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**COMPLETION REPORT AGAINST IMPLEMENTED
WATERLOGGING RELIEF PROJECT' 2008 IN TRIMOHINEE
UNION UNDER KESHBAPUR & MASWIMNAGOR UNION
UNDRE MONIRAMPUR UPAZILA IN JESSORE DISTRICT**

**SUPPORTED BY:
CONCERN WORLDWIDE, BANGLADESH & EUROPEAN
COMMISSION HUMANITARIAN AID OFFICE (ECHO).**

**IMPLEMENTED BY:
SAMADHAN**



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SAMADHAN

KESHABPUR, JESSORE

COMPLETION REPORT OF WATERLOGGING RELIEF PROJECT' 2008-09

Date: 17.01.2009

Basic Project information:	
Project Name:	WATERLOGGING RELIEF PROJECT' 2008
Funding Agency:	Concern Worldwide, Bangladesh & ECHO
Project Location (s):	Keshabpur & Monirampur Upazila under Jessore district.
Reporting period:	10.11.2008 to 15.01.2009
Beneficiaries:	3099 flood victim caused by waterlogging
Person Who compiled the report:	Md. Abdul Khaleque, Coordinator

1. Introduction:

Samadhan is a Non-government, Non-political, Non-religious, Non-profitable multidimensional development service oriented local level voluntary organization. It is working in southwest region of Bangladesh from October 14, 1987 for poverty alleviation and sustainable socio-economic development for the poor and ultra poor inhabitants of the Kopotakkha, Harihar, Mukteswari and Sreenadi River basin areas under Jessore and Satkhira District. The said areas are the most poverty-stricken & disaster prone. Every year the Flood, waterlogging, Drought and some other disaster are occurred here several times. The peoples are losing assets and wealth, disrupted their livelihoods pattern especially for poor and ultra poor men, women and children, so the sustainable livelihoods systems are not well functioning. Every year the mass people of Keshabpur and Monirampur upazila under Jessore district are seriously affected for waterlogging, specially the women, pregnant/lactating mother, child, disable and elderly people of those areas becomes in inhumanities situation and leded life in worst condition. Samadhan has been taken different initiatives to ensure effective support for the victims of disaster caused by any means in the areas since 1987 as the friend in need is a friend indeed as a humanitarian organization by its own resources and support from other National and International donor agencies like **Proshika MUK, Uttaran, ADAB, NGO-forum, Gana Shasta Kendra, Islamic relief, UNICEF, Concern Worldwide, Bangladesh, ECHO through Concern Worldwide Bangladesh, World Food Program, DFID & UNDP through CDMP etc.**



View of Samadhan Office building

2. Project background:

South-west region of Bangladesh is highly hazards prone as the areas are adjacent Bay of Bengal; Jessore and Satkhira are the neighboring districts of the ocean. Kopotakkha is the historical branch river of the sea, which is now death and causes of harmfulness for the people of these areas. The lower stream of the river bed is siltation, become high than crops land and has been lost water holding capacity, so that is why, the flood and waterlogging occurring here more or less every year. The people of these areas are losing assets, becoming highly vulnerable situation as the victim of disaster, changing their livelihood pattern and socio-economically they are now very poor, marginal and hand to mouth round the year for occur the disaster one after one. The people of the riverbank areas are really under pressure as the victim of waterlogging, flooding and long term climate change affects.

Out of those areas Trimohini, Sagordari and Biddanandakati union under Keshabpur upazila and Maswimnagor, Jhampa and Hariharnagor union under Monirampur upazila in Jessore district are stand on the bank of Kopotakkha river, causes of which the areas are hazards prone and different hazards made disaster round the year, especially waterlogging is the common hazard caused for disaster. There were rainfall and huge rainwater was coming down from upper stream of Kopotakkha River in the end of the last week of September '2008 as we observed. As a result huge water overflowed and interred into the adjacent villages, damaged and washed-out of different embankment, which was turned into serious disaster of "flood", and then it is turning into permanent waterlogging. The Flood 2008 was completely different than previous year i.e. it has been broken all previous records of flood/waterlogging at least 3 to 5 feet of high water level found than previous year, the upper stream water was coming down and river water was increasing day by day, as the river has been silted in lower part and that is why the surplus water can not drain out, thus the river and community areas were over flooded, inundated houses, roads, embankments, education institutions, markets, other common places, 100% of the cropped lands and betel-leaf farm.



