



End Evaluation Report

Pakistan Multi-sector Integrated Emergency Response – Phase 2

SUBMITTED BY:

Center for Disaster Management & Sustainable Development (CDMSD)

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1. Abbreviations

CDMSD	Center for Disaster Management and Sustainable Development
CHS	Core Humanitarian Standards
CIP	Care International Pakistan
CRM	Complaint Response Mechanism
DEC	Disaster Emergency Committee
FAM	Feedback and Accountability Mechanism
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
FRDP	Fast Rural Development Programme
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices
KII	Key Informant Interview
MPCA	Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
OECD-CAD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development- Development Assistance Committee
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
RNA	Rapid Needs Assessment
RUTF	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food
TLM	Teaching and Learning Materials
TRDP	Thardeep Rural Development Programme
UC	Union Council
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization

2. Executive Summary

Care Pakistan, Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP) and Fast Rural Development Programme (FRDP) jointly implemented DEC funded project titled, “Multi-Sector Integrated Emergency Response project to support the recovery of flood-affected people in Districts Dadu and Badin, Sindh province. The primary goal of the project was to deliver a comprehensive range of services to recover the needs of individuals affected by the floods. This initiative aimed to enhance the affected population's resilience and aid in their recovery from the aftermath of the floods. The following five project outcomes were designed to deliver an integrated response to the needs generated by the damages caused by the floods in terms of 1) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), 2) Education, 3) Protection, 4) Livelihood and 5) MPCA:

- Increased access to clean drinking water for flood affected communities in target areas and provide better facilities for vulnerable groups.
- Improved learning environment for children enrolled in schools in flood affected target area
- Increased protection services to communities
- Increased livelihood support to communities
- Awareness raising and capacity building regarding the DRR.

CARE Pakistan intended to conduct endline evaluation of the project and contracted a consultancy firm, CDMSD to assess performance of the project on Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and Development Assistance Committee (DAC) OECD-DAC criteria (Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability) and document its achievements, challenges, best practices, and the learning aspects for all stakeholders, with the aim of informing future similar programming. Further to assess the project strategies and interventions on and their quality criteria with specific focus on DNH, participation, inclusion and accountability strategies of the project.

The consultant employed a mixed approach comprised of qualitative and quantitative data to collect primary data and desk review for secondary data collection. 404 households were interviewed through sample beneficiary survey beside 10 FGDs with men and women and 16 Key Informant Interview conducted with project staff and relevant stakeholders. Appropriate quality control measures were put in place to ensure completeness and accuracy of the collected data.

2.1. Relevance:

The project interventions were highly relevant to the target population, as evidenced by a detailed analysis of socio-economic conditions and client perceptions. A significant 42% of households relied on casual labor as their main source of income, indicating unstable employment, while 37.62% depended on farming. Within this group, a striking 36% were tenants engaged in sharecropping, which limited their income and decision-making power. Furthermore, 35% of households lived below the poverty line of Rs. 18,000 per month (less than \$2 per day), highlighting widespread financial hardship. As of July 2024, the Ministry of Finance has set a minimum wage threshold of Rs. 37,000. The survey findings reveal that 86.5% of households, amounting to 358 out of 404, have a monthly income that falls below this limit. Notably, 56.4% of survey participants faced monthly income and expenditure deficits, often resorting to unsustainable practices such as purchasing groceries on credit and borrowing from friends and family, which could trap them in cycles of debt. Following are the relevance of programme interventions:

- 83.2% (336 out of 404) surveyed households reported damage to their drinking water sources, severely limiting access to clean water.
- **56.8%** (235 out of 414) household experienced adverse effects on their sources of livelihood due to the flood. The breakdown of these impacts is as follows:
 - **53.6%** reported damage to crops,

- **29.8%** experienced losses in livestock,
- **16.6%** faced business losses.

In terms of relevance of project interventions, a significant 97.5% of interviewed households expressed that the assistance packages provided by the project were appropriate and useful, further underscoring the project's alignment with the community's needs.

2.2. Effectiveness:

The project achieved 100% of the outlined results in the project result framework. The following are some of the highlights of the project's accomplishments:

- 91.5% of respondents (162 out of 177) expressed satisfaction with the project's water supply intervention.
- 100% reported using the consumable items like body soap, washing soap, and sanitary pads provided in the kit.
- 82.4% of the household respondents who received the hygiene kits mentioned that they were still using the non-consumable items such as combs, nail cutters, and towels.
- With 98.68% of respondents rating the information provided during session on safe WASH practices, as 31.13 % "Excellent" and 67.55% rating it as "Good," the overwhelming majority of participants found the information to be effective and of high quality. Only 1.32% rated the information as "Average."
- Among the participants, who received these sessions, 96.69% reported that the education sessions had addressed the importance of safe and hygienic menstrual practices for overall health.
- Quite a handsome number of respondents (58.82%) correctly identified RUTF as a treatment for malnutrition

2.3. Efficiency:

The project's efficiency was assessed to evaluate the value-for-money achieved through results relative to resources expended, focusing on Financial Risk Management and Efficiency, Resource Allocation, and Service Delivery and MEAL. CARE implemented robust financial management practices, including an approval authority matrix and Internal Audit System, allowing the project to meet its objectives within budget while conducting additional activities, demonstrating effective resource optimization. Sufficient resources were allocated for successful project implementation, adhering to Sphere standards, which improved community access to clean drinking water and healthcare. The service delivery assessment highlighted exceptional performance, with 91% of Beneficiaries receiving timely assistance and 93% expressing satisfaction. Additionally, the project was responsive to service delivery complaints, ensuring that 93% of services effectively reached the intended target population, reflecting precision in addressing community needs. In addition, CARE Pakistan has established a provincial office at the FRDP facility in Hyderabad, Sindh, to enhance operational efficiency and improve coordination with key provincial stakeholders.

2.4. Impact:

The initiatives under the project have shown significant positive impacts across various sectors. In the WASH component, 94% of beneficiaries reported improved access to clean drinking water, rising from 44% to 96%, which significantly enhances health and well-being. Additionally, 91.5% of hygiene kit recipients noted improvements in personal hygiene, and 81% reported a decrease in diarrhea and malaria incidences following project interventions. In the Livelihood sector, average wheat yields increased to 29 maund per acre from 27 maund post-assistance, and 30% of poultry beneficiaries began collecting an average of 5 eggs daily, contributing to monthly incomes of Rs. 2,060. In terms of Protection, 71% of respondents observed improvements in community safety measures, while 64% of women felt safer post-audit, and 42% knew where to seek help for gender-based violence. Finally, in the RUTF initiative, 90% of women administering Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) reported

health improvements in their malnourished children, showcasing the project's overall effectiveness in enhancing community well-being and safety.

The survey data highlights a notable impact of the cash grant on household financial decision-making dynamics. **82%** of cash grant beneficiaries reported a shift in how financial decisions related to expenses and savings were made within their households. This finding suggests that the cash grant not only provided essential financial support but also empowered beneficiaries to reevaluate and restructure their financial management practices. The enhanced decision-making capabilities signify a positive change in household dynamics, fostering greater participation and collaboration in financial matters.

2.5. Sustainability:

Ensuring the sustainability of project actions after its conclusion is a notable challenge; however, several measures have been implemented to maintain benefits in the long term. The project trained community members in the operation and maintenance of handpumps, facilitating continued access to clean drinking water post-project. Focus Group Discussions revealed that the majority of participants expressed a willingness to pay for the operation and maintenance of water facilities, indicating strong community commitment and ownership. Additionally, 100% of hygiene kit beneficiaries reported purchasing consumable hygiene items after project support, reflecting sustainable hygiene practices. The project's engagement with district agriculture, livestock, and poultry departments aims to foster long-term collaboration, ensuring ongoing technical support for beneficiaries. Furthermore, involving the Department of Social Welfare is expected to provide continued protection services for women and children, enhancing their well-being and safety.

2.6. Recommendations:

Based on external evaluation findings, the following recommendations emerge from the project evaluation:

- The awareness level of beneficiaries regarding the CRM/FAM system suggests further need for enhanced communication and outreach strategies to inform them about how to share feedback, which is crucial for project effectiveness and community engagement.
- The project's broad geographic spread across multiple districts diluted its impact at the individual village level and strained resources. A more focused approach is necessary and usually more impactful.
- Establishing a village-level operation and maintenance fund for handpumps is recommended to ensure timely repairs and uninterrupted water supply. Village/WASH committees should be provided with printed registers to maintain records of contributions and expenditures, promoting mutual trust and transparency among beneficiaries.
- Farmers Field School Model: To enhance agricultural interventions, adopting the Farmers Field School (FFS) model is suggested, providing comprehensive technical guidance throughout the agricultural cycle. Establishing demonstration plots in targeted villages, managed by the local agriculture department, will showcase effective techniques and facilitate hands-on learning for farmers.
- Weather conditions should be factored into the distribution of poultry birds and goats to minimize mortality rates.
- Due to the high mortality rate among distributed poultry, it is advisable to replace this activity with a focus on vocational and technical skill development and small enterprise development. This shift can empower flood-affected individuals to acquire essential skills for income-generating activities, enhancing their livelihoods sustainably and fostering economic growth.
- The current livestock distributed, particularly calves in district Badin, are not ready for milk production and will require a waiting period of one to two years. It is recommended to reevaluate the livestock distribution strategy to reduce this waiting period by providing livestock that are closer to maturity or exploring alternative interventions for quicker benefits to farmers.

- Scope of the Women Safety Audit should be further expanded to include all target villages to improve community access to protection services.

3. Introduction

3.1 Context

Pakistan experienced an unprecedented climate-induced disaster due to heavy rains, leading to a combination of riverine, urban, and flash flooding in 2022. This catastrophic event caused widespread fatalities, significant loss of livestock, and extensive damage to both public and private infrastructure across the country. In the 94 calamity hit districts, approximately 780,000 houses were destroyed and more than 1.27 million houses were partially damaged. Rural houses were particularly impacted, and the extent of damage incurred to katcha houses has been higher than that to pucca houses. Among provinces, the housing stock in Sindh has been the worst affected, accounting for 83 percent of the total housing damages. Additionally, approximately 17,205 schools (80% of which were primary schools), bridges, and 8,330 kilometers km of roads were also affected. At least 1 million people required humanitarian assistance in Pakistan due to the floods¹. There is an urgent need to restore basic lifesaving WASH services, particularly considering the safety and well-being of children and women. The floodwaters led to the accumulation of silt in irrigation channels, which diminished the communities' ability to irrigate their fields. Nearly 73% of livestock owners reported losses in their livestock. In the agriculture sector, the protection of livestock assets and the rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure have been identified as the most pressing needs for early recovery.

In November 2022, CARE Pakistan conducted a multi-sectoral Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) to evaluate the needs of flood-affected communities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Punjab, Sindh, and Balochistan, with a particular focus on early recovery. Based on the findings of this assessment, CARE International Pakistan initiated an 18-month Disaster Emergency Committee-funded early recovery project in collaboration with two implementing partners: the Fast Rural Development Programme (FRDP) and the Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP). This project targeted the Badin and Dadu districts of Sindh. The overall goal of the project was to provide early recovery support to the affected population with following outcomes:

1. Increased access to clean drinking water for flood affected communities in target areas
2. Improved learning environment for children enrolled in schools in flood affected target areas.
3. Increased protection services to communities.
4. Increased livelihood services to communities.

The project engaged Center for Disaster Management & Sustainable Development (CDMSD), a national consultancy firm, to conduct endline evaluation of the project. The evaluation scope was defined to align with the OECD-DAC criteria, focusing on Relevance, Efficiency, Effectiveness, Impact, and Sustainability. Apart from assessing these key areas, the evaluation aimed to extract valuable insights, offer recommendations, and highlight lessons learned for upcoming endeavors. It delved into various aspects such as project management, activities, coordination, engagement, partnerships with stakeholders, and performance evaluation. The report detailed the project's accomplishments, hurdles, successful practices, and key learnings to benefit all involved parties and guide future programming decisions. This evaluation aimed to assess project transparency and accountability to both donors and program beneficiaries.

¹ <https://www.pc.gov.pk/uploads/downloads/PDNA-2022.pdf>

3.2 Approach and Methodology

The end-of-program evaluation followed the established principles and guidelines of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development-Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC), ensuring a systematic, objective, and best practice-based assessment of the development program. The evaluation criteria and questions were drawn from the Terms of Reference (ToRs) i.e., relevance, effectiveness, efficiency impact and sustainability. The consultant adopted the objectives and gave questions for each criteria element (as in the evaluation TORs), to frame the key evaluation questions and various evaluation tools. The evaluation was carried out through analyses of various sources of information, including desk reviews, monitoring data reviews, field visits, and interviews with key stakeholders (affected population, project management, field implementation staff, government officials and others), individually, and in focus groups, and through the cross-validation of data. This ensured that the evaluation was inclusive of the views of diverse stakeholder groups.

The project documents served as the primary source of secondary data, while key informant interviews (KIIs) with project staff and relevant stakeholders, focus group discussions (FGDs), household surveys, and field observations were employed to gather the primary dataset. Throughout the desk review phase, the team meticulously examined various project documents, encompassing the project proposal, result framework, field monitoring reports, progress reports, and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material. Furthermore, the team conducted an exploration of pertinent web resources, duly acknowledging these sources in the footnotes of the relevant sections. The insights gleaned from the secondary data played a pivotal role in shaping the development of data collection tools, ensuring a comprehensive and well-informed approach to the research process.

After the approval of the data collection tools and inception report, the consultant conducted training sessions for the data collection team. This training session provided an orientation to the data collection team and offered practical, scenario-based preparation for real-world data collection challenges. The immersive nature of the training substantially increased participant confidence and demonstrably reduced error rates in field work. Additionally, a comprehensive system of ongoing mentorship, feedback, and support was implemented for the field staff to further promote excellence.

Specific safeguarding mechanisms and protocols were implemented by the team to protect the safety and rights of respondents and data collectors during the evaluation. This included ensuring privacy, obtaining informed consent, considering additional risks for children, providing training on sensitive information collection, using culturally appropriate data tools, organizing visits at suitable times and places, offering necessary accommodations, and enabling support for individuals in risky situations.

The evaluation team meticulously processed the quantitative data, beginning with thorough cleaning to ensure accuracy. Subsequently, they tabulated the data, allowing for comparisons and identifying patterns using statistical software. For qualitative data, the consultant employed rigorous methods such as content analysis and thematic analysis to derive meaningful insights. By transcribing interviews and discussions, the consultant systematically analyzed the data, maintaining ethical standards throughout the process to ensure confidentiality and anonymity of the participants.

To ensure high-quality data collection, the core team supervised data collection process to provide close support to enumerators. This played a pivotal role in overseeing progress, addressing fieldwork queries, and resolving any challenges encountered by the enumerators. Their proactive approach included unannounced visits to observe enumerators in action, allowing for real-time monitoring of enumeration quality and prompt error correction. Furthermore, a rigorous daily review of each completed questionnaire was conducted to ensure completeness and consistency, significantly minimizing the likelihood of enumeration errors. As an additional measure, 20% of the survey forms underwent random verification through telephonic calls by study coordinator to validate the data collection process, adding an extra layer of quality assurance.

By leveraging these strategies, the data collection process benefitted from consistent supervision, proactive error identification, and thorough quality checks, ultimately contributing to the reliability of the collected data.

3.2.1 Data Collection Methods

To gather comprehensive data, the study employed a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative and qualitative techniques. During the household survey, quantitative methods provided structured data, while focused group discussions and key informant interviews generated rich qualitative insights.

A. Household survey

The household survey aimed to assess the project outcomes and gather households' feedback regarding the relevance, appropriateness, benefits, and utilization of the project assistance. It also sought to measure the households' satisfaction levels and evaluate the effectiveness of the accountability mechanisms introduced by the project. A total of **426** households were interviewed during the household survey.

As a central component of the endline evaluation, a meticulously designed household survey tool was deployed to gauge households' experiences and perspectives. The tool extensively covered demographics, socio-economic profiles, and the 2022 flood's impact on households. Critically, it assessed improvements in access to safe drinking water, utilization of hygiene kits, access to livelihood services, understanding of protection services and beneficiary satisfaction with these interventions. Moreover, the survey tool delved into perceptions of project relevance, well-being impact, service access enhancement, and overall satisfaction. In addition, the tools also contained questions to assess the project compliance to core humanitarian standards. This multifaceted approach ensured the tool's appropriateness for evaluating project activities and capturing diverse client responses, ultimately contributing to a robust and insightful endline evaluation.



Picture 1: Household Survey being conducted

The structured survey questionnaire, annexed to the report, incorporated probing questions to ensure completeness and gather comprehensive information. It also included routing patterns and screening questions to ensure that respondents were asked only relevant questions. The questionnaire design emphasized clarity, conciseness, and lack of ambiguity to facilitate meaningful and accurate responses from the beneficiaries.

B. Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

16 key informant interviews were conducted by the consultant with project managers, field implementation staff, government officials, and community activists to gain additional insights into the project's operational strategies and coordination mechanisms. The semi-structured questionnaires were developed for conducting key informant interviews with project staff and relevant government officials. The questionnaire designed for project staff aimed to elicit insights into various aspects, including project cycle management, implementation strategies, community engagement, coordination mechanisms, referral pathways, and measures taken to ensure the post-project sustainability of project benefits. On the other hand, the questionnaire intended for interviews with key government officials focused on exploring the department's role in project-relevant interventions, the coordination mechanism with the project teams, the extent and nature of their engagement in project interventions, the relevance of the project interventions with the department's priorities, and the continuity of project benefits after close of the project operations.

Both questionnaires also included sections for seeking consent and ensuring confidentiality to prioritize ethical considerations and respect the privacy of the participants. The questions were carefully crafted to gather in-depth, insightful responses while adhering to ethical standards and maintaining the confidentiality of the information provided.

C. Focused Group Discussions (FGDs)

Ten FGDs were conducted with male and female beneficiaries of the project. Specifically, separate FGDs were organized for women in a flexible environment, facilitated by an experienced female FGD facilitator, to create a more comfortable space for open expression. In total, 71 female and 59 male beneficiaries participated in these FGDs, totaling 130 individuals. The list of participants is available in Annexure 5.2. The FGDs aimed to enrich the primary information and establish a discourse on vulnerability using participatory tools. Furthermore, they provided qualitative insights into the project's implementation approach, processes, achievements, and impacts.



Picture 2: Focused Group Discussion in a village

The FGD guide included a checklist of questions, a consent form, and a sign-in form. The checklist consisted of a set of semi-structured questions, outlining the topics and related questions to get understanding of these topics. Probes were incorporated within the checklist to encourage participants to provide detailed and comprehensive responses, ensuring a thorough exploration of the subject matter. The consent form was employed to clearly communicate team introduction, purpose of the FGD, ethical consideration including voluntary participation, and confidentiality of the shared information. Additionally, a sign-in form was developed to record FGD and participant details, including the FGD location, dates, participant's name, gender, age, disability status (if applicable), contact details, and signature/thumb impression. The Focus Group Discussion (FGD) tool was specifically crafted to elicit the viewpoints of clients regarding the relevance, appropriateness, effectiveness, and impacts of the project interventions. Moreover, this was also aimed to gauge the level of client satisfaction and gather recommendations for improvement of future programmatic directions and project operations.

