 2,600 vulnerable households(VHH) women and men.					
Seeds Distributed to the communities and AIP and VSP Inputs ready on time.	Procurement of agricultural inputs with consultation on most suitable varieties.					
Each HH receives input on time	Distribution of 2,600 agricultural input packages (AIP) and VSP.					
Beneficiaries have improved crop management skills	Delivery of Orientation and technical advice on sound crop management techniques to 2,600 vulnerable households (women					



	and men).					
3 demonstration units established	Establishing 3 Training and Demonstration Units					
Weekly, monthly and final (impact assessemnt) reports	Conducting monitoring and evaluation of the activities (e.g. surveys at pre- and post-planting phases, as well as during the crop growth period, to monitor progress and assess impacts)					

## 8. MONITORING

Describe mechanisms applied by the project to monitor and evaluate the project using measurable indicators stated in the project proposal and the log frame as benchmarks.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems are a crucial part of good project management: using strategic information to track project activities, identify problems, and make data-based design, implementation, and management decisions. Our monitoring approach includes all members of the project to have an active role to play in M&E, which takes place at multiple levels and encompasses qualitative and quantitative methodologies and tools to appropriately understand results and address the spectrum of stakeholder information needs through the following:

Monitoring and Evaluation officer was the responsible person for this project. He had reviewed implementation work on a weekly and monthly basis. YWS had provide a narrative of activities carried out during the project period; Identify cumulative actual outputs for the project against planned cumulative outputs; Identify issues raised by beneficiaries and actions taken to address those issues.

### He monitored the following :-

- # Agricultural Input Packages (AIP) and Vegetable Seed Package (VSP) distributed.
- # Vulnerable House Holds (VHH) benefiting from the distribution indicating number of female and male beneficiaries.
- # Acreage covered under the project.
- # of Orientation and technical advice sessions on sound crop management techniques
- # Persons attend the orientation sessions.
- # Field sessions/visits conducted
- # Persons (Male, Female and Children) benefiting from the agricultural outcome/output of the project.

## 9. EXIT STRATEGY

The project was a period of four months. Project was ended in August 2011), But after the harvesting of Rice Crop in November, December, 2011 in the light of Evaluation Report of YWS VHH has earned (see table above) for improvement the food security of beneficiaries to make them less dependent from hand-outs.

Even this was an emergency intervention, the training and technical advice provided will ensure a sustainable uptake of good agricultural management skills that will last beyond the timeframe of the project.