View of hazards over Keshabpur and Monirampur upazila

The affected villages were under water with houses, livestock's and other assets including 100% field & homestead crops. The T. Amon, grown vegetables and seed beds were also inundated and damaged. At least 75 % mud made houses of the areas have been damaged and beyond living condition and the affected people was sheltered on roads, schools grounds, and other high areas under the open sky. The situation was really beyond control of the affected people and hampered/disrupted 100% of their livelihood opportunities. The latrine, tube-well, kitchen, firewood's and other essential items and commodities were under water. Water and sanitation facilities also damaged. The women used banana tree made boat for their toilet after sun set, i.e. in day time (Light) they can't go for toilet. This was really inhumanities situation for the victims. The victims were sufferings for wants of foods, drinking water, toilet facilities, plastic sheet and other essential items. The cattle, goat, chicken and ducks were also seriously affected. 100% employment opportunities have damaged, especially for the victims of affected villages. The poor and most vulnerable people found receiving loan from money lenders with high rate of interest, some people sold their residual part of assets like cattle, goat, chicken, duck, family uses plate, glass, ornaments and assets by token of prices for their survivability.

3. Wider objectives:

To respond to the emergency humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable waterlogging/flood-affected communities of south-west Bangladesh

4. Specific objective:

To provide integrated relief assistance to the most vulnerable waterlogging/flood-affected families in south-west Bangladesh

5. Partnership approach:

Developed partnership among **Concern Worldwide, Bangladesh** versus **European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO)** first and again another partnership approach in between **Samadhan** and **Concern Worldwide, Bangladesh** was friendly, mutual respect, having prior dignity and trust among each other, bearing responsibility jointly by giving high priority to the disaster victims to ensure food security. This is the first time partnership experience in the light of **Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP)** of **Samadhan** to work with **Concern Worldwide, Bangladesh**.



View of HAP training conducted by Concern

6. Key responsibility carried out by the Samadhan:

- Received training on Humanitarian Accountability Partnership system in relation to relief distribution guided by Concern Worldwide, Bangladesh.
- Completed prior discussion with respective union disaster management committee of Trimohinee and Maswimnagor union under Keshabpur and Monirampur upazila.
- Discussed with Upazila Project Implementation Officer and upazila Nirbahi officer of Keshabpur and Monirampur upazila.

- Inform to the Deputy Commissioner, Jessore and ensure kind presence of his representative (ADC) in distribution for inauguration.
- Formally staff orientated and developed plan jointly with Concern Worldwide.
- Displayed all specimens of formats, progress and other messages in office board.
- Formation and activate the village nagoric committee.
- Ensure Tag officer, Decoration, visibility, Security and emergency treatment in each of distribution center both 1st, 2nd and extended phase of relief distribution.
- Developed baseline survey form, Beneficiaries list form, Master roll form, Chit card, specimen of Banner, Festoon, Complain box , then copy transferred to other organization through Concern Worldwide, Bangladesh.
- Selected target beneficiaries though FGD and baseline survey.
- Ensure signature of the final list of beneficiaries by the respective union Chairman.
- Invited beneficiaries by distributing Chit card both for 1st and 2nd phase.
- Formation of procurement committee.
- Procured necessary items and quantity of foods and non-foods items by circulating formal tender notice.
- Distributed all items to the selected beneficiaries by ensuring prior transparency.
- Collected certificate against each of distribution from the UNOs.
- Completed total food distribution by ensuring Humanitarian Accountability Partnership guided by Concern Worldwide, Bangladesh.
- Preserved Chit card, master roll and specimen of relief goods in office.



View of analyzing quotation by Samadhan

7. Key responsibility carried out by the Concern:

- Ensured proper technical support.
- Provide timely financial support.
- One Monitoring Officer was assigned for full time for continuous monitoring and evaluation.
- Make Samadhan tracking with the project activities by ensuring necessary filed visit from Concern Worldwide, Bangladesh both Khulna Regional office and Dhaka office.
- Made decision prior discussion with Samadhan to protect interest of the project participants.
- Provided feedback and shared openly with Samadhan about any of the significant information gathered from project monitoring visits.