3.2.2 Sampling Methodology

The proposed sample size was estimated using the following formula:

$$\text{Sample Size}(SS) = \frac{Z^2 p(1-p)}{c^2}$$

Where:

Z = Z value (e.g. 1.96 for 95% confidence level)

p = percentage picking a choice

c = confidence interval

Correction for finite proportion:

$$\text{New Sample Size} = \frac{SS}{1 + \frac{(SS - 1)}{pop}}$$

Where pop is the population

Taking into account the total number of 18878 beneficiaries and applying the specified formula at a 95% confidence level, with a margin of error of $\pm 5\%$ and a response distribution of 50%, the initial sample size for the study was calculated to be 377. However, to enhance accuracy and reduce potential errors, the sample size was adjusted to 404. This increased sample was proportionately distributed across the two selected villages to ensure a balanced and representative participation rate. Following table shows sampling frame of the study:

Table 1: Sampling frame of household survey

UC	Village	District		Total
		Badin	Dadu	
Bahadur Chandio	Bakho Chandio	23		23
	Edo Khaskheli	17		17
	Haji Babar Kaloi	14		14
	Total	54		54
Fatehpur	Jan Muhammad Solangi		53	53
	Total		53	53
Gadehi	Fateh Khan Gadehi		33	33
	Khushalani		42	42
	Total		75	75
Kande Chuki	Beero Khan Gadehi		86	86
	Total		86	86

Mitho Babar	Daro Mallah		23	23
	Gul Mohammad Chandio		12	12
	Mitho Babar		4	4
	Shafiabad Channa		15	15
	Total		54	54
Saman Sarkar	Chanesar Khoso	9		9
	Pir Hamid Shah	27		27
	Rawto Kohli	10		10
	Total	46		46
Thalho	Ali Mohammad Lashari		22	22
	Jariyo		9	9
	Mubarak Bhurgiri		5	5
	Total		36	36
	Total Interviews	304	100	404

3.2.3 Quality Assurance Mechanisms

The accuracy, reliability, and consistency of the collected data were ensured through the application of several quality assurance mechanisms by the consultant. These included arranging standardized training for all individuals involved in data collection process, pre-testing data collection instruments with a small sample of participants, establishing clear data collection protocols, conducting thorough review and cleaning of collected data, performing inter-rater reliability checks, implementing ongoing quality control checks, and validating a portion of the interviews/assessments after their completion. The CDMSD ensured at least 15% spot checks by the field supervisor at the end of the day and 25% back checks were implemented. Consistency and redundancy checks were built into the data entry system to minimize typing errors. The CDMSD ensured that every respondent could be matched to a questionnaire and an interviewer. The time and duration of the interviews were recorded and included in the final dataset. The CDMSD also recorded the mobile numbers of the respondents so that evaluations could be verified at any time.



Picture 3: Enumerators training in Dadu

These measures were designed to ensure that the data collected was accurate, reliable, and consistent, maintaining integrity throughout the assessment process, from data collection to analysis.

3.2.4 Ethical Considerations

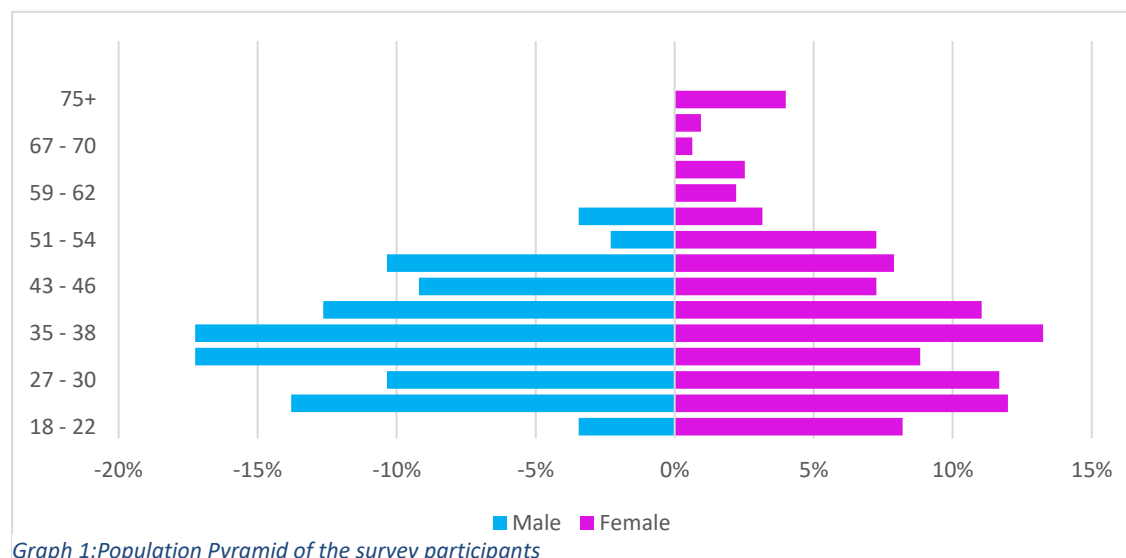
During the study, the participants of the study were provided full disclosure of the nature of the research they were engaged in, and informed consent was pursued before the start of the interviews or discussions. The FDGs and KIs were respected with confidentiality, and this provided for rich and insightful discussion and data elicitation. Female FGD facilitators and enumerators were carefully selected and engaged to conduct the FDGs and survey interviews with women respondents. During the data collection training, the field staff was oriented to respect local cultural norms, and consideration for gender sensitivity in the local context. They were also sensitized about how to work with vulnerable groups, taking into consideration factors such as age, gender, and disability. Furthermore, to protect the privacy of individuals involved, the report anonymizes the case studies within the annex. This means replacing real names and locations with pseudonyms or fictional details.

3.2.5 Study Limitations

- The absence of baseline data was identified as one of the major limitations of the study. To address this challenge, a retrospective research methodology was employed. However, in some instances, study participants struggled to accurately recall the situation prior to the project's implementation.
- The outcome indicators were defined primarily in qualitative terms, lacking essential quantitative benchmarks or targets. This omission hindered the ability to accurately assess the project's progress toward achieving these outcomes. Establishing clear quantitative measures is crucial for effective evaluation, as they provide a concrete framework for tracking advancements and determining the overall success of the project.
- The schools that received support from the project for repair work and teaching-learning materials were closed due to summer vacations. This closure made it challenging to conduct key informant interviews with school staff and students, limiting the opportunity to gather valuable insights and feedback on the project's effectiveness during that period. To address this issue, four targeted school-teachers were interviewed telephonically.
- Some officials from the government line departments who collaborated with the project were either transferred or unavailable in their offices. To address this challenge, the consultant team conducted telephonic interviews with these officials. This approach allowed for the collection of necessary information despite their physical absence, ensuring that valuable insights from key stakeholders were still obtained. Future strategies may include maintaining regular communication with these officials to facilitate smoother interactions and data collection even during personnel changes.
- The villages of Kareem Bux Khoso and Aadho Khan Gadehi were initially selected for the household survey. However, the team encountered difficulties as they were unable to locate Kareem Bux Khoso, and the access road to Aadho Khan Gadehi was closed due to the construction of a flood protection wall. As a result, the team had to replace these villages in the initial sampling plan with alternative locations to ensure the continuation of the survey.
- Similarly, the enumeration process in Ali Muhammad Lashari village, located in District Dadu, was halted due to a surge of female enumerators seeking to register their names, driven by perceptions of the survey being linked to future assessments. Despite the team's repeated efforts to clarify the objectives of the survey and request individual interviews, the local women remained unresponsive and created a security risk for the enumeration team. Ultimately, it was decided to suspend the enumeration activities. However, the team was able to successfully conduct some interviews with agriculture cash grant beneficiaries via telephone.

3.3 Demographic Profile of clients

During the endline evaluation survey, a total of 404 project beneficiaries were interviewed, with 304 (75%) from Dadu and 100 (25%) from Badin district. Among these interviewed beneficiaries, 317 (78%) were female and 87 (22%) were male. The mean age of the survey participants was 38.75, indicating a relatively young population. The participants' age ranged from 18 to 80 years.

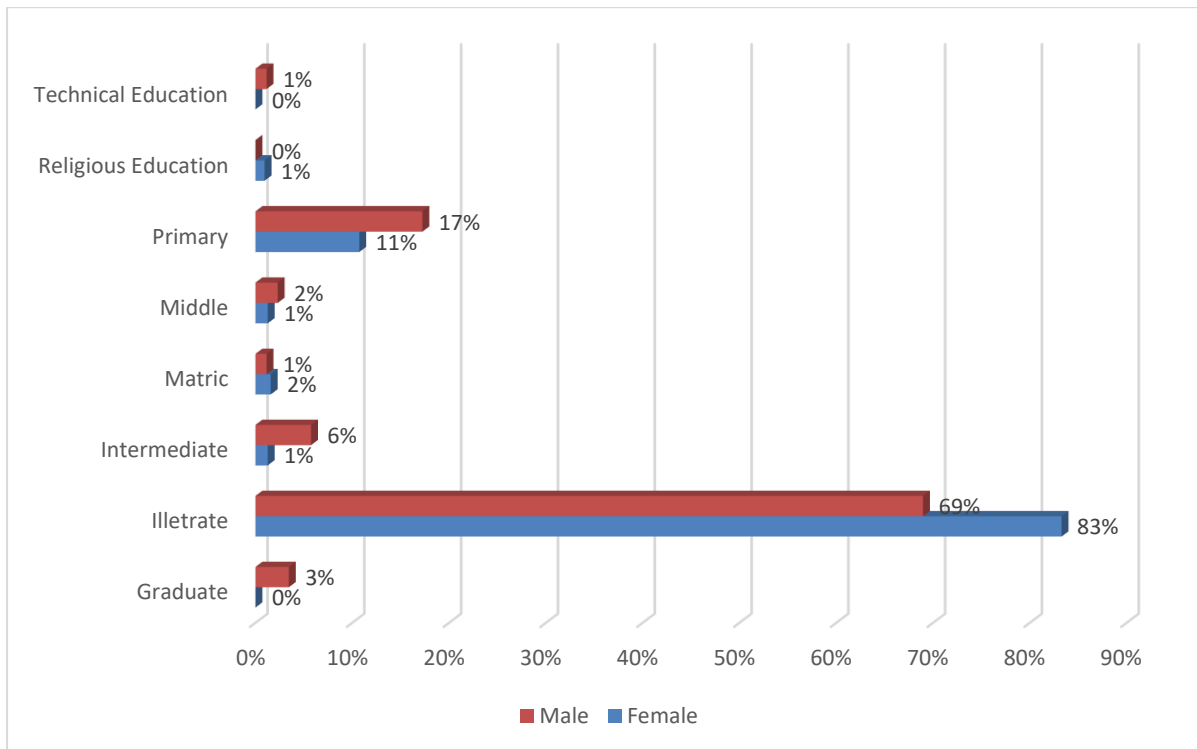


The data revealed that 7.7% (31 out of 404) of the survey participants had a disability, indicating a notable presence of individuals requiring targeted support and resources. Furthermore, the distribution of marital status among the participants showed that an overwhelming 93.6% (378 out of 404) were married, suggesting that marriage is a prevalent social norm within this community. This high percentage may influence social dynamics, including economic responsibilities and support systems among families. In contrast, only 5.7% (23 out of 404) were widowed, while a mere 0.7% (3 out of 404) identified as single, reflecting cultural factors that favor marriage within this demographic. The findings highlight the project has taken into account both disability status and marital dynamics during the early recovery assistance, ensuring that the unique needs of various groups within the community are adequately addressed.

Literacy:

The study revealed a strikingly high prevalence of high illiteracy among participants, with 81% (327 out of 404) unable to read or write. This issue was particularly pronounced among women, as 84% of female participants were found to be illiterate, in contrast to 69% of men. A comparative analysis of the two districts highlighted that illiteracy rates were significantly higher in District Dadu at 83%, compared to District Badin, which reported an illiteracy rate of 78%. These findings underscore a critical educational gap within the community, particularly affecting women, which perpetuates cycles of poverty and limits their access to resources and opportunities.

Additionally, there was a significant dropout rate among girls after completing primary education (grade 5). The major reasons identified during the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) included the absence of middle or high schools in the targeted villages. Parents were hesitant to send their girls to other villages due to the lack of transportation expenses and concerns about girls' safety.



Graph 2: Literacy prevalence among the participants

Household Size and composition:

The study revealed that the average household size of the population was 6.3, with a mode value of 5. In District Badin, the average household size was higher at 6.87, while in District Dadu, it was slightly lower at 6.11. Notably, children under the age of 5 years constituted 20% (516) of the total household population, which amounts to 2,546 individuals. This significant proportion of young children underscores the critical need for targeted early childhood services and interventions, as this age group represents a substantial segment of the community. In addition, 27.5% of the household had pregnant and lactating women (PLWs). These findings support the implementation of project policies aimed at enhancing nutrition and overall well-being for young children in the area.

4. Findings

The evaluation team evaluated the project against the evaluation criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and impact. The following subsections present the findings of the evaluation in detail.

4.1 Relevance

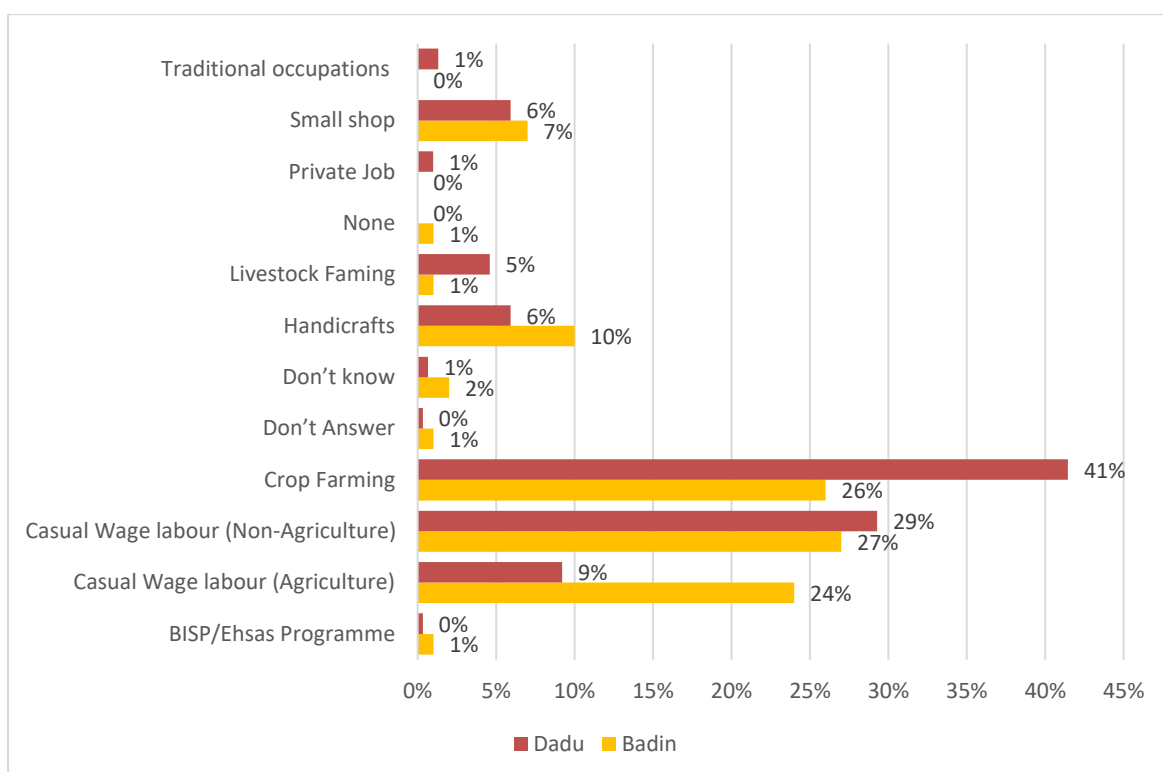
This section presents the findings of evaluation analyzing if the project outcomes consistent with the needs and priorities of the served population, and did they remain relevant over time. For this purpose, the consultant took into account socio-economic conditions of the project clients and their feedback about the relevance and appropriateness to their context.

4.1.1 Relevance to target population

4.1.1.1 Socio-economic profile of beneficiaries

The survey uncovered a two-pronged livelihood landscape for the target communities. For 42% (168 out of 404) of households, casual labor was the main breadwinner, highlighting the prevalence of unpredictable and often unstable work. The total share of the casual labor engaged in on-farm activities was 12.87% and casual labour engaged in off-farm activities was 28.71%. As shown in the following graph, the percentage of off-farm casual labour was relatively higher in Dadu as compared to Badin because only 23% of the households reported to had agricultural land under their use.

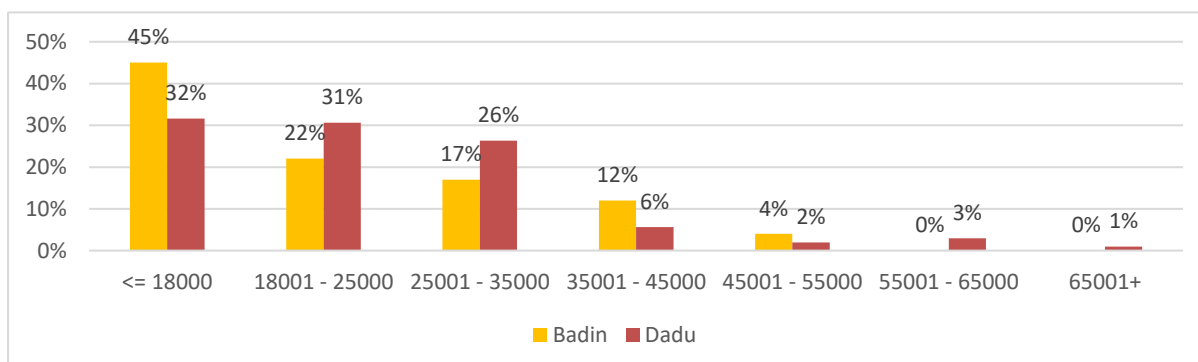
Crop farming supported 37.62% (152 out of 404) of households; however, there were significant disparities within this group. The agricultural land utilized for crop farming varied between 1 to 10 acres, with an average land size of only 2.7 acres, which is insufficient to adequately meet the livelihood needs of the families involved. Additionally, it was found that 36% of these households were tenants, engaged in farming on a 50% sharecropping basis. The findings indicate that while crop farming plays a vital role in sustaining a portion of the population, the limited average land size poses challenges for achieving food security and financial stability for these families. The reliance on sharecropping arrangements suggests a vulnerability to market fluctuations and limits the tenants' ability to invest in their agricultural practices. In addition, 7% (28 out of 404) of the households were drawing their household income from livestock rearing. This diverse and complex livelihood picture provides valuable insights into the specific needs and vulnerabilities of the target population.



Graph 3: Primary source of household income

Only 26.5% (107 out of 404) of the interviewed households reported having a secondary source of income. This low percentage indicates that the majority of households rely primarily on a single source of income, which exposes them to financial instability and increased vulnerability to economic fluctuations. The lack of diversified income streams may hinder families' ability to cope with unexpected expenses or changes in their primary income sources. This finding underscores the importance of promoting alternative income-generating opportunities and enhancing financial literacy within the community to strengthen overall economic resilience.

Economic conditions:

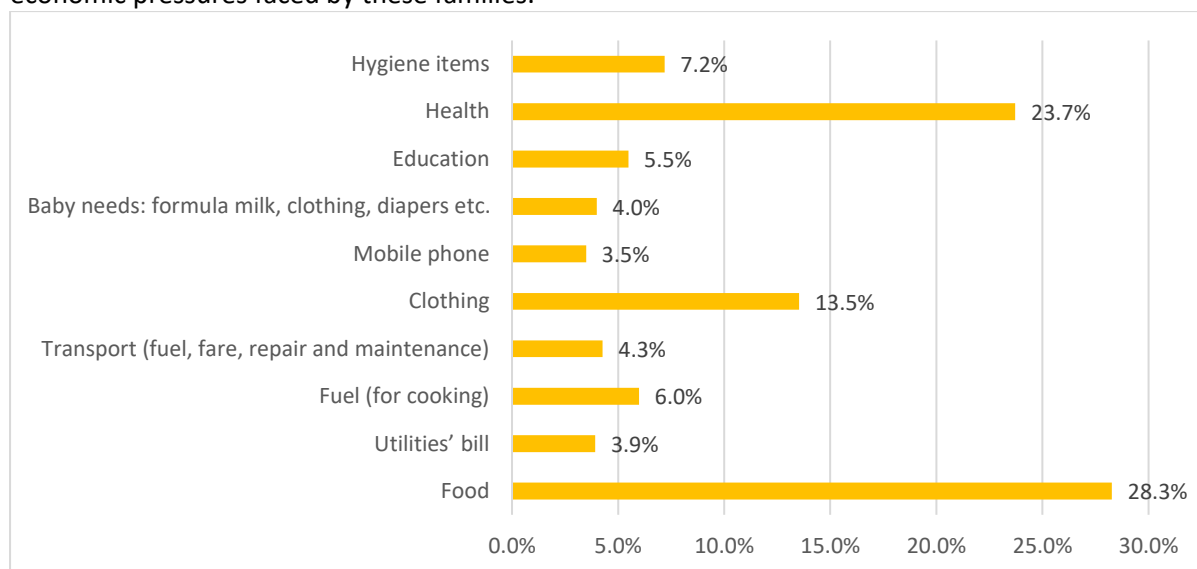


Graph 4: Monthly income of the beneficiaries' households in PKRs

The average monthly income of the interviewed household was PKRs. 23402.94 with mode value of PKRs. 20,000. The data reveals that a considerable majority of the surveyed households were living below the poverty line, with 35% (141 out of 404) of them having an income of less than PKRs 18,000 (approximately US\$ 2 a day). In light of the recent notification issued by the Ministry of Finance of the Government of Pakistan and the Sindh Provincial Government, a minimum wage limit of Rs. 37,000 has been announced, effective from July 1, 2024. According to this standard, it has been found that 86.5% of households, equating to 356 out of 404, have a monthly income below this threshold. This underscores the prevalent poverty among the project's target group and emphasizes the

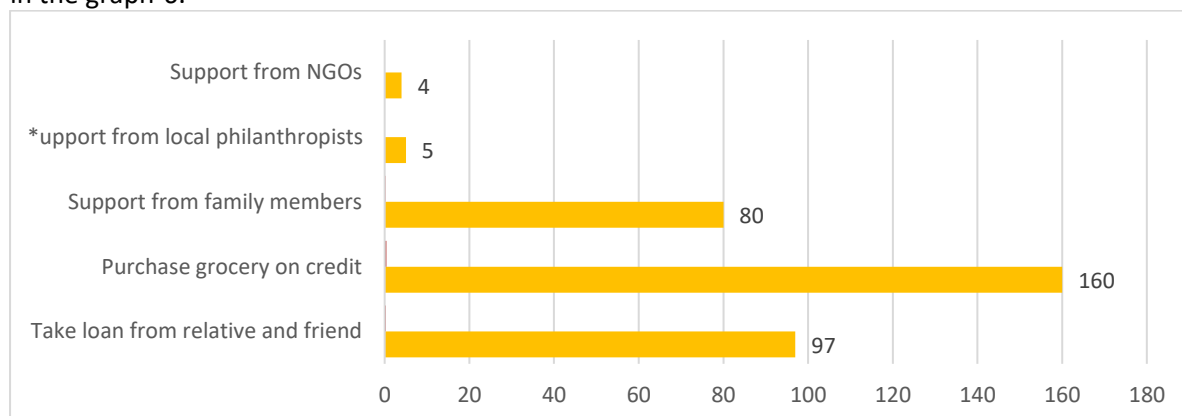
relevance of the project interventions to alleviate their economic hardships and improve their quality of life.

