



Note: The Information of this report is based on the on the contract of cooperation and the objectives presented in the project application and/or project amendment..

<input type="checkbox"/> 1st/2nd Interim Specialist Report
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Final Specialist Report <i>please "X" the appropriate box</i>

Report Date:

Title of Project	Orissa Floods Response			<i>KST (to be filled out by AWO)</i>
Country / Region / Place	India	Eastern	Orissa	
Start Date	25.09.11	Period / End:	10.11.11	
Project Volume Applied For € 4984.38	Sum Already Received € 4500.00		Of Which Already Spent € 4696.81	
Project duration	One & half month			
Contracting NGO/Project Partner	Name: DARABAR SAHITYA SANSAD Address: At- Sodhua, Po- Dalakasoti, Via- Balipatana Dt- Khurda, Orissa, India PIN- 752102			
Project Responsibility in the field	Organisation: Darabar Sahtya Sansad Respondent: Kedareshwar Chaudhury-Secretary Tel: 91 674 2468744, 2468529, Cell-09861022440 Email: darbar4@rediffmail.com			
Summary				
Target group	1000 flood affected vulnerable families in Kothkusang GP of Nimapa block, dist Puri, Orissa, India			
Problem analysis and target group analysis (causal connexion of circumstances leading to a problem to be addressed by the project)				
<p>Heavy rains since mid august till 1st week of September resulted in flooding in large areas of state of Orissa. All major river systems in Orissa had caused the floods, the largest out of that is Mahanadi system. First of all heavy rains occurred in in Chhatigarh, the upstream of Hirakud dam, which forced the dam authorities to open 59 gates of the dam discharging 10 lakh cusecs of water for 3 a days at a stretch. Secondly 3 major tributaries of Mahanadi contributed large amount of water due to rains in downstream. This caused rise in water level in delta area</p>				

of Mahanadi where distributaries were overflowing, making number of breaches on the embankments. On 12th September the water level in rivers are steady and shows the signs of receding. But the misery of thousands of marooned families is increasing as they foresee another week or two when the water will recede totally.

Thousands of households are affected by floods. There has been two deaths in **Nimapara block of Puri district**. Since people in the area are used to floods and this was not flash flood for them, they took their time to shift to safer places. It took around two days to get a village to submerge completely disrupting the road communication.

People from low laying parts of villages have shifted to nearby villages which are situated in higher lands. Many of them have taken shelter in school buildings on higher areas and some are on the canal embankments. Some are still in the villages on roof tops of pucca buildings, but totally cut off. Govt has started supplying boats for evacuation which are very short in supply.

The govt relief has come to villages very late (after 3 days of submergence) and this is very less compared to the need. Flat rice has been supplied @ 1 kg per person. Since there is difficulty in cooking (no fire wood), people cannot cook also. They are managing with the dry food stock they had and try to manage from neighbours. Immediate dry food supply is an issue.

Drinking water is a big problem as all the wells and tube wells have been submerged. There is every likelihood of people being affected by contaminated water. Since they defecate in the same water, it is obvious that health hazard is going to happen. There is the issue of ensuring supplying clean drinking water in the area.

Ensuring fodder for animals is a big issue. As all land are submerged, there is acute shortage of fodder for animals now and the same situation will prevail for long period, until unless out side supply is ensured. Animals sharing the same living place with man, is also another probability for health hazards.

The entire paddy fields are submerged and will go forever. There is no chance of reviving it as it is too late for planning paddy.

Project preparations: (needs assessment, field coordination, procurement, recruitment)

The project proposed to address 3 basic need of the affected community which have priority for the affected community. The DSS team have interacted with the affected community who have expressed the need.

1. Dry food for immediate feeding
2. Cash for work(house repairing)
3. Vegetable seeds kit for vegetable regeneration.

These components were planned to help the affected community to come out of the emergency and these will reduce their physical vulnerability to emergency.

The team of 3 staff from the ongoing livelihood project supported by AWO, coordinated the activities in the field . They were also assisted by 4 volunteers and DSS managerial staff. 4 volunteers were recruited, who had earlier volunteered for DSS in emergencies. They were exclusively recruited for one month and for distribution assistance and field assessment. They did help in field assessment and distribution of materials at village level.

A procurement committee taking 3 senior people from DSS was formed and the committee went on collecting quotations from probable suppliers. The common rule of minimum 3 quotations were followed. The most appropriate and competitive supplier was chosen and the supply orders were issued. The suppliers supplied the materials and they were paid through cheques.

Context of the Mission
The mission was to bring immediate food relief to 1000 flood affected families and assist some 50 families repair their damaged houses under cash for work programme and livelihood regeneration for 350 poor families through distribution of vegetable seed kits.
Implementation (Objectives, Results, Activities)
Primary Objective
To bring relief to some of the worst affected 1000 families in 8 villages in Kotakosanga GP of Nimapara block in Puri district by Orissa Floods-2011
Secondary Objective
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To meet the short term food need of people severely affected by floods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To help regenerate the vegetable crop by 350 worst affected vegetable growers through provision of seeds kit.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To help ensure village cleaning and household repairing through cash for work by worst affected.
Results Achieved
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Basic dry food(Flat Rice-5 kg and Sugar-1 kg per household) distributed to severely affected families(1000) who met their immediate food need. ▪ Vegetable seed kits have been distributed(350) among the poor vegetable growers. ▪ 50 damed houses have been repaired under cash for work programme(8 days each)
How can one check that the results have been achieved?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Going through the activity reports(Daily distribution reports) • By looking at the photograph of activities • Interviewing the beneficiaries • Visiting, inspecting field
Activities Carried Out
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Finalisation of the project team and selection and appointment of the volunteers. ▪ Targeting the most vulnerable HH in the affected area(1000 for dry food). Finalisation of the beneficiary by a committee comprising village leaders, PRI members and DSS staff. ▪ Procurement of materials as per organisations procurement procedure. ▪ Despatching the goods to distribution points. ▪ Issue of Tokens to final beneficiaries. ▪ Distribution of Dry food as immediate relief to the most vulnerable families in the