View of opening of tender box by Ms. Suria Khatun (Putul), Concern Worldwide, Bangladesh

8. Methodology of need assessment:

During need assessment Samadhan followed system mentioned below-

- Continuous field visit.
- Discussed with community people.
- Discussed with the disaster victims by visiting villages, houses and temporary shelters.
- Discussed with union and upazila disaster management committee.
- Collected secondary information from different sources available in the locality.



View of need assessment over area

9. Area and beneficiaries' selection:

(i) Area of the waterlogging relief project'2008:

- Waterlogging different villages in Trimohinee union under Keshabpur upazila
- Waterlogging different villages in Maswimnagor union under Monirampur upazila

(ii) Beneficiaries' selection:

We have selected beneficiaries by considering the values of Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP), which are as follows-

- Developed village and beneficiaries selection criteria.
- Selected affected finally through discussion with the respective union disaster management committee.
- Segregated the affected village to make it more easily for find out the real target beneficiaries through FGD.
- Selected and invited participants of the FGD.
- Conducted FGD with community people, finalized the list of more vulnerable people by following set selection criteria and prioritized list through FGD.
- Conducted baseline survey by ensuring door step visit by following the prioritized list and beyond list by using survey form.
- Collected complain/suggestions from complain box for our transparency.
- Prepared final list of the selected beneficiaries and validated the list by ensuring counter sign and stamped of the respective Union Chairman.



View of beneficiaries selection process

(iii) The beneficiaries' selection criteria:

- House inundated and damaged.
- No earning member in the family but the family size is big.
- Illness family and having disable member.
- Having food crisis with elderly people in the family.
- Women headed family (Divorced, Abandoned, Widow etc).
- Permanently living people of the village.

- No Assets in the family, whose are hand to mouth.
- Having little bit land but no growing crops.
- No employment opportunities.
- Having pregnant mother, lactating mother and children in the family.

5.1 Total number of Beneficiaries:

District	Upazila	Unions	Direct Beneficiaries by phase			Indirect Beneficiaries
			1 st & 2 nd phase	Extended phase	Total	
Jessore	Keshabpur	Trimohinee	1350	259	1609	7425
	Monirampur	Maswimnagor	1175	315	1490	5628
Total=01	02	02	2525	574	3099	13053

10. Operation started:

The relief operation 2008-09 has been started on last 18.11.2008 and completed on last 01.01.2009.

11. Procurement:

Samadhan has been procured the items and quantity of relief goods through open tender notice by forming prior purchase committee consist of 03 members with prior approval of the Director as per organizational policy exists.

(i) List of purchase committee members:

SL	Name staff	Designation	Designation in committee	Organization
1	M. A. Khaleque	Coordinator	Conveyer	Samadhan
2	Md. Abue Jafor Matubbor	Assist. Coordinator	Secretary	Samadhan
3	Ms. Achia Khatun	Field Facilitator	Member	Samadhan

Some items we have purchased locally from Keshabpur. All purchase made by collecting open quotation at least 04 or more with specimen of the goods incase of need by circulating tender notice, those which the bidders submitted in locked tender box and specimen box. The tender and specimen were opened in presence of all member of the purchase committee, representative from Concern Worldwide, Bangladesh, Bidders and other guest,, analyzed the rate and specimen of the dropped quotation considering caring cost, distance, packet and packing cost, loading and unloading cost, quality of goods, easy to supervision/follow up and have ability to supply the required items and quantity as per desired date/time and finalized of the feasible and potential vendors. Then issued result sheet, work order to their individual name by mentioning date, time and place to supply the goods, prepared and signed memorandum of understanding on non-judicial stamp with price of Tk.150.00 among Samadhan and suppliers. In 1st and 2nd phase of the relief program Samadhan followed same procedures to procured all items and quantity of relief goods.