Furthermore, the surveyed households demonstrated an average monthly expenditure of PKR 24,650.28, with the most frequently reported expenditure being PKR 30,000. This amount is notably higher than the average monthly income of these households. The expenditure patterns reveal that food, health, and clothing constitute the primary expenses for these families. The discrepancy between average monthly expenditures and income suggests that many households may be living beyond their means, potentially leading to financial strain and increased debt. The substantial allocation of resources towards essential needs such as food, health, and clothing highlight the critical economic pressures faced by these families.



Graph 5: Most common expenses of the households

The survey data further reveals that 56.4% (228 out of 404) household faced income expenditures deficit. The most common practices employed to cope this income- expenditures gaps were purchasing grocery on credit, followed by taking loan from friends and family members, as depicted in the graph-6.

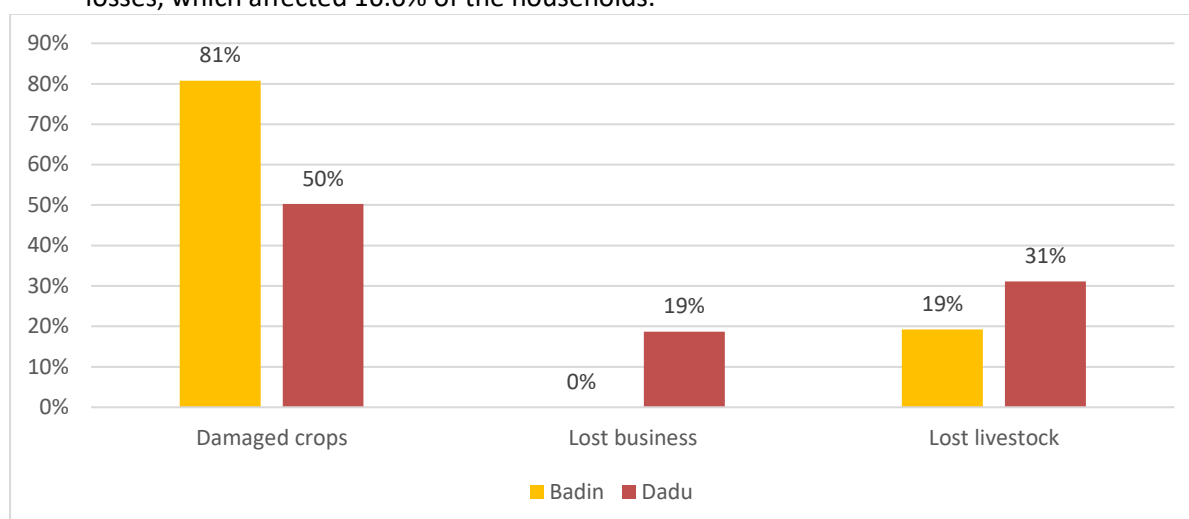


Graph 6: Common coping practices to bridge income expenditure deficit

Flood Impacts

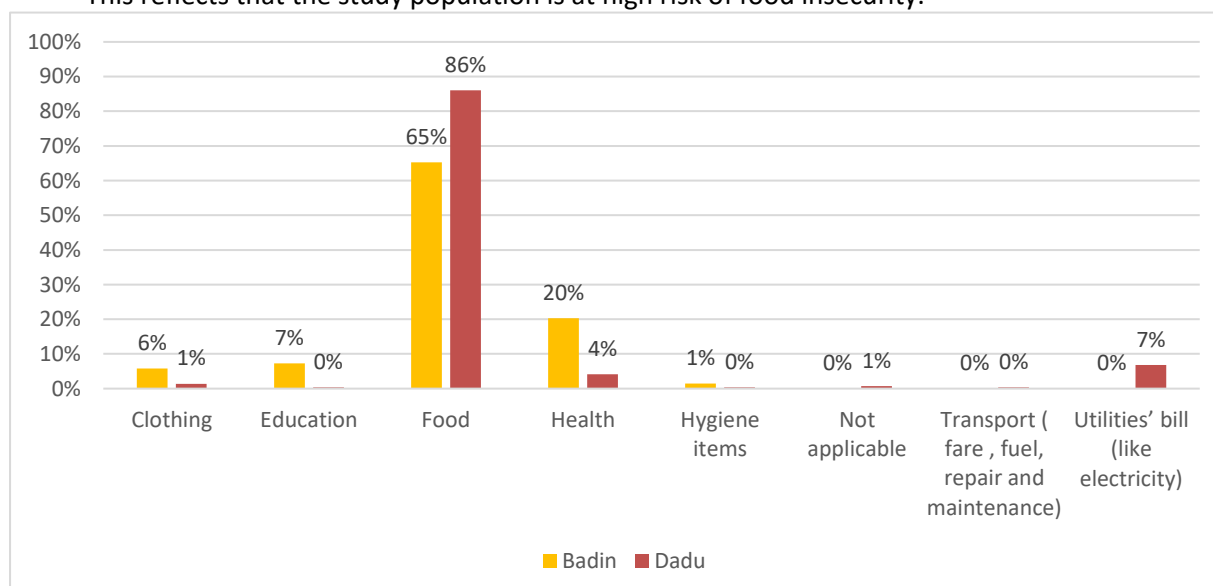
- A significant majority of households, approximately 89.6% (362 out of 404) reported that their households were affected by floods. Among those affected, nearly all respondents indicated that their houses damaged due to the flooding. 62% of affected households reported that their houses were completely destroyed. The remaining 38% reported that their homes incurred partial damage.

- The data indicates that a substantial 58.2% (235 out of 404) of households reported that their livelihood sources were negatively impacted by the floods. The overall impact on livelihoods is considerable, with more than half of the surveyed households experiencing disruptions to their income sources due to floods. This disruption to livelihoods reveals the broader economic repercussions of flooding on families in the surveyed areas. The impact of floods on livelihoods and income was significantly more severe in Dadu district, where 68.7% of households reported adverse effects on their livelihood sources, compared to only 26% of households in Badin. The primary impact of the floods was on crops, with 53.6% of affected households reporting crop damage. This was followed by losses in livestock, reported by 29.8% of households, and business losses, which affected 16.6% of the households.



Graph 7: Flood impact on livelihood sources

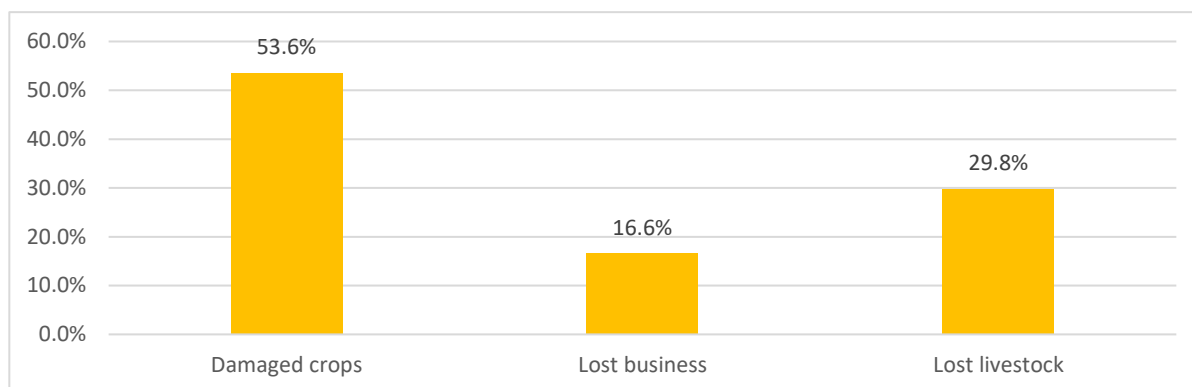
- 82% of the households reported to be impacted by the flood reported that they were unable to meet their food needs due to a lack of financial resources. Additionally, 7% of these households indicated that they were unable to access health services as a result of financial constraints. This reflects that the study population is at high risk of food insecurity.



Graph 8: inability to meet basic needs during last three months

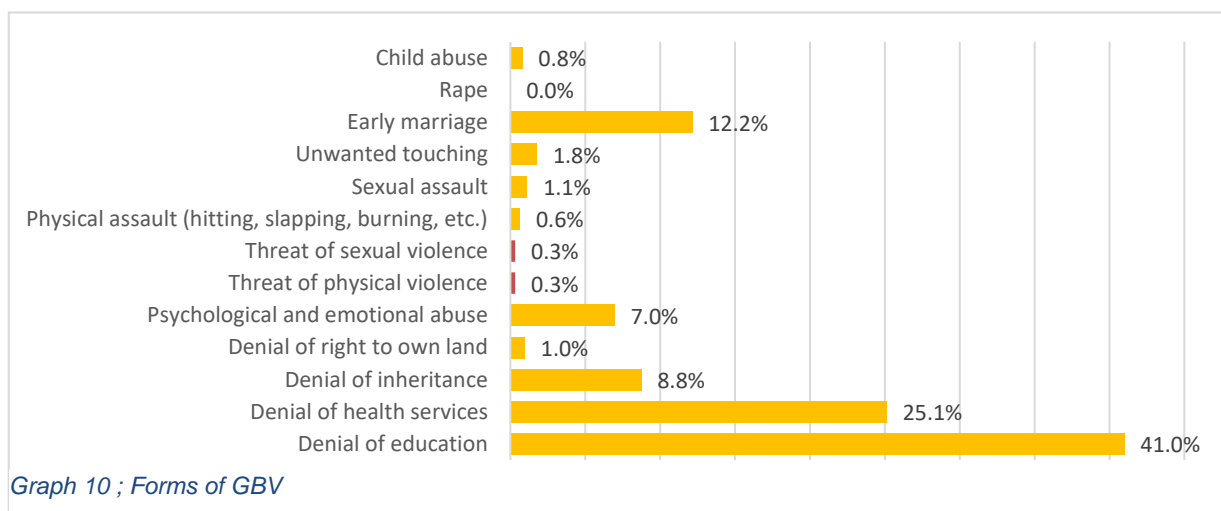
- A significant majority, 83.2% (336 out of 404) of surveyed households, reported damage to their drinking water sources during the flood, severely hindering their access to clean water.

- Among the households interviewed, 56.8% (235 out of 414) reported that their sources of livelihood were affected by the flood. Among those, 53.6% reported damage to their crops, 29.8% of respondents reported losses in livestock, and 16.6% of household respondents experienced business losses due to the flood. This significant proportion indicates a considerable economic strain within the community, which led to increased poverty levels. The disruption in livelihood sources resulted in decreased food production and income, posing serious threats to food security for many families. Overall, the impact on livelihoods hindered the community's long-term recovery and resilience, making it challenging for them to bounce back from the devastating effects of the flood.



Graph 9: Types of flood impacts on livelihood sources of the community

- The impact on livelihood sources significantly affected the food security of households, as evidenced by the survey findings. A striking 53.4% (221 out of 414) of participants reported that they were unable to meet their food needs due to financial constraints during last three months. This situation underscored the profound link between livelihoods and food security, highlighting that the loss of income and resources left many families struggling to provide adequate nutrition for themselves.
- Overall, these survey results illustrated the profound and interconnected impacts of the flood on the livelihoods of the household respondents, emphasizing the need for immediate and targeted support to help these families recover and rebuild their lives.
- The most common forms of gender-based violence identified in the community included denial of education (41%), denial of health services (25.1%), early child marriages (12.2%), and denial



Graph 10 ; Forms of GBV

of inheritance (8.8%). The survey results indicated that 51% of the perpetrators of gender-based violence (GBV) were fathers, while 17% were husbands. This data highlights the significant role that familial relationships play in instances of GBV within the community. These issues

highlighted significant barriers to women's rights and safety. These findings underscored the urgent need for safe houses and support systems to protect vulnerable individuals. Safe houses provided refuge and resources for women facing such violence, while educational and health initiatives empowered them to reclaim their rights and enhance their overall well-being.

4.1.2 Interventions relevance to community needs

The local community's life was severely disrupted by the flood, resulting in damage to housing, crops, and livestock, as well as a significant impact on water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities. A multi-sectoral rapid needs assessment was conducted by the project highlighted livelihood, food security and nutrition, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), rehabilitation of schools, and protection as the primary unmet needs following the disaster. By focusing on these critical areas, the project directed resources to address these needs. This targeted strategy ensured that interventions were tailored to meet the specific needs of the community, thereby maximizing the impact and relevance of the project's actions. The endline survey results, as mentioned in section 4.1.1 also underscore, the project relevance to the community needs.

4.1.3 Beneficiaries' perception about relevance

a. Relevancy and appropriateness:

The survey results reveals that 97.5% of interviewed clients expressed that the assistance packages provided by the project were appropriate and useful, further underscoring the project's alignment with the community's needs. The project's emphasis on the centrality of project clients further underscores the appropriateness and relevance of its implementation strategy within the local context. By actively engaging with government departments, such as education, health, agriculture, livestock, poultry, social welfare and women development and district administration, and communities, the project not only sought to understand the local context but also placed a strong focus on the needs and perspectives of the individuals and communities directly impacted by the floods. Moreover, the project's commitment to conducting multi-sectoral rapid needs assessment in the flood-affected areas demonstrated a proactive approach to assessing and understanding the high-priority community needs, ensuring that the interventions were aligned with the immediate and critical requirements of the affected population. This beneficiary centered methodology reinforced the relevance and appropriateness of the project's implementation strategy, as it directly catered to the specific needs, priorities, and challenges identified through direct engagement with the communities.

b. Relevance to local cultural context:

To ensure respect for local cultural contexts and uphold humanitarian principles, CARE implemented several Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) in its programming. Female staff adhered to local dress codes during field visits, while separate meetings were conducted for male and female beneficiaries to respect cultural norms. Involving local communities and elders at the outset of project activities ensured they were informed about the project's goals and beneficiary selection. CARE also educated beneficiaries about their rights and available feedback mechanisms to report any harm. A gender-balanced team facilitated equal access to services, and the findings from a Rapid Gender Analysis enhanced the project's gender-based violence and protection components. Additionally, distribution plans were developed collaboratively with community elders to ensure inclusive access for all, including vulnerable groups. Finally, CARE exercised caution in the use of sensitive terminologies related to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) to honor local practices.

The engagement of local partners and project staff in the target districts has been instrumental in ensuring the relevance and appropriateness of the project's implementation strategy. The inclusion

of local project staff has significantly strengthened the project's capacity to establish meaningful connections with the communities, fostering trust and rapport that are pivotal for the successful execution of initiatives. These staff members, equipped with firsthand knowledge of the local context, have adeptly navigated challenges, identified opportunities, and ensured that the project's activities are closely aligned with the realities on the ground.

Among the survey respondents, an impressive 97.5% (394 out of 404) expressed the opinion that the project assistance was appropriate, particularly in light of the local cultural context. This overwhelming majority suggests that the project has successfully aligned its support with the values, customs, and needs of the community it serves. The high percentage of respondents appreciating the cultural appropriateness of the assistance indicates that the project team has made a conscious effort to understand and integrate local customs and practices into their initiatives. This fact was also supported by the community during the FGDs.

Conclusion: The evaluation team highly rates relevance of the project interventions to address the specific needs of the local community.

4.2 Effectiveness

This section measures to what extent the project has achieved its objectives and identifies the major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the objectives.