<p>affected area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Distribution of vegetable seed kits to affected vegetable growers. ▪ Repair of damaged houses(50) under cash for work programme.
<p>Implementation Difficulties / Problems encountered during implementation and solutions</p>
<p>Targeting the most vulnerable was difficult since all the villagers aspired for getting the relief as everybody of the village was affected. Since Govt. also distributed to all equally, then everybody was eager to get. But the project staff put the criteria of most affected like whose house was under water, whose house was collapsed, whose crop has gone, women headed households, BPL families etc. The small committee members including the PRI member along with the DSS staff finalised the list of project beneficiaries.</p> <p>Similarly more number of affected households aspired for getting the assistance under cash for work programme. They followed the Govt criteria of “ Fully collapsed” and “Partially collapsed” assistance. But DSS followed the criteria of fully collapsed houses. DSS staff went on physical verification and finalised the houses to be assisted.</p>
<p>Monitoring and Evaluation (Method, frequency)</p>
<p>Monitoring was done by Project in charge and DSS staff during the distribution and cash for work. Monitoring was done randomly by visiting the distribution point, beneficiaries house, interviewing the village leader and women members of the household. Monitoring was done twice in a week.</p>
<p>Lessons learnt</p>
<p>A lesson from the project was learnt that during a relief operation, the need for services/ relief items changes over time. The need for today may not exist after 3 /4 days. Initially DSS planned for water purification tablets to be distributed during relief operation, but this was not a need at the time of the actual relief distribution. DSS had to propose for a change in the project. This could have been forecasted earlier by judicious calculation of time and anticipating the real project delivery time.</p>
<p>Alterations Required from Project Plan</p>
<p>As described earlier DSS had to propose for an alteration in project when it was midway through. First of all the distribution of water purification tablets was skipped and new activity for distribution of vegetable seeds was added. Secondly the number of beneficiaries under cash for work(house repair) was reduced. The reason being the need for distribution of water purification tablets remained no longer at the time of actual distribution. It was late for distribution and also other actors did it . The reason for adding the vegetable seed kit was planned because the vulnerable families needed some kind of livelihood support to regenerate their crops immediately, which was lost completely. Therefore the vegetable seed kit assistance was proposed as an alteration plan.</p>
<p>Visibility, Media response</p>
<p>DSS used the banners showing the name of DSS and AWO international throughout the distribution process. Photographs were taken with banners and beneficiaries. DSS had written to local news papers about the project activity.</p>
<p>Coordination with other actors in the field (Government bodies, UN OCHA, other NGOs)</p>
<p>DSS coordinated with local panchayats and Block office regarding the project activity. The information was shared with them.</p>
<p>Recommendations and Comments</p>

There could have been strong media coverage of the programme.
Livelihood restoration activities could have planned and proposed.

Please insert:

- Financial report
- Logical Framework (implemented according to plan)

Date- 19.11.11

Kedareswar Chaudhury

Secretary

Date, Signature of Implementing NGO



Annex 3: Logical Framework

Logical Framework		Annex 3 (as of Application) Annex 4/5 (Implementation)		
	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
OVERALL OBJECTIVE	To bring relief to some of the worst affected 1000 families in 8 villages in Kotakosanga GP of Nimapara block in Puri district by Orissa Floods-2011	1000 flood affected families use relief materials and services and come back to normal life.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution list(Muster rolls) • Photographs • Case studies • Reports • Beneficiary interaction • Observation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected people's expectations are not high and they cooperate with distribution and services process • No further flooding occurs
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To meet the short term food need of people severely affected by floods. • To help ensure village cleaning and household repairing through cash for work by worst affected. • To help vegetable growers regenerate the vegetable cultivation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1000 families use dry food during emergency. • 50 affected houses are cleaned and repaired. • 350 vegetable growers grow vegetables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution list(Muster rolls) • Photographs • Case studies • Reports • Beneficiary interaction • Observation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected people's expectations are not high and they cooperate with distribution and services process • No further flooding occurs • Govt. relief policies do not change
EXPECTED RESULTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1000 flood affected families are supplied with dry food materials • 50 families clean and repair their broken houses. • 350 vegetable seed kits distributed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1000 families receive dry food materials • 50 worst affected houses are cleaned and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution list(Muster rolls) • Photographs • Case studies • Reports • Beneficiary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected people's expectations are not high and they cooperate with distribution



	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> repaired. 350 vegetable growers get vegetable seed kits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> interaction Observation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and services process No further flooding occurs
ACTIVITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeting the most vulnerable HH in the affected area(1000 for dry food) Procurement of materials as per organisations procurement procedure Distribution of Dry food as immediate relief to the most vulnerable families in the affected area. Cleaning and repairing of affected houses facilitated through cash for work Distribution of vegetable seed kits to vegetable growers. Reporting 	Means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dry food(Flat rice and Sugar) Vegetable seed kits. Staff-2 Volunteers-4 	Costs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Relief Supplies and services- Euro 4140.625 Transport & distribution- Euro 515.625 Staff & Travel Euro 125 Project related cost (overheads)- Euro 203.125 Total- Euro 4984.375	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materials are available in quantity and quality and in time No further flooding occurs

Annex 4/5 : Financial Report

(as prepared in Excel File: Financial Reporting