View of opening session of tender box

(ii) The following items were procured in first phase:

SL	Items	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Unit	Remarks
1	Rice boiled- 28	1 kg	36.25	75750 kg	30 kg/packet/family
2	Pulse (Lentil)	1 kg	98.50	7575 kg	3 kg per family
3	Salt (Fresh)	1 kg	15.00	5050 kg	2 kg per family
4	Soybean oil (Fresh)	2 liter	115.00	5050 liter	2 liter per family
5	Sugar (Fresh)	2 kg	37.00	5050 kg	2 kg per family
6	Suzi (Bibi)	1 kg	45.00	2525 kg	1kg per family
7	WPT (Soniar lab)	1 tab.	0.75	467125 tab	185 tablets per family

(iii) The following items were procured in second phase:

SL	Items	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Unit	Remarks
1	Rice boiled Shorna	1 kg	32.52	75750 kg	30 kg/packet/family
2	Pulse (Lentil)	1 kg	99.75	7575 kg	3 kg per family
3	Salt (Teer)	1 kg	15.92	5050 kg	2 kg per family
4	Soybean oil (Teer))	2 liter	119.90	5050 liter	2 liter per family
5	Sugar (Teer)	2 kg	38.20	5050 kg	2 kg per family
6	Suzi (Capital))	1 kg	41.00	2525 kg	1kg per family

(iv) The following items were procured in extended phase:

SL	Items	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Unit	Remarks
1	Rice boiled Shorna	1 kg	30.08	17220 kg	30 kg/packet/family
2	Pulse (Lentil)	1 kg	97.16	1722 kg	3 kg per family
3	Salt (Fresh)	1 kg	15.50	1148 kg	2 kg per family
4	Soybean oil (Fresh))	2 liter	97.16	1148 liter	2 liter per family
5	Sugar (Fresh)	2 kg	36.75	1148 kg	2 kg per family
6	Suzi (Capital))	1 kg	42.38	574 kg	1kg per family

12. Distribution:

After completion of all formalities like survey, listing, distribution of Chit card, counter sign from UP Chairman, we have taken written approval from upazila Nirbahi Officer for use of educational institution as distribution center, which we decorated by the rented decorator, we have invited & ensured the kind presence of ADC (General) as Chief guest, the donor representative, Assistant Commissioner (Land), Tag officer, security staff, doctor, union disaster management committee members, *Nagoric* committee members and other people & made distribution more peaceful like festival.

During distribution the Chit card holders made line by village and total of 04 booths we opened for distribution at a time. In the distribution after checking and signing of Chit card it's given back to the beneficiaries for second time and in second distribution closed all the cards from the distribution center. In first, second and extended phase of relief distribution we have used same school filed.



View of inauguration session of waterlogging relief distribution'2008-09

(i) The distribution schedules both first, second & extended phase are as follows-

FIRST PHASE RELIEF DISTRIBUTION					
SL	Date	Time	Distribution center	Family target	Union
1.	30.11.2008	9 AM to 3 PM	Talshari reg. primary school	1175	Maswimnagor
2.	01.12.2008	9 AM to 3 PM	Sathbaria high school	1350	Trimohinee
Total			02	2525	02
SECOND PHASE RELIEF DISTRIBUTION					
1.	24.12.2008	10.30 AM to 2.30 PM	Talshari reg. primary school	1175	Maswimnagor
2.	25.12.2008		Sathbaria high school	1350	Trimohinee
Total			02	2525	02
EXTENDED PHASE OF RELIEF DISTRIBUTION					
1.	14.01.2009	9 to 11.30 AM	Talshari reg. primary school	315	Maswimnagor
2	14.01.2009	2 to 4 PM	Sathbaria high school	259	Trimohinee
Total			02	574	02

We were very aware about distribution center to make it more closer for the victims i.e. selected center at community level, from where they can receive goods with in short time and short distance and easily they carried from distribution center to their own house, as because the hungry people cannot bear the carrying cost from far distance. On the other hand there is a question for stilling/robbing the relief items from them as we distributed to women of the target family, those whose are physically unable for their weakness.

All items of goods stored in school house as controlled storeroom, from where they can easily receive the goods. It is noted that prepared master packet under the control of Samadhan and vendors. Samadhan have been paid track fair and cost of goods after receiving the adequate quantity and or number and as accordingly we received the good. In distribution center the measuring balance and weight we made available in distribution center. The ADC and other officer Tag officer, AC (Land) PIO etc checked the weight of materials at distribution center as per their chosen and found the weight and quantity were O.K and they feel happy about the performance of Samadhan and support of Concern worldwide, Bangladesh/EC as well as there were no question for shortage of items and quantity in stock ledger and distribution center. Samadhan hired two separate warehouse adjacent office, where accommodated all items of relief from where we carried to field for distribution.