4.2.1 Key project achievements:

Table 2: Project achievements against log frame targets

Outcome/ Outputs Indicator	Targets	Achievements	% of target achieved	Sources (Means of Verification)
Project Objective: To provide early recovery support to the affected population				
Outcome A: Increased access to clean drinking water for flood affected communities in target areas	113% (improved from 44% to 96%)			Endline Survey
Output A.1.1a: No. of new handpumps constructed in Dadu	50	50	100%	Project reports
Output A.1.1b: No. of handpumps rehabilitated in Dadu	60	60	100%	- Project reports
Output A.1.2a: No. of new handpumps constructed in Badin	50	50	100%	Project reports
Output A.1.12b: No. of handpumps rehabilitated in Badin	90	90	100%	Project reports
A.2.1: No. of hygiene promotion sessions? conducted with flood-affected communities in Dadu	110	110	100%	Project reports
A.2.2: No. of hygiene promotion conducted with flood-affected communities in Badin	140	140	100%	Project reports
A.3.1: No. of hygiene kits and mosquito nets distributed in Dadu	175	175	100%	Project reports
A.3.2: No. of hygiene kits and mosquito nets distributed in Badin	75	75	100%	Project reports
Outcome B: Improved learning environment for children enrolled in schools in flood affected target areas.	80% in target villages			Endline Survey
Output B.1.1: No. of damaged schools in flood affected areas, where minor	41	41	100%	Project reports

repairs and rehabilitation work was completed in Dadu				
Output B.1.2: No. of damaged schools in flood affected areas, where minor repairs and rehabilitation work was completed in Badin	14	14	100%	Project reports
Output B.2.1: No. of damaged school received Teaching and Learning Materials (TLM) Kits and basic equipment in Dadu	41	41	100%	Project reports
Output B.2.2: No. of damaged school received Teaching and Learning Materials (TLM) Kits and basic equipment in Badin	14	14	100%	Project reports
B.3.1: No. of schools where Back-to-school activities including school disaster/safety plans were completed in Dadu	21	21	100%	Project reports
B.3.2: No. of schools where Back-to-school activities including school disaster/safety plans were completed in Badin	14	14	100%	Project reports
Outcome C: Increased protection services to communities	6.3% of the total sampled population 90% in villages where safety audit was conducted			
C.1.1: Number of village-level grants or in-kind support resulting from Women's Safety Audit to increase protection services to communities (Dadu):	21	21	100%	Project reports
C.1.2: Number of village-level grants or in-kind support resulting from Women's Safety Audit to increase protection services to communities (Badin)	14	14	100%	Project reports
Outcome D: Increased livelihood support to communities	32% of the total sampled population and 65% among the target beneficiaries			
D.1.1: No. of beneficiaries who received livelihood support through grants (Agriculture) in Dadu	297	297	100%	Project reports
D.1.2: No. of beneficiaries who received livelihood support through grants (Agriculture) in Badin.	116	116	100%	Project Reports
D.2.1: No. of beneficiaries who were provided livelihood support through in-kind kitchen gardening kits (Agriculture) in Dadu	330	330	100%	Project reports
D.2.2: No. of beneficiaries who received livelihood support through in-kind kitchen gardening kits (Agriculture) in Badin	220	220	100%	Project reports
D.3.1: No. of Livelihoods, DRR Training and kitchen gardening training conducted with IEC Material in Dadu	330 Dadu, 220 Badin Total 550	330 Dadu, 220 Badin Total 550	100%	Project reports
D.3.2: No. of Livelihoods, DRR Training and kitchen gardening	220	220	100%	Project reports

training conducted with IEC Material in Badin

D.4.1: No. of beneficiaries who were provided two goats in Dadu	423	423	100%	Project reports
D.4.1: No. of beneficiaries who were provided one calf in Badin	164	164	100%	Project reports
Output D.5: No. of women who were provided poultry birds in Dadu	300	300	100%	Project Reports
Output D.6: No. of farmers who were provided training on livestock and poultry management by FRDP in Dadu.	300+300=600	300+300=600	100%	Project Reports
Output E.1a: No. of skilled poor flood affected women who were provided conditional Cash grants for entrepreneurship the sake of their livelihood support	300	300	100%	Project Reports
Output E.2: No. of conditional cash beneficiaries who received training on business development and record keeping for the small business(entrepreneur) prior to cash grant distribution.	300	300	100%	Project Reports
Output E.2: Number of beneficiaries from flood affected communities who were provided Multipurpose Cash Assistance	1525	1525	100%	Project Reports

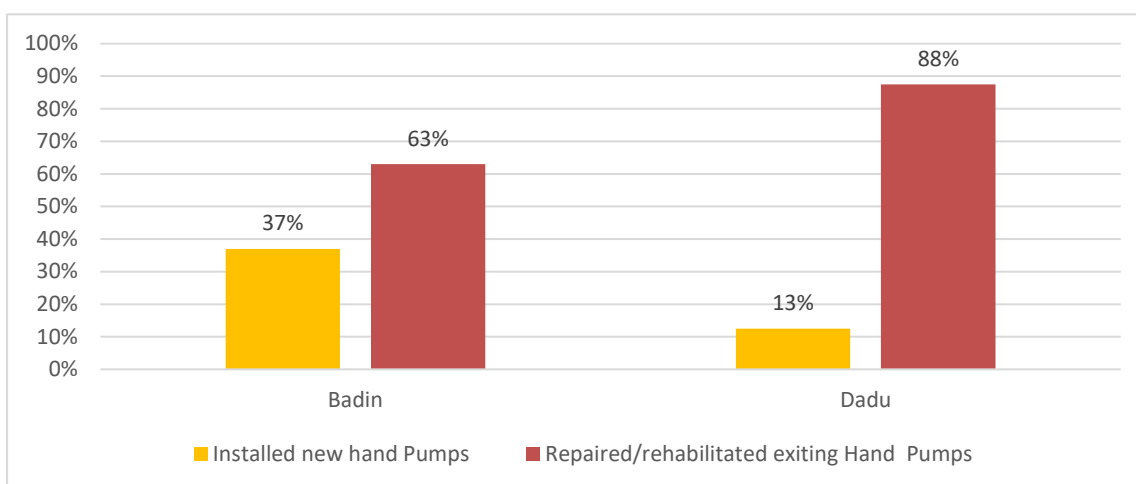
Outcome A: Increased access to clean drinking water for flood affected communities in target areas and provide better facilities for Newborn babies and Mothers.

a. Drinking Water

The project installed 100 hand pumps in both districts out of a total of 100 planned hand pumps. Additionally, 150 hand pumps were rehabilitated to ensure their functionality. The project also trained local community members to undertake minor repair works, enabling them to sustain water services for flood-affected communities over the long term.

The survey results indicate that 97.5% (394 out of 404) of the interviewed households used hand pumps as their primary source of drinking water and 55.2% (223 out of 404) households indicated that water source was situated their dwelling. The mean distance of water source located outside the households' dwelling was 11.8 meters. Furthermore, 94.3% (381 out of 404) of the households reported using the same water source for washing and hygiene purposes, while the remaining 5.7% utilized irrigation channel water for washing and hygiene.

During the survey, 83.2% (336 out of 404) of the interviewed households reported that their drinking water source was damaged during the flood. Additionally, 43.8% (177 out of 404) of these households confirmed that the project facilitated improvements in their access to drinking water following the flood. Among these 177 households that benefited from the drinking water supply intervention, the program coverage in Badin was 73% (73 out of 100) and in Dadu, it was 34% (104 out of 304). Of these beneficiaries 22.6% (40 households) received newly installed handpumps and 77.4% (137 households) reported that their existing handpumps were rehabilitated.

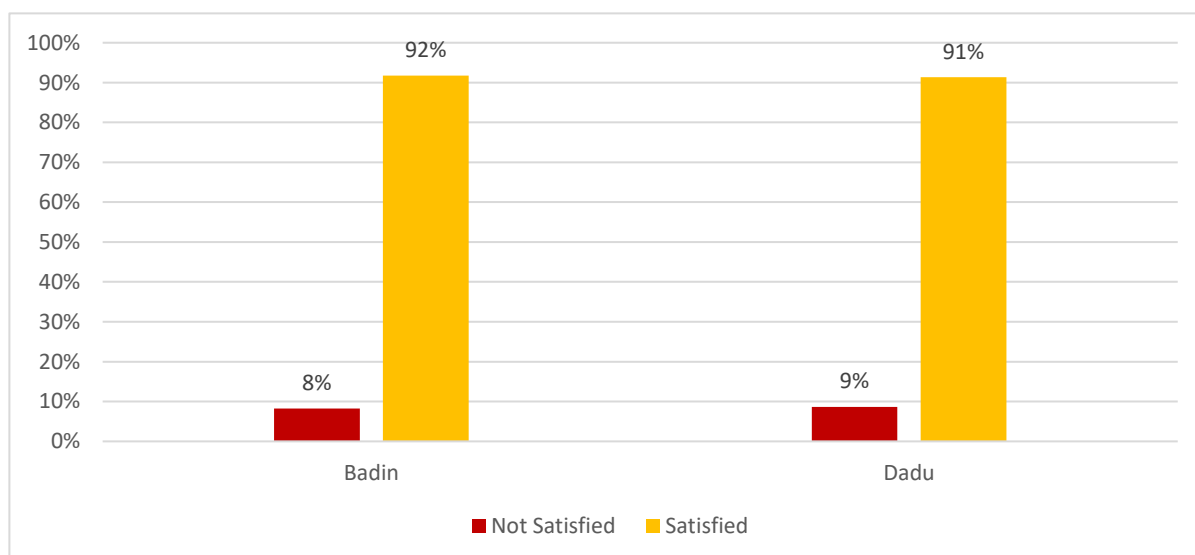


Graph 11: Type of drinking water intervention.

On average 20 people get water from the source constructed or rehabilitated by the project with a mode value of 15. Among these 177 beneficiaries, 92.6% (164) considered that the project intervention had improved their household access to drinking water and 90.4% (160) felt that the water at source met the minimum quality standards for clean drinking water.

Among the water supply beneficiaries, 89% believed that water was sufficient to meet their household requirements. However, 20% of the beneficiaries indicated that they had no sufficient number of containers to store water.

Considering the potential risks of flood, 86% (152 out of 177) of the water supply beneficiaries expressed their belief that the water source was adequately protected and capable of maintaining water quality in an emergency, as these handpumps were constructed on raised platforms. The beneficiaries' feedback about the project intervention indicates that 91.5% (162 of 177) of the drinking water users were found satisfied with the drinking water intervention of the project.



Graph 12: Beneficiaries' satisfaction with drinking water intervention

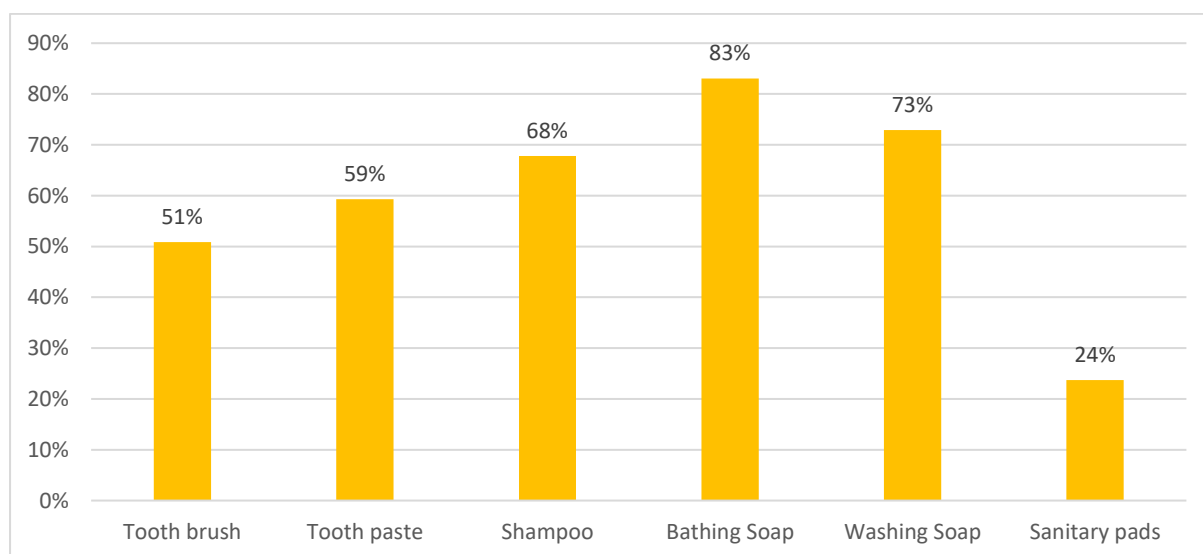
The primary reasons for dissatisfaction among water intervention beneficiaries regarding the project interventions stemmed from their perception that the water provided did not meet the minimum safety standards for potable water. Furthermore, during the FGDs, it was also revealed that some households lacked enough water storage containers at home.

b. Hygiene Promotion:

The project conducted 110 hygiene sessions conducted in District Dadu, benefiting 2200 beneficiaries residing near 110 hand pumps and 140 sessions in Badin benefitting 2800 beneficiaries in Badin district. The project also distributed hygiene kits and mosquito nets among selected households. Under this intervention, 175 households in Dadu district and 75 households received mosquito nets according to the following criteria: six nets per household for families with six or more members; for households with fewer than six members, nets were provided based on the actual need of the family, determined by their family size. These mosquito nets aimed to mitigate the risk of malaria outbreaks in flood-affected areas. The project also organized hygiene.

During the survey, 59 households reported receiving hygiene kits and mosquito nets from the project. Among these households, 31 were from Dadu and 28 were from Badin. On average, one out of three beneficiaries of handpump assistance received this support. 96.6% (57 out of 59) of the benefitted households considered the received items useful and appropriate as per their household needs. 98.3% (58 out of 59) of the benefitted households were satisfied with the quantity of items included in hygiene kit. Similarly, 96.6% of the kit beneficiaries were satisfied with the contents of the kit. However, one of the households pointed out insufficient quantity of mosquito nets. Similarly, 96.6% (57/59) of the benefitted households were satisfied with the quality of items included in the kit. However, they were unable to identify the item accurately having quality concerns. During the FGD none of the participant raised quality concerns about the items included in the kits and mosquito nets.

The survey results reveal that the utilization of consumable items received from the kits was 100%. Among these beneficiaries, 81.6% fully consumed all consumable items in the kit, while 18.4% partially consumed. The high percentage of complete consumption reflects positively on the relevance and suitability of the items distributed. 100% of the households made additional purchases of consumable hygiene items after fully utilizing the items provided in the kits. This behavior underscores the significant impact that the initial distribution had on their daily lives, demonstrating that the provided resources not only met their immediate needs but also encouraged them to invest further in their hygiene and well-being. This trend highlights the effectiveness of the intervention in promoting sustained hygiene practices among the beneficiaries.



Graph 13: Consumable hygiene items purchased after consuming (multiple response options)

Among the households that received hygiene kits, 90% reported that the non-consumable items provided by the project—such as combs, nail cutters, towels, and other essentials—were still actively

in use. Remaining 10% reported that these items were either broken or lost. This indicates a high level of satisfaction and utility regarding these durable items, showcasing their lasting impact on the households' daily hygiene practices.

A total of 151 household respondents, representing 37.4% of the overall survey participants, confirmed their attendance at the hygiene promotion sessions organized by the project. This substantial engagement reflects a strong interest in enhancing hygiene practices within the community and highlights the project's effectiveness in encouraging participation in health education initiatives. The hygiene sessions were evaluated on following criteria:

- **Relevance to local context:**

A significant 98.68% of respondents rated the sessions as either “Good” (67.55%) or “Excellent” (31.13%). This demonstrates that the sessions were well received and considered relevant for the local community. Only 2 respondents (or 1.32%) rated the sessions as “Average”. This minimal feedback indicates that the majority of participants found the sessions beneficial and applicable to their situation, highlighting effective program delivery. The overwhelmingly positive ratings suggest that the hygiene promotion sessions effectively addressed community needs and provided valuable information tailored to the local context.

- **Usefulness and utility:**

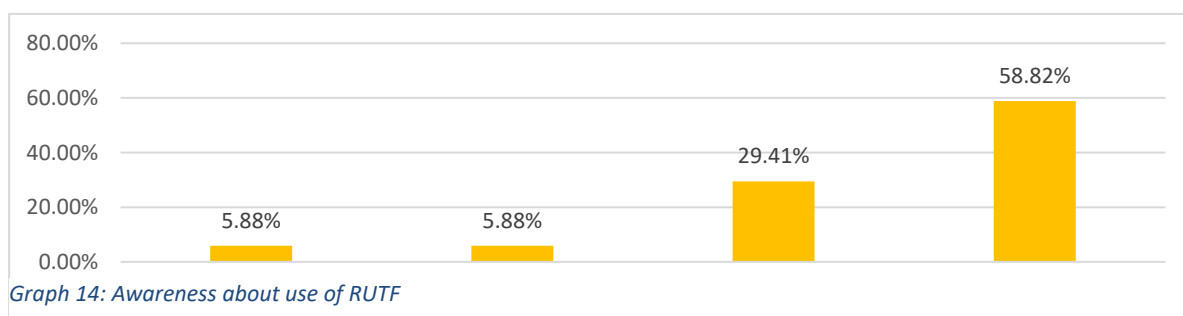
An impressive 98.68% of respondents rated the sessions as either “Good” (80.13%) or “Excellent” (18.54%). This indicates that the vast majority found the sessions highly useful and beneficial in promoting personal hygiene practices. Only 1.32% rated the sessions as “Average”. The high percentage of positive ratings suggests that the hygiene promotion sessions successfully conveyed essential information and practical strategies for improving personal hygiene. The program appears to have effectively engaged participants in understanding and implementing hygiene practices.

- **Knowledge of the sessions' facilitators:**

A substantial 96.69% of respondents rated the project representative's knowledge as either “Good” (69.54%) or “Excellent” (27.15%). This indicates a strong level of confidence in the representative's expertise and ability to convey information effectively. Only 0.66% rated the representative's knowledge as “Poor”, and 2.65% rated it as “Average”. This minimal negative feedback suggests that the representative was generally perceived as knowledgeable and competent.

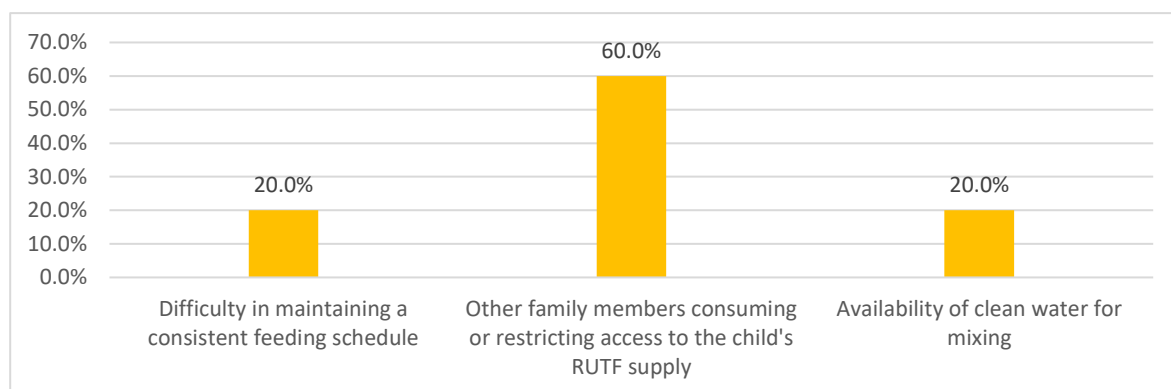
c. Nutrition:

A total of 193 mothers with children aged under five years of age took part in the assessment. The enumerators displayed a picture of a Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) sachet to gauge the mothers' familiarity with the product. Of those, just 17 mothers were able to recognize the RUTF sachet. A total 22 of these mothers had reported to have malnourished child in their family. A majority of respondents (58.82%) correctly identified RUTF as a treatment for malnutrition. This suggests a good level of awareness regarding the primary use of this life-saving intervention. A significant portion of respondents (29.41%) believe RUTF is given to pregnant women. While nutrition during pregnancy



is crucial, RUTF is specifically designed for treating acute malnutrition, primarily in children. A smaller percentage (5.88%) believe it's given to all children, indicating a potential misunderstanding of its targeted use.

13 of mothers of malnourished children under five years of age received RUTF sachet from the project. 77% (10 out of 13) mother used these to feed their child and stated that the project staff told them how many sachets of RUTF their child should consume each day. These 10 mothers also revealed that their children were able to finish the daily ration of RUTF.



Graph 15: Challenges faced in administering RUTF to children

Ten out of thirteen mothers receiving RUTF expressed satisfaction with the quantity of sachets provided to them. Furthermore, nine out of ten mothers, who administered RUTF to their children reported observing improvements in their child's health and nutritional status since receiving RUTF support. The major reason identified by the respondents for not using the RUTF sachet was its non-availability after the project closure.

All ten mothers who were administering RUTF to their children reported that the project staff informed them that RUTF is a medicinal product specifically designed for malnourished children and should not be shared with others. Additionally, nine out of thirteen mothers were advised by the project staff on where to obtain RUTF should their supply run out. The project staff guidance added value to the effectiveness of the intervention.

Outcome B: Improved learning environment for children enrolled in schools in flood affected target areas.

According to the Rapid Need Assessment (RNA) report, 64% of government schools had been non-functional due to floods. 27% had requested repairs for the damaged schools, while 25% sought school supplies. Additionally, 12% had called for a nutrition program in schools, 10% requested the establishment of temporary schools, 8% asked for Teaching and Learning Materials (TLM) kits, and 3% demanded new teachers. The intervention involved minor rehabilitation of schools and supported back-to-school activities by providing TLM kits. The repair and rehabilitation of schools incorporated requirements for children with special needs and girls with attention to gender sensitive sanitation facilities. During back-to-school activities special focus was on girls to access schools.

CARE and TRDP jointly conducted a damage assessment of the flood-affected schools in the target area. Both organizations prepared work estimates and a bill of quantities, which were shared with relevant local authorities for their endorsement and agreement. TRDP engaged local contractors for the repair and rehabilitation work and carried out field-level monitoring of the ongoing projects. The technical staff from CARE supported TRDP staff and local contractors in ensuring quality assurance. Under this output 21 schools were rehabilitated in district Dadu and 14 schools in district Badin.

Twenty-one schools in Dadu and fourteen schools in Badin received TLM kits along with essential equipment. This included:

- 20 wooden desks for students
- 2 wooden chairs and 1 table for teachers
- 1 speech dice
- 1 whiteboard
- 2 solar-powered fans
- Large and small dustbins for each school
- 35-liter Water Cooler

These resources were provided to enhance the learning environment and support the educational needs of the students and teachers. The project conducted back-to-school activities through street theatre performances, which were completed in 21 schools in Dadu and 14 schools in Badin. Theatre companies performed plays that conveyed key messages highlighting the importance of children's education, especially for girls. A significant number of parents and teachers participated, resulting in increased enrolment and a reduction in dropout rates. The school disaster/safety plans were developed with the support of School Disaster Management Committees (SDMCs), teachers, children and educational officials with the clear role and responsibilities of all the stakeholders.

One of the major limitations of the study was that the schools were closed due to summer vacations, which prevented the evaluation team from locating teachers and students in the targeted schools. However, telephonic interviews were conducted with representatives from four schools in both districts. The interviewed teachers reported that their schools had sustained damage during the flood. The project conducted a detailed assessment of the schools and carried out minor repair work, including repairs to the roofs, floors, and wall plastering, as well as the renovation of WASH facilities.

Additionally, the teachers noted that the washroom facilities were enhanced with water tanks and solar pumps. They indicated that school management committees were involved in the repair process.



Picture 4: The furniture provided to primary schools

According to the teachers, the schools were also equipped with desks, benches, school bags for children, and educational charts. Some teachers reported an improvement in school enrollment as a direct result of these interventions.

The teachers expressed their appreciation for the overall support provided by the project; however, some raised concerns about their suggestions not being considered. One teacher from a girls' primary school mentioned that, in addition to the need for repairing the washrooms, they had identified the repair of classroom roofs and ceilings as a priority. Unfortunately, the project focused solely on plastering the walls and whitewashing. As a result, during the current monsoon season, significant roof leaks occurred, damaging both the wall plaster and distemper. Consequently, the provided furniture has also deteriorated. The concerns were raised on quality of work in some instances.



Picture 5: School condition after recent monsoon rain

However, during the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), community members expressed their gratitude for the project interventions and praised the positive impact these initiatives have had.

Participants noted that the educational environment in schools has significantly improved, fostering a more conducive atmosphere for learning. Community members observed that the enhancements in the school's facilities and resources have led to greater student willingness to attend school. As a result of the improved environment, there has been a noticeable increase in student enrollment rates and a significant reduction in dropout rate. Parents expressed satisfaction with the changes, stating that they feel more confident in sending their children to school. In summary, while the evaluation faced challenges due to school closures, the community's positive feedback underscored the project's success in improving educational conditions and promoting student enrollment.

Outcome C: Increased protection services to communities

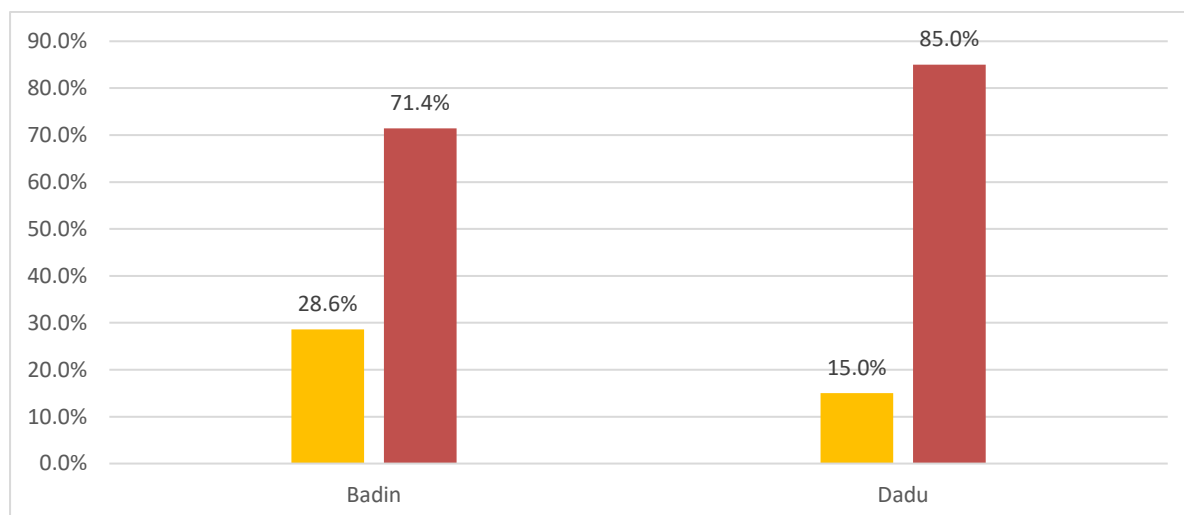
The project carried out Women's safety audits with community and stakeholder participation in flood affected villages. The exercise provided recommendations for improvement. Initially the project planned to provide small grants and/or in-kind support to women groups in flood affected villages based on the recommendations of the Women's Safety audits.

The project conducted 21 training sessions for safety audit committees and implementing partner (IP) staff in Dadu and 14 sessions in Badin. Safety audits were performed in 21 villages in Dadu and 14 villages in Badin. Following various activities, including Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), Safety Audit Walks, and meetings with stakeholders, it was determined that utilizing the village-level grant at the district level for broader impact was more effective. With the endorsement of the Government Social Welfare Department and positive community feedback, the rehabilitation of safe shelters was identified as a more beneficial initiative for women's well-being. The project database shows that there were 105 members safety audit committees' members in Dadu and 70 members in Badin.

A total of 6.9% (28 out of 404) of the interviewed households confirmed their participation in the women safety audits conducted in their village. The representation of safety audit committee members in the survey was 16% (28 out of 175). Moreover, 75% (21 of 28) of these participants believed that safety audit increased awareness about women's safety.

76 % (22 out of 29) participants confirmed that they had information on government-established safe

houses for women's protection in their district.



Graph 16: Awareness about government-established safe houses for women protection in district

59% (17 out of 29) believed that the safety audit had an impact on local authorities, prompting them to improve safety services.

In the context described in the relevance section, where women's rights to education, health, and inheritance were denied by the community, and where early marriages and domestic violence were prevalent forms of gender-based violence (GBV), the safety audit emerged as an effective intervention. It not only raised awareness among the community about GBV but also educated men about the adverse impacts of GBV on families. Additionally, the intervention played a significant role in increasing community awareness regarding the available protection services at the district level, particularly the safe houses.

The in-charge of the safe house in District Dadu revealed during the interview that the facility was not in a livable condition due to severely damaged ceilings. However, the project undertook repairs, fixing the ceiling and washrooms, and whitewashing the space to make it suitable for living. Following the rehabilitation work, 17 women who were victims of gender-based violence (GBV), primarily those affected by domestic violence, were accommodated in the safe house. This means the project has improved access of women to protection services. What about the referral directory of both districts Dadu and Badin?

Outcome D: Increased livelihood support to communities

a. Conditional cash grant for agriculture

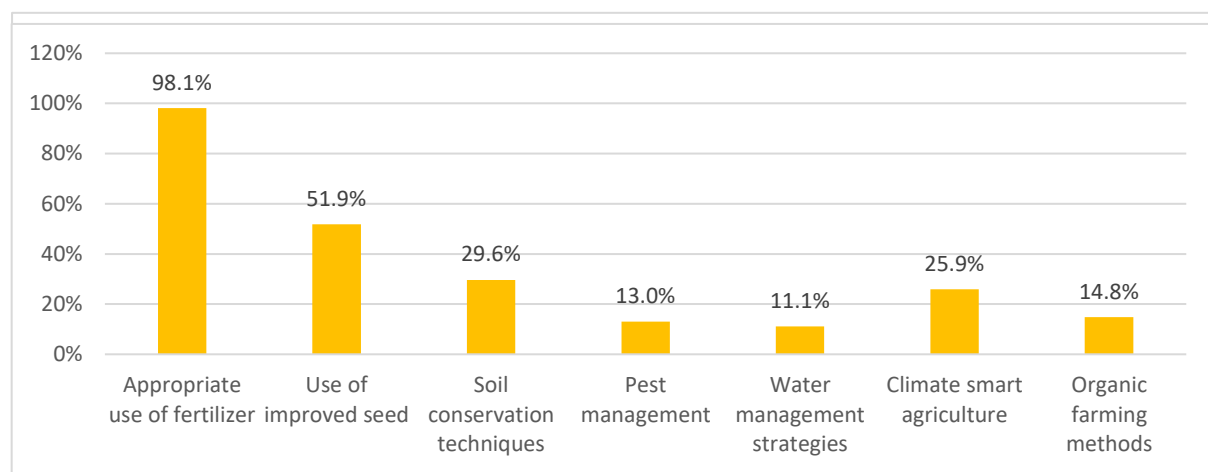
CARE transferred conditional cash grants through a financial services provider to vulnerable community members for resuming and sustaining the livelihood activities of flood-affected individuals. CARE and TRDP jointly developed selection criteria with input from the community and other stakeholders. TRDP identified the eligible community members and carried out the beneficiary selection. Additionally, TRDP coordinated with extension departments (livestock and agriculture) to arrange relevant training as one of the conditions for receiving the grants. according to the project reports 413 men benefitted from the cash grant for agriculture.

During the endline survey, 55 agricultural cash grant beneficiaries were interviewed, accounting for 13% of the total beneficiaries of agricultural cash grants. Notably, 100% of these beneficiaries utilized the assistance for its intended purpose—specifically, for agricultural inputs. The survey

results shows that 100% of the farmers used this assistance for wheat cultivation, however, 20% (11 of 55) beneficiaries also used this assistance for both wheat and rice crops.

The utilization trend indicated that the majority of beneficiaries allocated their cash grants towards the procurement of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, and land preparation, as illustrated in Graph 15. When asked to specify the primary item on which a substantial portion of the funds was spent, 67% mentioned seed, 20% land preparation, 9% fertilizer and 4% fertilizer.

As a precondition for receiving the grant, 100% of the interviewed beneficiaries reported that they attended the agricultural training organized by the project in collaboration with the district agriculture



Graph 18:: Change in agriculture practices after training (multi-i response option question)

department.

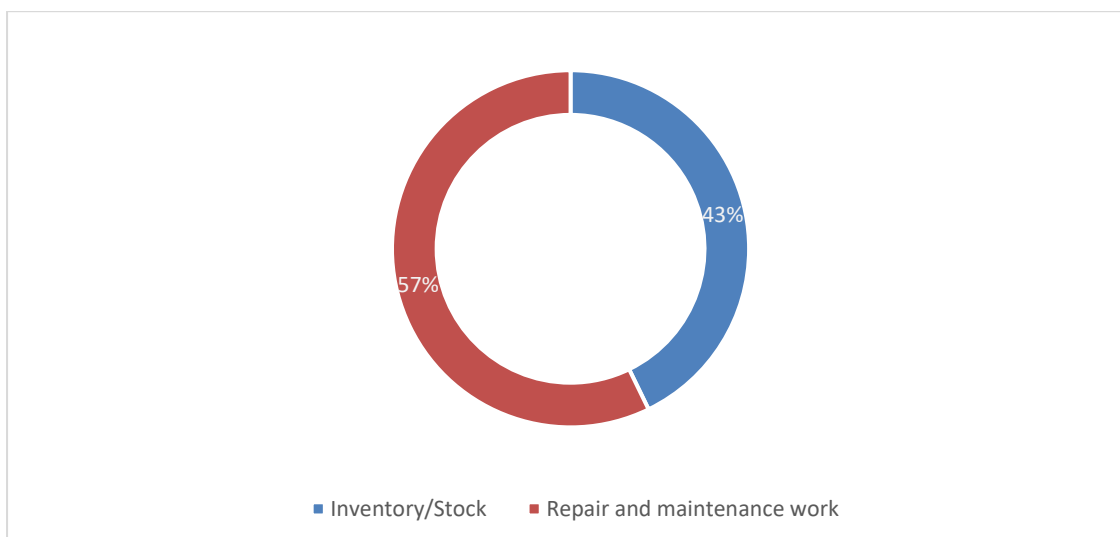
The average per acre yield of what after project assistance was 29 maund as compared to 27 maund before flood.

The evaluation team rates the intervention as **“Highly Effective”**, noting that it successfully restored and enhanced the agricultural livelihoods of individuals affected by the flood. The integration of conditional cash grants with agricultural training not only enabled immediate recovery but also encouraged the adoption of sustainable farming practices. This approach has led to increased productivity and greater resilience against future challenges. Furthermore, the engagement of district agriculture department in training activity is expected to develop a sustainable and long-term liaison between local farmers and the department for technical guidance and support.

b. Cash grant for small business:

To enhance the economic situation of females affected by floods, 300 female beneficiaries received conditional assistance for small businesses in district Dadu. This assistance targeted women who had lost their businesses during the flood. Additionally, these 300 beneficiaries underwent business development training to improve their business management skills.

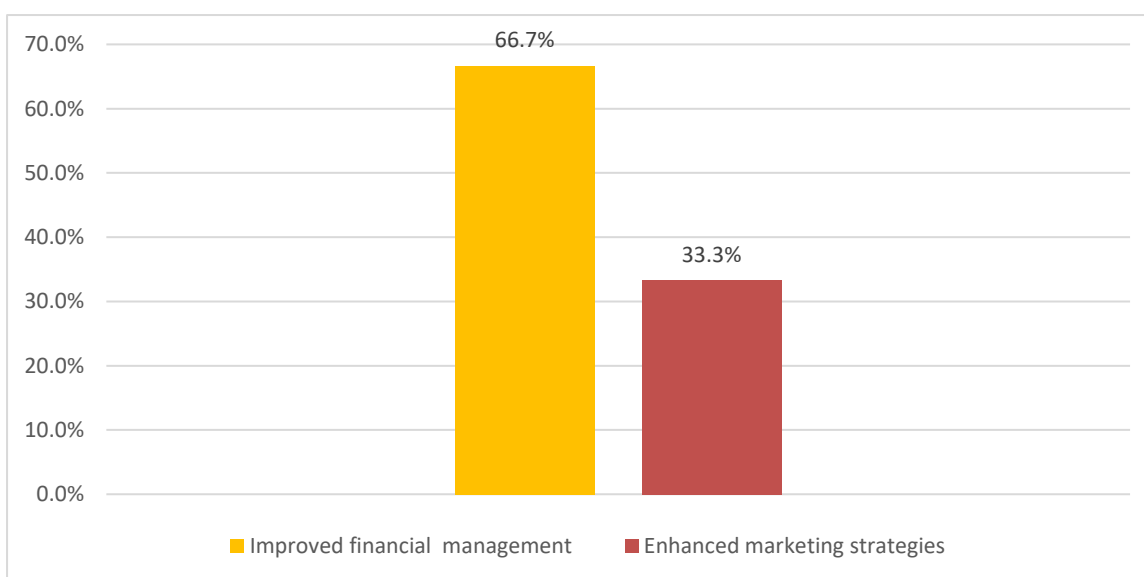
During the survey, 30 women who received cash grants for small businesses were interviewed, accounting for 10% of the total beneficiaries in this category. 100% of these beneficiaries utilized in business development. 93.3% (28 out of 30) of the beneficiaries utilized full amount in business, while remaining 7.14% (2) saved a portion of grant for future unexpected business expenses.



Graph 19: Spending patterns of cash grant for agriculture

Among these women 57.14% (17 out of 30) utilized cash for starting new business, whereas 42.86% (13 out of 30) for restarting their old business. Most of these businesses included small shops like sweets for children, and local handicrafts. However, one of the beneficiaries purchased cow for selling milk.

Regarding the benefits of the business development training, 86% (or 26 participants) reported that the training significantly improved their business management skills, which primarily includes financial management skills and marketing skills as illustrated in graph 21.



Graph 20: Benefits of business development training in business operations

93% (28) of the beneficiaries reported that their businesses were generating profits, while 7%(2) indicated that their businesses had not yet become profitable.

c. Livestock support

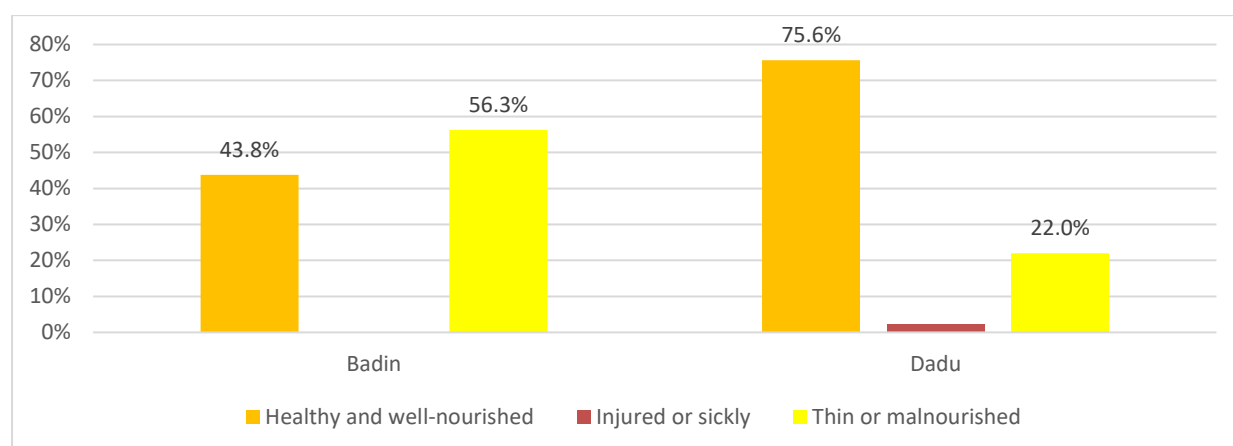
The project provided one calf to each beneficiary in Badin and two goats to each beneficiary in Dadu. The number of beneficiaries for this intervention was 300 in Dadu and 164 in Badin. The animals underwent a 14-day quarantine period prior to distribution, and beneficiaries were also given livestock training to enhance their care and management skills.

During the survey, 57 livestock beneficiaries were interviewed, representing 12% of the total beneficiaries in this category. Of those interviewed, 96% reported that the animals they received are still alive, while 4% (2 out of 57) indicated that their animals had died. Additionally, 93% (53 out of 57) of the beneficiaries expressed satisfaction with the breed of the animals. During the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) in Dadu, participants revealed that the timing of the goat distribution was inappropriate. Furthermore, they reported that the goats were affected by foot-and-mouth disease, which contributed to their mortality.

At the time of distribution, 67.7% of beneficiaries reported that the animals were healthy and well-nourished. However, 31.58% of the animals were noted to be thin or malnourished, and 1.75% were found to be injured or sickly upon arrival.



Picture 6: Livestock beneficiary with her goat



Graph 21: Appearance of animal when received

It was further revealed that 81% of the beneficiaries attended the livestock training. Out of these beneficiaries, 72% (33 out of 46) of the training graduates reported that training has improved their livestock management practices. The training graduates who indicated that their livestock management practices did not improve felt that the duration of the training was too short to thoroughly address all essential topics, which hindered their ability to learn effectively.

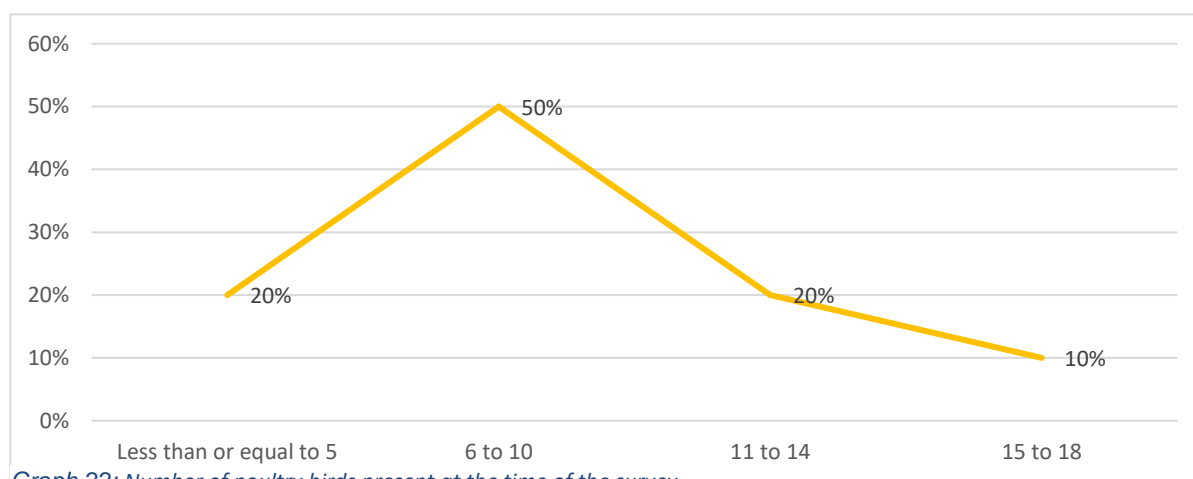
The survey results further indicate that the animals have not yet begun milk production. During the Focus Group Discussion (FGD), the community suggested providing at least one male goat per benefited village for breeding purposes to promote the breed at the local level.

d. Backyard poultry support

The project distributed a set of 18 poultry birds among 300 women in the Dadu district to enhance income generation and improve the nutritional status of the local population. To ensure the health

and safety of the birds, the project established close coordination with the District Department of Poultry Development. This collaboration included a 14-day quarantine period for the flock, during which vaccinations were administered. Additionally, the department conducted training sessions on poultry management for the beneficiaries, equipping them with essential skills for successful poultry farming. Beside the poultry training, the project also provided poultry feed, poultry drinker, feeder, eggs tray and steel cage.