(ii) Chart:

Area coverage and number of families:

Organization	Upazila	Unions	Nos. of villages	Families
Samadhan	Keshabpur	Trimohinee	04	1609
	Monirampur	Maswimnagor	06	1490
Total	02	02	10	3099

NB: In extended phase we have covered only 574 families with one short relief distribution.

(iii) Types of support (Quantity per family):

Type of support with union by phase of relief distribution							
SL	Name of goods	1 st phase unit		2 nd phase unit		Extended phase unit	
		By item	By family	By item	By family	By item	By family
1	Rice	1 kg	30 kg	1 kg	30 kg	1 kg	30 kg
2	Pulse	1 kg	3 kg	1 kg	3 kg	1 kg	3 kg
3	Salt	1 kg	2 kg	1 kg	2 kg	1 kg	2 kg
4	Soybean oil	2 liter	2 liter	2 liter	2 liter	2 liter	2 liter
5	Sugar	2 kg	2 kg	2 kg	2 kg	2 kg	2 kg
6	Suzi	1 kg	1 kg	1 kg	1 kg	1 kg	1 kg
7	WPT	1 tab.	185 tab	-	-	-	-

13. Outputs/result:

It is mention-able that we have provided only emergency foods items and WPT to the victims as short term basis for reduce their immediate sufferings. The results and or output of the supports are as follows-

- People got 1 month food support, through which the short-term food security and food value both for adult and child will be ensured.
- The packages have been contributed to refill the nutritional deficiency especially for the children, lactating and pregnant mother.
- Reduced vulnerability of the affected people.
- Increased name and fame of the Concern worldwide, Bangladesh, ECHO as donor organization and as well as Samadhan as implementation organization in the locality.

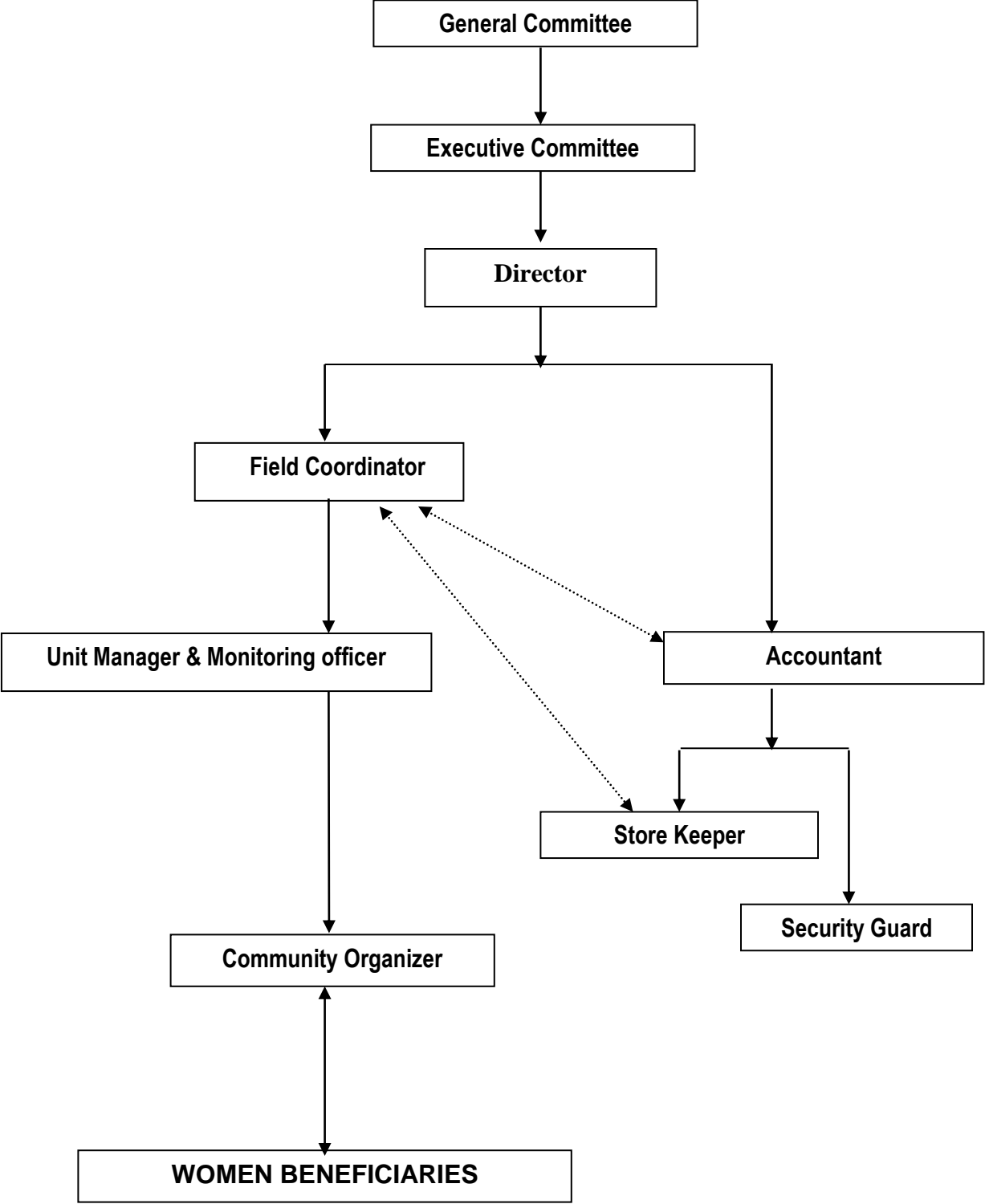
14. Management:

The Samadhan has developed an organogram to control and ensure accountability for each of the implementing staff and support staff to make it more transparent in every tire. Based on the developed and recognized systems chain of command followed accordingly. In field level implementation one officer was assigned to control & ensures proper list, and other essential documents in field level. Another one officer with other two members were also assigned to accomplish of procurement, record keeping and other necessary activities to ensure quality, quantity, time and cost. Over all the man, money, moments and materials were controlled in field and organizational levels during the project period very efficiently and enthusiastically. Other than that another one officer was assigned and control over all planning, implementation, supervision, coordination, communication between government officials especially with the Upazila level tag officer to ensure their presence and or the presence of district level other officer. Another officer was assigned for monitoring, open complain box, analyzed complains, documented, shared with Director and filed Coordinator for necessary action. Other than that one mid level officer was assigned from Concern Worldwide, Bangladesh for proper monitoring support time to time to make it acceptable, transparent and justified to every one of the project areas as desired. Some other Senior Officer from Concern Regional Office have been extended whole hearted cooperation to ensure better distribution and utilization of goods in the hungry people of Jessore district. After all the distribution the Upazila Nirbahi Officer and Tag officers have kindly been given **"Distribution Certificate"** to the Samadhan as documentary evidence for good and transparent distribution.



View of people is coming to receive relief by row & receiver going out with relief goods

**MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE
OF
WATERLOGGING RELIEF' 2008**



15. Work Plan:

1 ST PHASE DISTRIBUTION					
Upazila	Union	Date	Time	Centre	HH
Keshabpur	Trimohinee	01.12.2008	9 am to 3 pm	Sathbaria high school field	1350
Monirampur	Maswimnagor	30.11.2008	9 am to 3 pm	Talshari reg. primary school	1175
Sub Total		02	-	02	2525
2 nd PHASE DISTRIBUTION					
Keshabpur	Trimohinee	25.12.2008	10.30 am to 2.30 pm	Sathbaria high school field	1350
Monirampur	Maswimnagor	24.12.2008		Talshari reg. primary school	1175
Sub Total		02	-	02	2525
EXTENDED PHASE DISTRIBUTION					
Keshabpur	Trimohinee	14.01.2009	2 to 4 PM	Sathbaria high school field	259
Monirampur	Maswimnagor	24.12.2008	9 to 11.30 PM	Talshari reg. primary school	315
Sub Total		02	-	02	574

16. Monitoring:

Samadhan was really SO committed to implement the waterlogging relief project, 2008 by ensuring following things of ideality wholeheartedly-

- Good planning and staff orientation accordingly considering “HAP”.
- Select right person considering “HAP”.
- Procure quality of goods.
- Distribution from right place.
- Distribution on right time.
- 100% distribution with in short times (One month)
- Relief distribution from community level not from office.