During the endline survey, 36 poultry beneficiaries were interviewed, representing 12% of the total beneficiaries in this category. 69% of the beneficiaries reported that poultry birds were healthy when received, whereas 31% told that birds look diseased. Among those surveyed, 56% (20) reported that



Graph 22: Number of poultry birds present at the time of the survey

they still had poultry birds, while 44%(16) indicated that they no longer had any birds in their possession. On average 9 poultry birds were still existed with the beneficiaries at the time of interview.

The primary reason for the absence of poultry birds among beneficiaries was reported to be mortality caused by disease. During the focus group discussions (FGDs), community members expressed that the timing of the poultry bird distribution was inappropriate, as it coincided with extremely hot weather conditions.

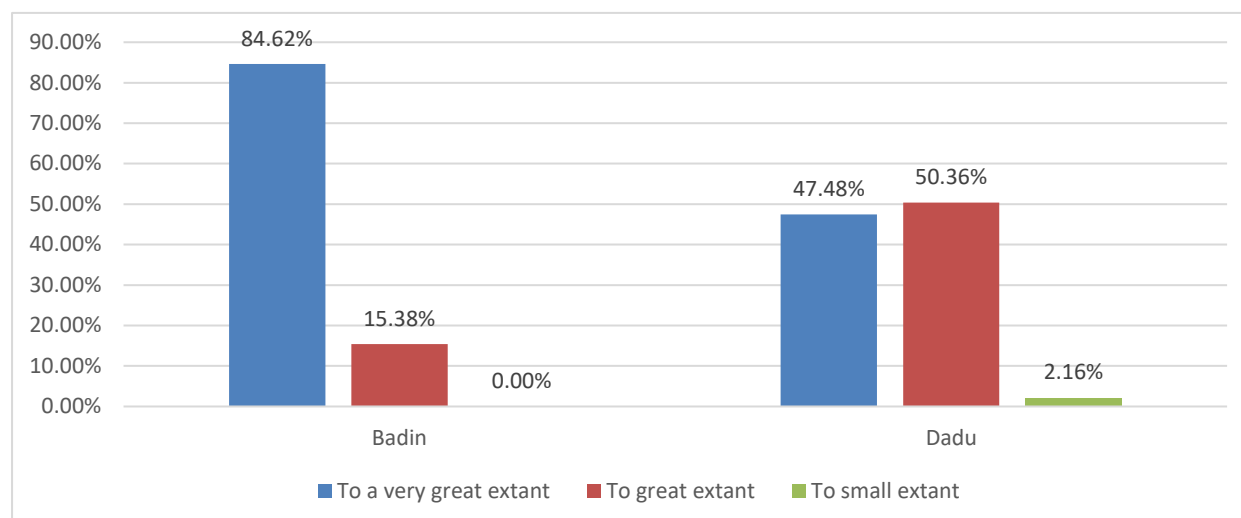
e. Kitchen gardening

The project vegetable seeds and kitchen gardening kits to 550 (330 in Dadu and 220 in Badin) to female beneficiaries. It was facilitated by government agriculture officers using a practical approach. Informational materials on compost making and organic pesticides have been distributed in villages to raise awareness among women farmers.

During the survey, 95 kitchen gardening beneficiaries were interviewed, representing 17% of the total beneficiaries in this category. All respondents confirmed that the timing of seed distribution was appropriate for both the rabi and kharif seasons. Among the total beneficiaries, 67.4% (64) deemed the quantity of vegetable seeds they received as adequate for their needs, while 32.6%(31) considered the quantity to be partially adequate for some seeds. Furthermore, 100% of the beneficiaries were satisfied with the quality of seeds. It was encouraging that 99% of women had planted vegetable seed.

A significant percentage 93% (189 out of 204) of the livelihood beneficiaries were satisfied with livelihood assistance provided by the project in agriculture, livestock, small business, poultry and kitchen gardening.

As impact of livelihood interventions on income, 89% (165 of 204) beneficiaries reported their household income had been increased as result of these interventions. The major factor for reporting no change in income was that livestock animals did not start production yet.



Graph 23: Extent of change in income due to livelihood interventions

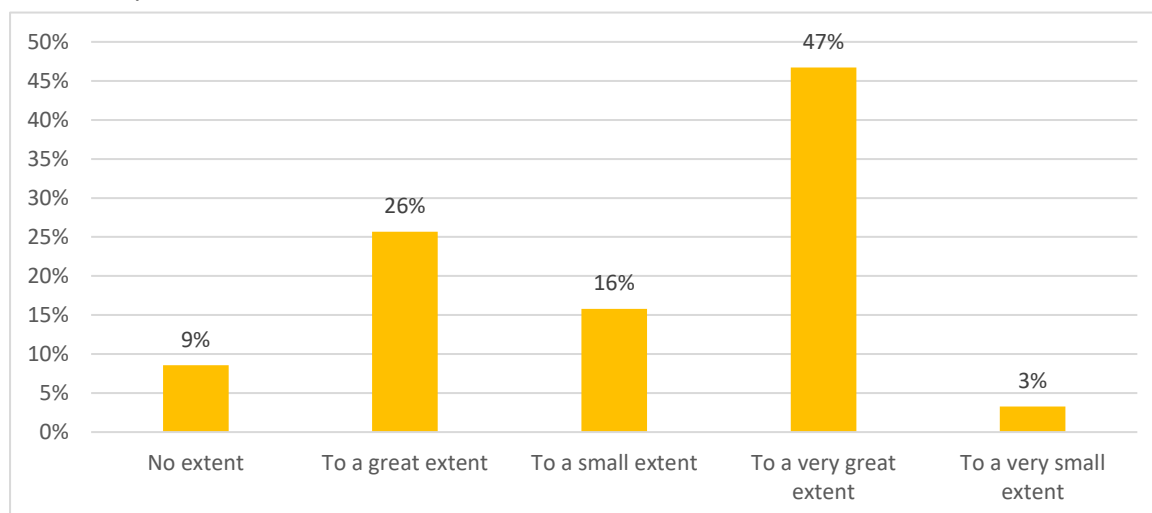
Outcome E: Multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) for flood-affected families (Dadu)

In District Dadu, 1525 beneficiaries received PKR 25,000 each to address household needs under the additional allocation. During the endline survey 152 beneficiaries of MPCA were interviewed accounting for 12% of the total beneficiaries. The MPCA spending patterns data reveals that, on average, 76.9% of the received unconditional cash grant was allocated to food expenses. Additionally, 8.1% was spent on clothing, 5.6% on the construction or rehabilitation of shelter, and 9.3% on loan repayments. This distribution of expenditures highlights a significant emphasis on food security, as the majority of the funds were directed towards purchasing food. Such a high percentage dedicated to food indicates that beneficiaries prioritize their immediate nutritional needs, which is crucial for enhancing food security within the community. The remaining allocations for clothing, shelter, and loan repayments suggest that while food is the primary concern, beneficiaries are also addressing other essential needs to stabilize their overall living conditions. According to the CARE Pakistan MEAL team MPCA also utilized enhance and source of livelihood e.g. purchasing of livestock, support of small businesses.

The analysis of how effectively the received cash grants enabled households to cover their basic needs shows that a significant 72% of respondents indicated that the cash grant enabled their households to cover their basic needs "to a very great extent" or "to a great extent". This suggests that the unconditional multi-purpose cash grants were largely effective in aiding flood-affected households to meet their basic needs. The overwhelming majority of respondents reported significant benefits, highlighting the importance of such financial assistance in recovery efforts. This effectiveness in addressing basic needs underscores the role of cash grants as a critical tool in disaster response and recovery strategies, particularly in enhancing food security and overall well-being in affected communities.

Overall, the program was found to be effective in providing early recovery opportunities for the beneficiaries, helping them return to their normal economic activities. It also improved their access to WASH, and Hygiene) and protection services, thereby enhancing the overall well-being at the

community level.



Graph 24: Extent to which MPCA enabled household to cover their basic needs

4.2.2 Factors contributing in project effectiveness

Following factors contributed in effectiveness of the project implementation:

a. Programme Design

The project design has clearly articulated the expected outcomes, outputs, and activities in alignment with the planned results and project outcome, establishing a logical and coherent framework. The project proposal also encompasses well-defined implementation strategies, including the purpose of intervention, target beneficiaries, community engagement mechanisms, sustainability mechanisms and involvement of relevant government departments and other service providers. Moreover, it has identified potential risks and corresponding mitigation measures, ensuring a comprehensive approach to risk management. The comprehensive nature of the project design and proposal has undoubtedly contributed to the effective implementation of the program.

Furthermore, the project proposal has meticulously emphasized on women's empowerment by enhancing their access to livelihood, WASH, and protection services. It has clearly defined monitoring, evaluation, and accountability mechanisms, alongside robust community engagement and well-defined beneficiary selection criteria. Additionally, the proposal outlines a clear exit strategy and post-project arrangements to ensure that the benefits of the project continue even after its withdrawal.

b. Compliance to key international standards

The survey also evaluated the project compliance of core humanitarian standards. Following are glimpses of the key findings:

Standard 1: Communities and people affected by crisis receive assistance appropriate to their needs.

It is already discussed in "Relevance" section of this report. In addition, the project has made five adjustments in project design to re-allocate the funds between the interventions and utilize exchange rate saving and other savings to add new activities or change their financial magnitudes.

Standard 2: Communities and people affected by crisis have access to the humanitarian assistance they need at the right time.

During the previous phase of the DEC project, CARE provided emergency humanitarian assistance and it was the right time to provide cash and in-kind early recovery support to bring the affected population to normal life. The provision of conditional cash grants and agriculture specifically for agricultural inputs and agriculture training prior to the wheat sowing season demonstrates a proactive

strategy to enable farmers to procure necessary resources in a timely manner. This initiative is a significant indicator of compliance with the standard, as it aligns with the immediate needs of the community.

The community feedback in this context shows that 75% (303) of the interviewed households reported having access to the project assistance they needed at the appropriate time. However, 25% (101) of beneficiaries, particularly those receiving cash grants and kitchen gardening support, felt that the early recovery initiative arrived relatively late in light of the flooding incident in 2022. However, an impressive 91% (368 out of 404) of beneficiaries reported receiving assistance on the date communicated by the project. This high percentage indicates effective coordination and communication, further supporting compliance with the standard.

Standard 3: Communities and people affected by crisis are not negatively affected and are more prepared, resilient and less at-risk as a result of humanitarian action.

To comply this standard organizations, it is organizational responsibility to design policies, strategies and guidance to prevent programmes having any negative effects, such as, for example, exploitation, abuse or discrimination by staff against communities and people affected by crisis; and strengthen local capacities.

- **Safeguarding Policy:**

The project adhered to the CARE International Safeguarding Policy aimed at creating a safe and supportive environment for all stakeholders, including staff, partners, and affected communities. Furthermore, CARE localized safeguarding plan to address local needs, focusing on the relationship between harm-prone environments and power dynamics. This plan was regularly reviewed and monitored throughout the program management cycle to ensure community safety and protection. The project organized training on safeguarding with partners and communities

- **Code of Conduct Compliance:**

CARE ensured that all staff, volunteers, and partners adhered to its Code of Conduct, which was integrated into daily performance evaluations. This measure reinforced the commitment to ethical behavior and accountability.

- **Orientation and Capacity Building:**

New staff, partners, and interns received comprehensive training on the Humanitarian Principles, Core Humanitarian Standard guidelines, and the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. CARE organized regular capacity-building workshops and review meetings to enhance the knowledge and skills of its personnel in humanitarian practices. Pictures should be shared.

- **Whistleblowing Policy:**

CARE implemented a whistleblowing policy that outlined procedures for reporting and investigating allegations of wrongful conduct, including discrimination, harassment, and other violations. This policy further reinforced adherence to CARE's values and commitment to safeguarding.

To ensure the safety of staff and communities while respecting humanitarian principles, CARE implemented existing Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) for humanitarian programming. Key measures included: female staff adhering to local dress codes during field visits, conducting separate meetings with male and female beneficiaries, and involving local elders in project activities to ensure transparency and support. CARE informed service recipients about their rights and how to report any concerns of harm or abuse. The organization collaborated with local partners to implement the Inter-

Agency Minimum Standards on Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies (GBViE), and a gender-balanced program team was established to equally access target groups. Additionally, a distribution plan was developed with community elders to ensure accessible arrangements for all beneficiaries, including vulnerable populations. CARE also remained sensitive to local terminologies in areas such as Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) to respect cultural practices.

The survey results revealed the following findings:

- No respondent reported any involvement of project staff, contractors, or vendors in incidents of sexual exploitation and abuse of beneficiaries during surveys, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), and informal discussions.
- 0% of beneficiaries** reported that anyone had asked them, or someone they knew, to provide a fee, gift, tip, service, favor, or engage in any unsafe action to get on the participant list or to receive any goods or services from the project. The finding indicates a complete absence of reports* regarding corruption or unethical practices related to the project's participant selection and service distribution.
- None of the participants from HH survey, FGDs, and KIIs indicated that project assistance had adverse effects on local culture, gender dynamics, or social and political relationships, as gathered from surveys, FGDs, KIIs, and informal discussions.
- 100% of beneficiaries stated during the household survey that the project had not caused any tensions or problems within the community.

Standard 4: Communities and people affected by crisis know their rights and entitlements, have access to information and participate in decisions that affect them.

To foster transparency and trust with project beneficiaries and key stakeholders, information about the project's interventions and processes was shared with the community. Community mobilization strategies were utilized to engage community members and ensure their active participation throughout the project. The project findings were communicated to the community, and consultations were held on various issues, including beneficiary selection, planning, distribution arrangements, and post-distribution monitoring. Additionally, the community was involved in discussions regarding safeguarding, focusing on preferred reporting methods, effective communication about individual rights to safety, and the procedures following a report.

Following are the findings of the HH survey:

- 93% (385 out of 404) of beneficiaries reported that their opinions were considered by the organization regarding the type of assistance they received. This was also confirmed during the FGDs with the communities. Most of the beneficiaries complained not receiving the assistance for which their name was registered.
- 72% (290 out of 404) of the beneficiaries felt well informed about the available assistance. This percentage was relatively lower in Dadu (65%), as compared to Badin (90%). It should be reconfirmed because in Dadu, the scale of intervention huge and there were two IPs intervention and 75 villages have received proper awareness session on CRM/FAM.
- 77% of the beneficiaries reported that the project staff told you about their rights and entitlements. This percentage was 85% and 74% in Badin and Dadu respectively.
- 97.7% (395) of the total beneficiaries were able to describe the selection criteria to the survey enumerators.
- 86.6% (350 out of 404) benefitted households considered that the selection of program

- participants was fair,
- 93% of the beneficiaries were satisfied with the provided assistance.

Standard 5: Communities and people affected by crisis have access to safe and responsive mechanisms to handle complaints.

CARE designed Feedback Mechanism/Complaint Response boxes for efficient handling of complaints or suggestions. CRM/FAM banners were printed and disseminated in intervention areas for easy access by the community. To encourage utilization, CRM/FAM was thoroughly discussed with partners and the community. Additionally, a CIP MEAL person collected suggestions and complaints from the community during field visits. Community-based awareness sessions regarding CRM and the CIP helpline were conducted to ensure that the community was well-informed about the available channels for communication and feedback. CARE and its partner had received and successfully resolved 19 complaints.

The survey results shows that **68.4%** (275 out of 404) of the sample beneficiaries reported that they knew how to share their feedback or concerns regarding the assistance received from the project. The finding indicates that further efforts were required to improve level of awareness among beneficiaries about the channels available for providing feedback or expressing concerns.

Standard 6: Communities and people affected by crisis receive coordinated, complementary assistance.

CARE continued its active participation in UN led working groups, district coordination office meetings, as well as engaging with other stakeholders such as the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), and the Provincial/District Disaster Management Authority (P/DDMA). The protection, school rehabilitation, livestock and poultry interventions were made in close coordination with the district departments of social welfare and Women development, Education, Agriculture and Livestock, to ensuring affected communities receive coordinated and complementary assistance.

c. Community Engagement

The establishment of village committees, Women Safety Audit Committees and re-activation of School Management Committees, CARE has emphasized on community engagement through community mobilization approach. CARE adopted an inclusive approach that addressed the requirements of various groups, including men, women, children, elder persons, transgenders and persons with disabilities. By catering to this diverse range of community members, the project was able to foster a sense of ownership and participation among all stakeholders, ensuring that the needs and perspectives of each group were taken into account. Through these initiatives, CARE has successfully engaged the community and reinforced its commitment to inclusivity and active participation, promoting a more equitable environment for all.

4.3 Efficiency

The project efficiency was assessed to which extent was best value-for-money obtained (results delivered vs resources expended). The efficiency was assessed on following criteria:

a. Financial Risk Management and efficiency

CARE has implemented strong financial management and compliance policies to mitigate financial risks associated with project operations. Key measures include approval authority matrix and sound Internal Audit System. As a result of these robust financial practices, the project has not only successfully met its objectives within the assigned budget but has also conducted additional activities. This demonstrates efficient budget control and reflects CARE's commitment to optimizing resources. The ability to carry out supplementary initiatives indicates that the organization effectively managed its finances, allowing for flexibility and responsiveness to emerging needs within the communities served.

b. Resource Allocation

The project effectively allocated ample resources in terms of human, financial, and logistical aspects for successful project implementation within the given timeframe. This is evident in the efficient execution of project interventions, the attainment of desired outcomes, and the high level of satisfaction reported by Beneficiaries. These facts were also reflected in community access to project assistance. The project also adhered to Sphere standards for humanitarian assistance, facilitating community access to clean drinking water and healthcare, as discussed in effectiveness section in detail, thereby ensuring effective utilization of resources for maximum impact.

c. Service delivery

The project's efficiency in service delivery was evaluated through a comprehensive assessment focusing on critical indicators such as timeliness, usefulness, Beneficiaries access, and satisfaction levels. The endline survey results revealed an outstanding performance across these key measures, signifying the project's exceptional impact on the communities it serves. Notably, an impressive 91% of project Beneficiaries received benefits and assistance within the committed timeframe, showcasing the project's unwavering commitment to timely delivery of essential services. Moreover, an overwhelming 93% of clients expressed satisfaction with the assistance provided.

In addition to timeliness and usefulness, the project excelled in ensuring clients' access to services and addressing their concerns. Beneficiaries rated the project's responsiveness to service delivery complaints as highly effective, underscoring the project's proactive approach and dedication to addressing community needs. Furthermore, an overwhelming 93% of the respondents affirmed that the project's services effectively reached the intended target population, indicating the project's precision in targeting and serving those in need.

d. Monitoring, and Evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities adhered to the processes, guidelines, and indicators outlined in the project's results framework. MEAL implemented sector-specific monitoring methods, and tailored data collection and reporting templates to suit the project's reporting needs. This M&E system enabled the project team to gain a deeper understanding of data, aiding in data-informed planning and decision-making. The MEAL activities played a crucial role in enhancing the project's efficiency by providing comprehensive data insights, ensuring that project activities aligned with set standards, and enabling informed decision-making. By incorporating best practices, offering guidance, and providing support to implementing partners, the project's monitoring and evaluation processes were further strengthened, ultimately boosting its overall effectiveness and impact.

e. Timeliness

The project outputs were delivered within the anticipated timeframe as outlined in the workplan developed in collaboration with implementing partner. This highlights the project's ability to

overcome obstacles and maintain a strong focus on achieving timely results. It emphasizes the importance of adaptability and effective project management in navigating unforeseen circumstances. By successfully delivering outputs according to the workplan, the project showcased its commitment to meeting objectives and ensuring timely project implementation.

d. Establishment of provincial office

CARE has established a provincial office in the FRDP facility in Hyderabad, Sindh. This initiative aims to enhance the efficiency of operations and improve coordination with key provincial stakeholders. By having a dedicated office in the region, CARE ensured the timely delivery of services and fostered enhanced coordination with local authorities, government agencies, and other stakeholders.

In addition to these logistical benefits, the provincial office plays a crucial role in monitoring, supervision, and technical backstopping. By being physically present in the region, CARE effectively monitored project implementation and provide on-the-ground supervision, ensuring that activities are conducted in alignment with set goals and standards. Furthermore, the office serves as a hub for technical support, allowing CARE to offer immediate assistance and guidance to field teams, thereby enhancing the overall quality of interventions. This relevance not only strengthens accountability and transparency but also fostered a culture of continuous improvement, ensuring that the needs of the communities were met with the highest standards of service delivery.

The establishment of the provincial office in Hyderabad was a strategic move that underscores CARE's commitment to delivering impactful support and ensuring that stakeholder engagement was prioritized for the benefit of the communities served, while also reinforcing the frameworks for effective monitoring and technical oversight. It also helped to build the IP staff capacity.

4.4 Impact

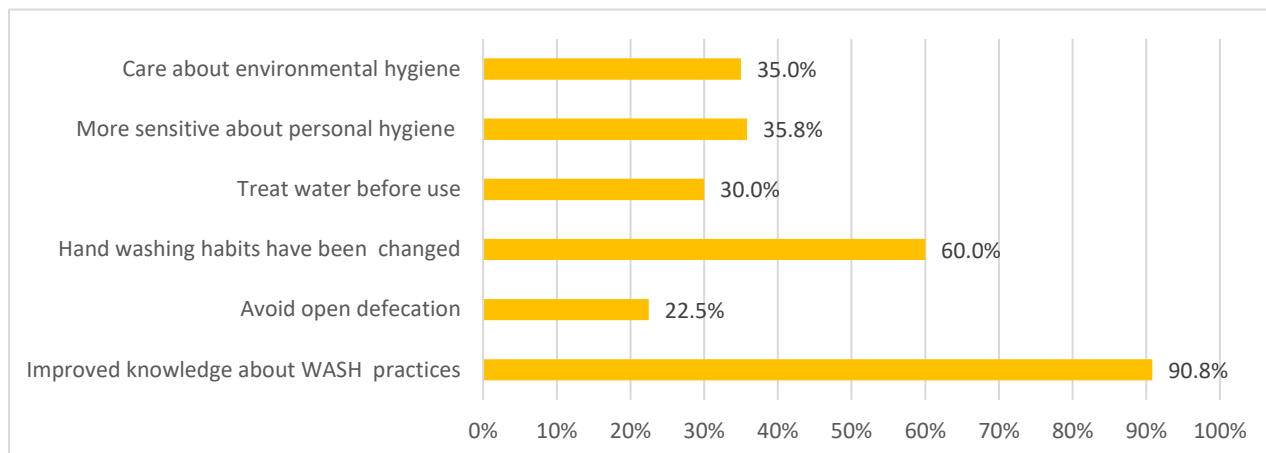
This section presents evaluation of the positive and negative impacts of the project's interventions, both direct and indirect, and assessment of the tangible differences experienced by the beneficiaries.

a. WASH

- The clean water initiative has had a remarkable impact on the beneficiaries involved, with 94% of water beneficiaries (163 of 173) agreeing that their household access to clean drinking water has significantly increased. This high level of agreement underscores the initiative's effectiveness in enhancing access to clean water, which in turn contributes to improved health and overall well-being for the interviewed households. Prior to the project's intervention, 56% of these beneficiaries reported experiencing difficulties in accessing clean drinking water, highlighting the critical challenges faced by the community. The initiative has successfully transformed the situation, improving access from 44% to 96%, representing a change of 113%.
- 79.7% (141 out of 177) of the water supply beneficiaries perceived that the project intervention has reduced the queuing time. They revealed that the average queuing time reduced from 25 minutes to 10 minutes.
- The average volume of water consumed for drinking, cooking, and domestic hygiene purposes has increased from 45.08 liters per person per day to 60.88 liters per day, meeting the United Nations standard of 50 liters per person per day. These improvements align with Sphere Humanitarian minimum standards for water, ensuring better access, reduced waiting times, and increased water consumption, contributing to improved living conditions.
- 91.5% (54/59) of the hygiene kit and mosquito nets beneficiaries perceived that the items in the hygiene kit impacted their personal hygiene and well-being.
- 81% (48/59) of the hygiene kit beneficiaries agreed with the statement that the incidence of

diarrhea and malaria was decreased after the project interventions

- 79.4% (120 out of 151) of the households, who attended the hygiene sessions, reported that these awareness sessions change their knowledge, attitude, and practices (KAPs) about personal and environmental hygiene.



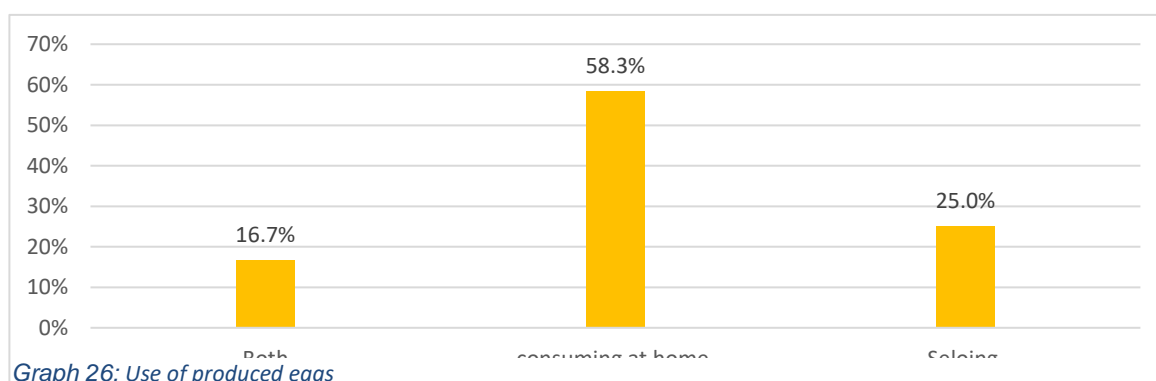
Graph 25: Impact of hygiene sessions on knowledge, attitude and practices

b. Education

- During the key informant interviews, teachers from the rehabilitated schools expressed their appreciation for the project's school rehabilitation initiative. The provision of repair work, along with the furnishing of furniture for both teachers and students, the supply of teaching and learning materials (TLM), and the distribution of school bags significantly enhanced the learning environment. Additionally, some teachers noted that these interventions contributed to an increase in their schools' enrollment numbers.
- This positive feedback underscores the project's impact on educational quality and accessibility. By improving the physical conditions of the schools and equipping them with necessary resources, the initiative not only created a more conducive learning environment but also attracted more students. The enhancements in infrastructure and resources directly correlated with an increased enrollment, highlighting the project's effectiveness in fostering educational growth and community engagement.
- During the FGDs, 80% of the participants believed that school interventions has improved learning environment for children enrolled in schools their village.

c. Livelihood

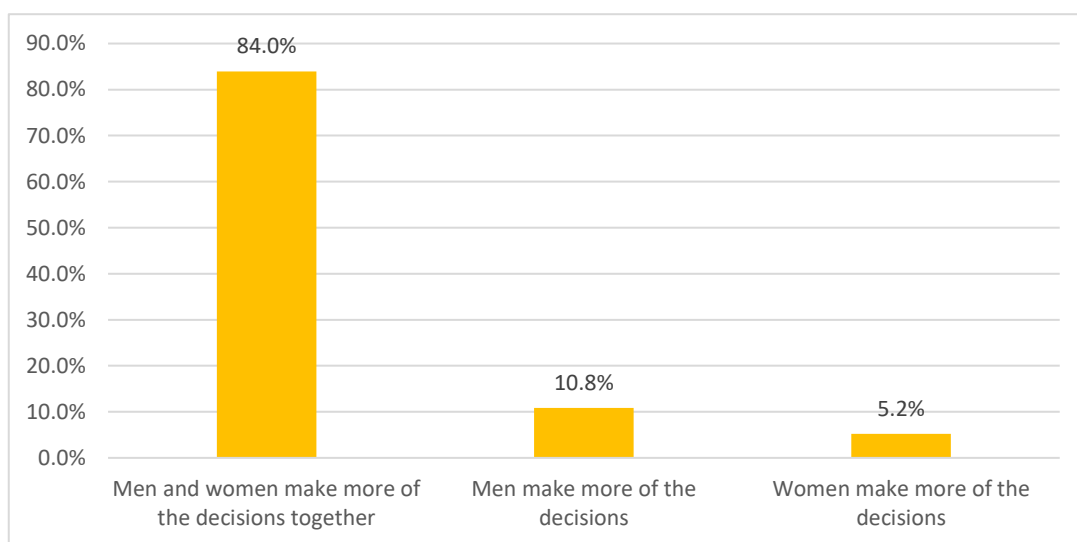
- The average per acre yield of Wheat after project assistance was 29 maund as compared to the 27 maund before flood.
- Among the total beneficiaries, 30% (12 out of 36) reported that the poultry birds they received had started laying eggs. On average, these beneficiaries collected 5 eggs per day, with a range



Graph 26: Use of produced eggs

of 2 to 8 eggs daily. The majority of the beneficiaries consumed the eggs produced at home to meet their family's nutritional needs. On average, monthly income generated from this intervention is Rs. 2, 060.

- The findings revealed that 64% of the beneficiaries of livelihood assistance acknowledged a positive impact on their household income due to the support they received. This increase in income likely contributed to enhancing their overall economic stability, enabling families to meet their basic needs more effectively. Furthermore, 67% of these beneficiaries reported that the livelihood assistance improved their household food security. This improvement in food security demonstrates a direct connection to the project's impacts, as increased income allowed families to purchase more nutritious food and reduce reliance on less healthy, less expensive options.
- The project not only aimed to provide immediate financial relief but also fostered long-term benefits by empowering beneficiaries to enhance their livelihoods. By linking improved household income with better food security, the project illustrated its effectiveness in promoting both economic resilience and nutritional well-being. Ultimately, these results highlighted the significant role of livelihood assistance in transforming the financial and food security landscapes for beneficiaries, contributing to broader community development and stability.
- The survey data reveals a significant impact of the cash grant on household financial decision-making dynamics, as 82% of cash grant beneficiaries experienced a shift in how financial decisions regarding expenses and savings were made within their households. This indicates that the cash grant not only provided financial support but also empowered beneficiaries to rethink and restructure.



Graph 27: change in financial decision making after receiving cash grant

- The project improved 32% of the total sampled households' access to the livelihood support services through in kind and cash support.

d. Protection

- 71% (20/28) reported to noticed an improvement in safety measures in their community since the audit and

- 64% (18/28) of the women felt safe after women safety audit exercise conducted in their village. The following table shows the women perception about their safety during different activities, considering total number of 317 sampled women.

Table 3: Women feelings about their safety

Indicator	Number	Percentage
Women feeling safe while working in the agriculture fields	256	81%
Women feeling safe while collecting firewood	275	87%
Women feeling location of water point safe for them	297	94%
Women and girls feeling safe in accessing drinking water (during traveling, waiting at source etc.)	275	87%
Women feeling safe while washing clothes or bathing	284	90%
Women who believed their latrine were safe	231	73%
Women who believed that the safe access route to schools were safe for the girls	269	85%
Women considering that their girls were safe in schools?	274	86%

- 42% (12/28) of the women knew where to seek help if you experience gender-based violence.

e. RUTF

- 90% (9/10) of women, who administered RUTF to their malnourished children, reported to notice improvements in their children's health and nutritional status since receiving the RUTF support.

f. Multi-Purpose cash Assistance:

- Most of the cash assistance (53.20%) was used to purchase goods that were previously unaffordable. The second most common use was for loan repayment (30.54%). A smaller portion was used for services that were previously unaffordable (7.39%) and for saving (8.87%). This shows that the MPCA had proven to be an effective intervention, providing immediate relief while also fostering long-term positive changes in the lives of the beneficiaries. The diverse utilization of funds reflects a holistic approach to addressing both immediate needs and longer-term financial stability.
- The survey results indicated that, on average, 77% of the Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) grant was spent on food procurement, which had profound implications for beneficiaries and their communities. By prioritizing food spending, families stabilized their access to sufficient and safe food, which mitigated hunger and food insecurity.
- During the focus group discussions (FGDs), some participants reported that they spent a portion of the Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) on their livelihood sources, such as agriculture and small businesses. This allocation of funds highlighted the adaptability and resourcefulness of beneficiaries in utilizing the support they received to enhance their economic resilience.

4.5 Sustainability

Given the short duration of the project, ensuring the sustainability of project actions after the conclusion of project operations presents a significant challenge. Despite this, the project has implemented measures intended to maintain some of the project's benefits in the post-project scenario. Following is some of the findings:

- Project trained community members in operation and maintenance of handpump in the villages, where either new handpumps were installed or exiting handpumps were rehabilitated for repair and maintenance of these handpumps ensuring to continue benefits of the drinking water supply in post project scenario.
- During the FGDs, majority of the participants expressed their willingness to pay any amount for operation and maintenance of water facilities developed by the project. This willingness to pay any amount for the operation and maintenance of water facilities developed by the project indicates a high level of commitment and value placed on the sustainability of these facilities by the community. This willingness suggests that the community recognizes the importance of maintaining the water facilities to ensure continued access to clean and safe water. It also reflects a sense of ownership and responsibility towards the upkeep of the infrastructure provided by the project. Such a positive response bodes well for the long-term success and sustainability of the water facilities, as community engagement and support are essential for the ongoing operation and maintenance of such critical resources.
- 100% of the sampled hygiene kit beneficiaries reported purchasing consumable hygiene items after replenishing the quantities provided by the project. This indicates a sustainable hygiene behavior within the community.
- The project's strategy to engage the district agriculture, livestock, and poultry departments represents a strategic initiative aimed at fostering a long-term collaborative environment between the agriculture, livestock, poultry and kitchen gardening beneficiaries of the project and these key departments. This collaboration is essential for ensuring sustainable technical support and guidance, which can significantly enhance the effectiveness of the project's initiatives. Additionally, involving the Department of Social Welfare is anticipated to provide ongoing protection services for women and children, thereby contributing to their well-being and safety on a long-term basis. Referral Directory should be mentioned.

4.6 Best practices and lessons learned

The evaluation also documented the best practices and lessons learned from the project. This included analysis of what has worked and what has not as well as observations related to the project design, management and operation of the project and partnership with other organizations and forums.

a. Programmatic learnings

- The financial flexibility afforded by the reallocation of resources across different program areas, along with the effective utilization of project savings and exchange rate gains. This strategic financial management approach allowed the project to be adaptive and responsive to changing community needs. By reallocating funds, the project prioritized areas that require immediate attention or support, ensuring that resources were directed where they were most needed. Additionally, leveraging project savings and exchange rate gains not only enhanced financial efficiency but also maximizes the impact of available resources.
- By strictly following established selection criteria, the project-maintained fairness and objectivity in the allocation of resources. This adherence to selection criteria not only helped in

identifying the most deserving beneficiaries but also safeguarded against biases or favoritism that could undermine the integrity of the assistance process. Moreover, this approach fostered transparency and built trust within the community, as stakeholders could see that support was being extended based on clear and justifiable standards. Ensuring that assistance reached the right beneficiaries was crucial for maximizing the impact of the project and achieving its intended outcomes. It also reinforced the notion of accountability, making it easier to evaluate the effectiveness of the project and make necessary adjustments. Overall, a commitment to neutrality and independence in beneficiary selection was fundamental for the project's credibility and long-term success.

- Active community engagement significantly diminished tensions within community and mitigated potential harm associated with the project assistance. By involving community members in decision-making processes, the project fostered dialogue and collaboration, allowing grievances to be addressed before escalating into conflicts. This inclusive approach not only empowered individuals to voice their concerns but also played a crucial role in identifying and rectifying any negative impacts of the assistance. Furthermore, consistent engagement-built trust between project teams and beneficiaries, which is essential for sustaining project outcomes. Overall, this proactive involvement not only reduced immediate issues but also laid the groundwork for long-term community cohesion and resilience, ensuring that the benefits of the project are realized and maintained over time.
- The project provided fruit plants to the training participants in lieu of the expenses that would have been incurred on food and refreshments. This strategy promoted sustainable practices within the community. By providing fruit plants, the project empowered participants to cultivate their own food sources, thereby enhancing their food security and self-sufficiency. Additionally, fostering the growth of fruit plants contributes positively to the environment by promoting biodiversity and improving local ecosystems.
- The inclusion of male members in the Women Safety Audit Committees has emerged as one of the most appreciated practices adopted by the project. This initiative served multiple purposes: it not only sensitized men about the issues of gender-based violence prevalent in the community but also fostered a supportive environment that could enhance women's access to protection services. By actively involving men in these discussions, the project promoted a culture of understanding and advocacy for women's safety, encouraging collaborative efforts to combat violence and discrimination. This approach challenged traditional gender norms and empowered both men and women to work together towards creating a safer community.
- The project's success was fueled by effective MEAL practices. Comprehensive data gathering and analysis ensured that project activities aligned with standards and informed crucial decisions, maximizing efficiency. Empowering implementing partners strengthened their capacity to contribute to robust monitoring and evaluation processes. Additionally, adopting best practices throughout the MEAL cycle, from data collection to reporting, ensured high-quality information that ultimately drove the project's effectiveness and impact.

b. Specific sectoral learnings

WASH

- The project successfully installed 100 hand pumps and rehabilitated 150 existing hand pumps, ensuring a reliable supply of drinking water in both districts. This dual approach of installing new sources while upgrading existing ones maximized the availability of water services. Furthermore, training local community members to conduct minor repairs on the hand pumps proved to be a significant best practice. This enabled communities to maintain their water services independently, fostering sustainability and resilience against future disruptions.

- The project's strategy for enhancing hygienic conditions involved the distribution of hygiene kits, which was effectively complemented by hygiene promotion sessions in targeted areas. This comprehensive approach not only facilitated better personal hygiene practices among beneficiaries but also played a crucial role in reducing the spread of waterborne diseases. This integrated method serves as a valuable learning and best practice for future health initiatives, emphasizing the importance of combining resource provision with education to achieve sustainable health improvements.

Education

- The project utilized street theatre performances in the schools in both the districts to promote the importance of education, particularly for girls. This creative approach engaged parents and teachers, leading to increased enrollment and reduced dropout rates.
- The development of school disaster/safety plans, developed with the support of School Disaster Management Committees (SDMCs), highlighted the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders. This proactive measure ensured preparedness for future emergencies, contributing to the resilience of the educational system.

Livelihood

- Targeted livelihood support for women is crucial in post-disaster recovery, as it addresses gender disparities and promotes economic resilience among female-led households.
- Implementing a quarantine period for the animals before distribution minimized the risk of disease and ensured the health of the livestock, demonstrating the importance of animal health management in livestock interventions.
- Close coordination with the District Department of Livestock department responsible to oversee the poultry management Wing, Agriculture Extension and Livestock Department showcased the importance of partnerships with local agricultural authorities to enhance the effectiveness of agriculture, livestock and poultry interventions.
- The poultry distribution in an extremely hot weather can results in high mortality rate in poultry birds.
- The unconditional multi-purpose cash grant provided beneficiaries with the flexibility to use the funds based on their unique household requirements.

4.7 Recommendations

Following are the recommendations, in view of the project evaluation:

- Low awareness level of beneficiaries about the CRM/FAM system suggests the need for improved communication and outreach strategies to inform beneficiaries about how they can share their feedback, which is crucial for enhancing project effectiveness and community engagement.
- The geographic spread of the project was too large across both districts, with various types of interventions distributed among different villages. This approach not only strained resources but also diluted the project's impact at the individual village level.
- The operation and maintenance fund should be established at village level for timely repair of installed or rehabilitated handpumps and ensure uninterrupted supply of water to the community. For this purpose, the village committees/WASH committees should be provided printed registers to maintain contribution and expenditure record for promoting mutual trust

among the beneficiaries of water supply and transparency.

- To enhance the efficacy of agricultural interventions, it is recommended to adopt the Farmers Field School (FFS) model, which provides comprehensive technical guidance to farmers throughout the entire agricultural cycle—from land preparation to the post-harvesting period. This approach facilitates the dissemination of modern farming techniques and climate-smart agricultural practices, equipping farmers with the necessary knowledge and skills to improve productivity. Additionally, establishing demonstration plots in targeted villages, managed by the local agriculture department, will serve as practical examples for farmers, showcasing effective techniques and fostering hands-on learning.
- The weather conditions should be taken into consideration for distribution of poultry birds and goats to minimize the mortality.
- Given the high mortality rate among the distributed poultry birds, it is advisable to reconsider the current approach and replace this activity with a focus on vocational and technical skill development, as well as small enterprise development. The high losses in poultry significantly undermine the intended benefits of the project, leading to frustration among beneficiaries and a lack of sustainable income sources. By shifting the focus to vocational training, flood affected people can acquire essential skills that will enable them to engage in various income-generating activities, enhancing their livelihoods in a more sustainable manner. Additionally, promoting small enterprise development can empower people to start their own businesses, fostering economic growth within the community.
- The current livestock distributed among farmers is not yet ready for milk production, 80% goats work pregnant particularly in the case of the calves provided in district Badin, which are too young and will require a waiting period of one to two years before they begin producing milk and delivering benefits to the farmers. This extended waiting period poses challenges for the immediate needs of the farmers. Therefore, it is recommended that the project reevaluates its approach to livestock distribution to significantly reduce this waiting period. Possible solutions could include providing livestock that are closer to maturity or exploring alternative interventions that can yield quicker benefits for the farmers.
- The scope of Women Safety Audit should be enhanced to all target villages to further improve community access to the protection services.

4.8 Case Studies

Case Study 1: Mrs. Khalida: A Beacon of Hope and Leadership in Fateh Khan Gadehi

Mrs. Khalida, the wife of Mr. Jumman, is a resident of the village of Fateh Khan Gadehi in District Dadu. She is a devoted mother of four children, including three sons and one daughter. In 2022, the village was severely impacted by devastating floods, which resulted in approximately 150 houses being partially damaged. The disaster not only destroyed homes but also led to the loss of household assets and significantly affected the employment opportunities for the villagers. Mrs. Khalida's own home was among those partially destroyed, and her family's livelihood was severely disrupted.

In the aftermath of the floods, a sense of despair permeated the village. However, the FRDP organization, in collaboration with CARE International Pakistan, stepped in to provide much-needed assistance. With their technical support, the residents of Fateh Khan Gadehi came together to form a committee aimed at identifying and selecting beneficiaries, particularly focusing on vulnerable households and destitute women.



During a Broad-Based Community Meeting (BBCM), Mrs. Khalida was elected as the president of the women's committee. Her leadership qualities and deep commitment to her community became evident as she took on this crucial role. Mrs. Khalida, often referred to as an angel by her fellow villagers, served selflessly, driven by a genuine desire to help others. She worked tirelessly without any expectation of personal gain or compensation.

In her role, Mrs. Khalida identified eligible individuals, particularly destitute women, ensuring they could access support from the Multi-Sector Integrated Emergency Response project initiated by FRDP and CARE. Her dedication was unwavering; she isolated herself from seeking help and focused entirely on the welfare of her community.

Throughout the project, Mrs. Khalida made it her mission to ensure that no deserving woman in her village was left without assistance. Her selfless service and commitment to the cause did not go unnoticed, and FRDP and CARE expressed their profound gratitude for her contributions.

In conclusion, Mrs. Khalida's inspiring leadership and selfless dedication exemplify the strength of community resilience in the face of adversity. Her efforts not only provided immediate relief to those in need but also fostered hope and solidarity within the village of Fateh Khan Gadehi. FRDP and CARE wholeheartedly salute Mrs. Khalida for her remarkable initiatives, which have significantly impacted the lives of many in her community.

Case Study 2:

Mr. Barkat Ali - Resilience in the Face of Adversity

Mr. Barkat Ali, a 25-year-old farmer, resides in the densely populated village of Bako Chandio, located in the District of Badin. This village is home to approximately 1,200 to 1,300 households. In 2022, the village experienced devastating floods that severely impacted its infrastructure, livelihoods, agriculture, and livestock. Nearly half of the residents in Bako Chandio depend on their own lands for sustenance, primarily cultivating rice and wheat to meet their staple food needs.

The catastrophic flood of 2022 significantly disrupted agricultural activities, leaving many farmers struggling to finance the sowing and cultivation of essential crops. Amidst this crisis, TRDP (Thardeep Rural Development Program) and CARE stepped in to assist the flood-affected communities. They established a village committee, with the technical support of TRDP, aimed at identifying and selecting vulnerable households that could benefit from the Multi-Sector Integrated Emergency Response Project.



Mr. Barkat Ali was among those identified as an affected individual; his livelihood heavily reliant on agriculture. As a landholder of 1.5 acres, he felt a profound sense of joy and relief when he was selected as a beneficiary of the project. He received a Conditional Cash Grant of 50,000 PKR from TRDP and CARE, specifically designated for wheat production.

With this financial assistance, Mr. Barkat set a target to sow wheat on his two acres of land. He invested a total of 75,000 PKR in the project, contributing 25,000 PKR of his own funds for land preparation, purchasing wheat seeds, urea, and organic manure. Thanks to his hard work and dedication, he successfully cultivated the wheat crop, ultimately yielding 40 mounds of wheat from his agricultural land. Among 40 mounds he kept 10 mounds for his personal use and 30 mounds he sold and generated 120,000 PKR.

Mr. Barkat Ali expressed his heartfelt gratitude for the financial support he received. He described the 50,000 PKR grant from TRDP and CARE as a blessing during a challenging period in his life. He extended his thanks to the teams involved in providing this crucial support and prayed for their continued efforts in assisting those in need.

Case Study 3: Resilience and Recovery: The Journey of Mai Zahida After the Floods

Mai Zahida, a 52-year-old resident of the village Beero Khan Gadehi/Kande Chuki in District Dadu, is a married woman and a devoted mother of five children, including three daughters and two sons. Her husband works as a laborer, but due to the unpredictable nature of his job, his income often fluctuates. To support her family, Mai Zahida has taken on sewing and embroidery work.

In 2022, devastating floods partially destroyed her home and severely damaged her household assets. This catastrophe significantly impacted her family's income, making it extremely challenging for them to secure enough food. In the aftermath of the floods, Mai Zahida received crucial support from various humanitarian organizations, which provided food and non-food items to help her family survive.

When the FRDP (Fast Rural Development Program) and Care intervened in her village, they offered assistance to the affected community. Mai Zahida was selected as a beneficiary under the entrepreneurship grant as part of the Multi-Sector Integrated Emergency Response Project. Through this initiative, she received a cash grant of 25,000 PKR from FRDP and Care.



With this financial support, she was able to repair her damaged sewing machine and restart her sewing and embroidery business. Today, Mai Zahida earns 500 PKR for each suit she creates. This newfound income has empowered her to provide for her family with dignity and respect, enabling her to cover essential needs such as food, education, and healthcare.

Mai Zahida expresses her heartfelt gratitude to FRDP and Care for their financial assistance, which has allowed her to rebuild her business and improve her family's quality of life. Her story is a testament to resilience and the transformative power of support in times of crisis.

5. Annexures

5.1 List of Enumerators

S. No	Enumerator Name	District	Contact Number
1.	Sajjad Ali	Badin	0333-3747718
2.	Nazish Korejo	Badin	0340-3767991
3.	Qurat-ul-Ain	Badin	0313-0453218
4.	Komal	Dadu	0315-0341790
5.	Shazia	Dadu	0328-8211437
6.	Sanam	Dadu	0302-0139260
7.	Aqeel	Dadu	0302-3450119
8.	Sadaf	Dadu	0305-2790459
9.	Shereen	Dadu	0317-2362842
10.	Majida	Dadu	0323-1317484
11.	Yasmeen	Dadu	0324-1307051

5.2 List of KIs Participants

S No	Name	Designation	Organization/Department	Contact Number
1.	Deeba Shaheen	Project Manager	Care International	0321-6191944
2.	Ambreen Shafique	Project Officer	Care International	0301-4407405
3.	Imran Ali Qurashi	MEAL Officer	Care International	0300-3241145
4.	Rafay Haroon	Project Officer	Care International	0314-2934050
5.	Moula Bux	MEAL officer	FRDP	0308-3694044
6.	Ghulam Mustafa	Head of Programme	TRDP	0333-3418662
7.	Yasir Arfat	Project Manager	FRDP	0308-7511088
8.	Noor Nabi	Project manager	FRDP	0313-3342858
9.	Zahid Hussain	AAHO (P)	GOS Sindh Health Dept	0300-3254849
10.	Dr. Farooq Khushk	Veterinary Officer	Poultry Production Dept	0333-7077067
11.	Din Muhammad	Deputy Director	Agri-Ext Dadu	0333-7067311
12.	Muhammad Amin	Deputy Director	Agri-Ext Dadu	0346-3646670
13.	Hadayat Shah	Head of Department	Social Welfare Deptt Dadu	0313-3718602
14.	Liaqat Ali	DEO Primary	Edu Department Dadu	0312-3724124
15.	Dr. Aziz Mastoi	Deputy Director	Livestock Deptt Dadu	0300-3246628
16.	Dr. Abdul Hafeez	Livestock Officer	Livestock Deptt Badin	0336-2525361
17.	Ms. Nazeeran Somro	Safe House, In-charge	Department of Women Development , Dadu	03030080029
18.	Ashiq Naqvi	Primary School Teacher (PST)	Government Boys Primary School (GBPS), Allah Obhayo Sodhar, Dadu	0300-2099654

19.	Muhammad Nadeem	Head teacher	Government Girls Primary School (GGPS), Haji Abdul Khaliq, Badin	0346-4248557 0312-3872854
20.	Ms. Kheto Rabari	Head teacher,	Government Girls Primary School (GGPS), Imam Bux Chandio, Badin	0348-2541158
21.	Ms. Shumaila Memon	Head teacher	Government Girls Primary School (GGPS), Mithi Wahan, Dadu	0330-3281216

5.3 List of FGDs Participants

S No	District	Village	Name	Age	Gender	Education
1.	Dadu	Daro Mallah	Noori	64	Female	Illiterate
2.	Dadu	Daro Mallah	Sadoori	44	Female	Illiterate
3.	Dadu	Daro Mallah	Latifaan	52	Female	Illiterate
4.	Dadu	Daro Mallah	Wazeraan	39	Female	Illiterate
5.	Dadu	Daro Mallah	Fazilaan	36	Female	Illiterate
6.	Dadu	Daro Mallah	Shaberaan	64	Female	Illiterate
7.	Dadu	Daro Mallah	Sania	24	Female	Illiterate
8.	Dadu	Daro Mallah	Basarat	52	Female	Illiterate
9.	Dadu	Daro Mallah	Fatima	30	Female	Illiterate
10.	Dadu	Daro Mallah	Hajaal	46	Female	Illiterate
11.	Dadu	Daro Mallah	Zubaida	55	Female	Illiterate
12.	Dadu	Shafi Abad Chana	Manzoor Ali	50	Male	Illiterate
13.	Dadu	Shafi Abad Chana	Muhammad Suleman	70	Male	Illiterate
14.	Dadu	Shafi Abad Chana	Riaz Ali	28	Male	Primary
15.	Dadu	Shafi Abad Chana	Abbas Ali	60	Male	Illiterate
16.	Dadu	Shafi Abad Chana	Ayaz	25	Male	Illiterate
17.	Dadu	Shafi Abad Chana	Muhammad Khan	28	Male	Illiterate
18.	Dadu	Shafi Abad Chana	Ghulam Ali	28	Male	Illiterate
19.	Dadu	Shafi Abad Chana	Beero Khan	70	Male	Illiterate
20.	Dadu	Shafi Abad Chana	Nadeem	21	Male	Illiterate
21.	Dadu	Shafi Abad Chana	Talawat	20	Male	Primary
22.	Dadu	Shafi Abad Chana	Muhammad Haroon	40	Male	Illiterate
23.	Dadu	Shafi Abad Chana	Shoaib Ali	22	Male	Illiterate
24.	Dadu	Fateh Khan Gadehi	Kalsoom	27	Female	Primary
25.	Dadu	Fateh Khan Gadehi	Shama	28	Female	Illiterate
26.	Dadu	Fateh Khan Gadehi	Firdous	44	Female	Illiterate
27.	Dadu	Fateh Khan Gadehi	Sama	24	Female	Illiterate
28.	Dadu	Fateh Khan Gadehi	Tanya	24	Female	Middle
29.	Dadu	Fateh Khan Gadehi	Ghulam Akbari	35	Female	Primary
30.	Dadu	Fateh Khan Gadehi	Khalida	30	Female	Illiterate
31.	Dadu	Fateh Khan Gadehi	Hajira	24	Female	Illiterate
32.	Dadu	Fateh Khan Gadehi	Noor Bano	54	Female	Illiterate

33.	Dadu	Fateh Khan Gadehi	Sawera	22	Female	Illiterate
34.	Dadu	Fateh Khan Gadehi	Samina	62	Female	Illiterate
35.	Dadu	Fateh Khan Gadehi	Naila	36	Female	Illiterate
36.	Dadu	Jhando Khan Gadehi	Ghulam Nabi	35	Male	Primary
37.	Dadu	Jhando Khan Gadehi	Haji Roshan	55	Male	Middle
38.	Dadu	Jhando Khan Gadehi	Muhamad Jaman	35	Male	Middle
39.	Dadu	Jhando Khan Gadehi	Majid Ali	19	Male	Inter
40.	Dadu	Jhando Khan Gadehi	Yasir	16	Male	Matric
41.	Dadu	Jhando Khan Gadehi	Asad Ali	29	Male	Inter
42.	Dadu	Jhando Khan Gadehi	Sajjad Ali	35	Male	Matric
43.	Dadu	Jhando Khan Gadehi	Khudmeer Ali	37	Male	Matric
44.	Dadu	Jhando Khan Gadehi	Fida Hussain	34	Male	Matric
45.	Dadu	Jhando Khan Gadehi	Sada Hussain	26	Male	Inter
46.	Dadu	Jhando Khan Gadehi	Sabir Ali	27	Male	Inter
47.	Dadu	Fateh Khan Gadehi	Sadr-U-Din	42	Male	Inter
48.	Dadu	Fateh Khan Gadehi	Muhammad Hussain	57	Male	Illiterate
49.	Dadu	Fateh Khan Gadehi	Ghulam Nabi	54	Male	Illiterate
50.	Dadu	Fateh Khan Gadehi	Muhammad Hussain	59	Male	Illiterate
51.	Dadu	Fateh Khan Gadehi	Muhammad Hussain	56	Male	Illiterate
52.	Dadu	Fateh Khan Gadehi	Hamzo Khan	36	Male	Illiterate
53.	Dadu	Fateh Khan Gadehi	Muhammad Ramzan	34	Male	Illiterate
54.	Dadu	Fateh Khan Gadehi	Waris	55	Male	Illiterate
55.	Dadu	Fateh Khan Gadehi	Waheed Ali	28	Male	Illiterate
56.	Dadu	Fateh Khan Gadehi	Ameer Ali	18	Male	Matric
57.	Dadu	Fateh Khan Gadehi	Rashid Ali	28	Male	Illiterate
58.	Dadu	Fateh Khan Gadehi	Ghulam Murtaza	26	Male	Illiterate
59.	Dadu	Jhando Khan	Razia	30	Female	Matric
60.	Dadu	Jhando Khan	Bakhtawar	35	Female	Middle
61.	Dadu	Jhando Khan	Rozina	38	Female	Matric
62.	Dadu	Jhando Khan	Samina	39	Female	Matric
63.	Dadu	Jhando Khan	Kianat	34	Female	Illiterate
64.	Dadu	Jhando Khan	Noor-U-Nisa	55	Female	Illiterate
65.	Dadu	Jhando Khan	Marvi	36	Female	Illiterate
66.	Dadu	Jhando Khan	Zarina	70	Female	Illiterate
67.	Dadu	Jhando Khan	Kianat	22	Female	Illiterate
68.	Dadu	Jhando Khan	Ameeran	20	Female	Illiterate
69.	Dadu	Jhando Khan	Meer Zadi	20	Female	Illiterate
70.	Dadu	Jhando Khan	Bilqis	25	Female	Illiterate
71.	Badin	Chanesar Khoso	Sajid Ali	28	Male	Inter
72.	Badin	Chanesar Khoso	Abdul Raheem	22	Male	Illiterate
73.	Badin	Chanesar Khoso	Umhejalo	40	Male	Matric
74.	Badin	Chanesar Khoso	Abdul Kareem	25	Male	Illiterate
75.	Badin	Chanesar Khoso	Lal Khan	30	Male	Middle
76.	Badin	Chanesar Khoso	Pervaiz Ali	28	Male	Inter

77.	Badin	Chanesar Khoso	Ejaz Ali	23	Male	Matric
78.	Badin	Chanesar Khoso	Nazar Muhammad	22	Male	Middle
79.	Badin	Chanesar Khoso	Shah Nawaz	24	Male	Middle
80.	Badin	Chanesar Khoso	Ram Singh	40	Male	Illiterate
81.	Badin	Chanesar Khoso	Ram Chand	45	Male	Illiterate
82.	Badin	Chanesar Khoso	Ali Gul	20	Male	Matric
83.	Badin	Bako Chandio	Muhammad Hussain	38	Male	B. A
84.	Badin	Bako Chandio	Ghulam Mustafa	45	Male	Illiterate
85.	Badin	Bako Chandio	Muhammad Din	42	Male	Illiterate
86.	Badin	Bako Chandio	Shakil Hussain	24	Male	B. A
87.	Badin	Bako Chandio	Gul Hussain	46	Male	Illiterate
88.	Badin	Bako Chandio	Barkat Ali	25	Male	Inter
89.	Badin	Bako Chandio	Nawaz	22	Male	Illiterate
90.	Badin	Bako Chandio	Aachaar Ali	40	Male	Illiterate
91.	Badin	Bako Chandio	Ali Nawaz	28	Male	Inter
92.	Badin	Bako Chandio	Ali Gul	38	Male	Illiterate
93.	Badin	Bako Chandio	Moula Bux	49	Male	Illiterate
94.	Badin	Bako Chandio	Hussain Bachayo	39	Male	Illiterate
95.	Badin	Bako Chandio	Sohni	55	Female	Illiterate
96.	Badin	Bako Chandio	Fatima	61	Female	Illiterate
97.	Badin	Bako Chandio	Naziraan	27	Female	Illiterate
98.	Badin	Bako Chandio	Zarina	44	Female	Illiterate
99.	Badin	Bako Chandio	Pathani	34	Female	Illiterate
100.	Badin	Bako Chandio	Nawab Zadi	46	Female	Illiterate
101.	Badin	Bako Chandio	Raj Pai	39	Female	Illiterate
102.	Badin	Bako Chandio	Siani	38	Female	Illiterate
103.	Badin	Bako Chandio	Bachalan	44	Female	Illiterate
104.	Badin	Bako Chandio	Pari	21	Female	Illiterate
105.	Badin	Bako Chandio	Naziran	39	Female	Illiterate
106.	Badin	Bako Chandio	Sindho	46	Female	Illiterate
107.	Badin	Chanesar Khoso	Parani	45	Female	Illiterate
108.	Badin	Chanesar Khoso	Saghaar	30	Female	Illiterate
109.	Badin	Chanesar Khoso	Masti	31	Female	Illiterate
110.	Badin	Chanesar Khoso	Sakina	46	Female	Illiterate
111.	Badin	Chanesar Khoso	Sanur	55	Female	Illiterate
112.	Badin	Chanesar Khoso	Bashiran	32	Female	Illiterate
113.	Badin	Chanesar Khoso	Hanifa	40	Female	Illiterate
114.	Badin	Chanesar Khoso	Moraan	48	Female	Illiterate
115.	Badin	Chanesar Khoso	Malookan	28	Female	Illiterate
116.	Badin	Chanesar Khoso	Sabhanran	41	Female	Illiterate
117.	Badin	Chanesar Khoso	Shaheen	26	Female	Illiterate
118.	Badin	Chanesar Khoso	Zarina	30	Female	Illiterate
119.	Dadu	Jhando Khan	Najma	36	Female	Illiterate
120.	Dadu	Jhando Khan	Sakina	50	Female	Illiterate
121.	Dadu	Jhando Khan	Uzma	22	Female	Illiterate

122.	Dadu	Jhando Khan	Shaheena	40	Female	Illiterate
123.	Dadu	Jhando Khan	Hasina	42	Female	Illiterate
124.	Dadu	Jhando Khan	Amina	52	Female	Illiterate
125.	Dadu	Jhando Khan	Hazooran	65	Female	Illiterate
126.	Dadu	Jhando Khan	Fiza	23	Female	Illiterate
127.	Dadu	Jhando Khan	Sasi	40	Female	Illiterate
128.	Dadu	Jhando Khan	Shama	52	Female	Illiterate
129.	Dadu	Jhando Khan	Khan Zadi	26	Female	Illiterate
130.	Dadu	Jhando Khan	Saba	22	Female	Illiterate