To ensure the aforesaid ideality Samadhan management has been assigned other staff except implementation staff for time to time monitoring in every levels of implementation process like in procurement with quality and quantity, packaging with right measurement, identify and select comparatively more vulnerable persons etc. Based on the findings every after sunset from 9.00 PM to mid night was the scheduled meeting time and or need based time was selected, where the senior officials of Samadhan given feedback to the right person for right action and rectification. Even though we have discussed in-groups (Forum) to find out better ways to overcome of any barrier/challenges/constraints found in the field accordingly. Besides that one representative from Concern was full time assigned for monitoring, from whom Samadhan received feedback positively and taken necessary steps to overcome any gap/lacking/mistake/shortage found in field.



View of documentation by monitoring officer of the papers found in complain box

Other than that some senior Officer from Concern regional office has kindly visited time to time to ensure quality support for the betterment of program activities. Besides that the respective Tag officer and UP chairman and other member of the union were involved in the process of beneficiaries selection and distribution as per the written request of Samadhan.

17. External & Internal Audit:

Audited the expenses in office and field including relief packages, receivers by forming an internal team by Samadhan, on the other hand another one official has been audited the whole process, who was assigned from Concern Worldwide, Bangladesh. No any external team hired till now, but it is to be done latter on if it is needed.

18. Risk & assumption

The risk and assumption of the project were as follows-

SL	Assumption	Risks
1	Un-adequate support will be achieved project objectives are also narrated in the project plan.	Low: Unwillingness and reluctant interest of relief culture community disrupted the operation during implementation.
2	UDMC member and Mass people will be extended their cooperation for community interest to get the support.	Low: The Mass people hide the information, given some wrong information, which disrupted the process during implementation & staff were insulted in the field.
3	Support from all stakeholders will be gained to succeed the work.	Low. The community leader feel little bit uncomfortable with new system of "HAP".
4	Mass people of 2 unions became adequately knowledgeable about their respective support to the system of "HAP"	Low: Lack of awareness of community people worked as hindrance in getting exact support.
5	All stakeholders accept that active involvement and collaboration of community people is an effective means for identifying more vulnerable people in hazards.	Medium. The composition of FGD groups becomes highly biased, with benefits accruing to select individuals.
6	Community people agreed that beneficiaries' list ranking should be incorporated as operational mandate of the relief.	Low. Community people were leaded by some one to make staff blamed as dishonest.
7.	"HAP" will be implemented gradually and peacefully.	Medium: The HAP implemented to the point, for which the community people were not recognized accordingly and they become opposition and make us embracing time to time.

19. Visibility:

19.1. Basic Visibility:

Samadhan has been taken different initiatives to make the distribution more attractive, enjoyable, easy understanding of different messages, systematic distribution as receivers friendly for the rural receiver, those which are as follows-

- Well decorated distribution center by bamboo, cloths shade and rope.
- Hanged colored banner, festoon, poster, stickers and complain box etc.
- Demonstrated specimen of relief package.

- All the time announced the messages over megaphone and mike for better understanding of dilution process of WPT with water.
- Given stick with tag paper by writing the name of village and set in front of row to make it more systematic and avoid disruption in the distribution center.
- Developed emergency treatment corner by setting signboard, doctor/medicine with first aid box.
- Weight and quantity of good shown to the present beneficiaries and other stakeholder to make it more transparent.
- Used sticker on the entire rice bag.
- The distribution displayed from **ATN Bangla** on last 02.12.2008

19.2 Public Events:

The public events of the relief program are as follows:

- Formation of 03 nos. *Nagoric* committee with community people then organized and conducted need based meeting with the *Nagoric* committee.
- Organized and conducted FGD with community people for primarily selection of beneficiaries and prioritization of the list.
- Set complain box in community.
- Hanged banner in community level to make them aware about their rights and do not give any money or kinds as bribe.
- Interview, Survey, transect.



View of public events (FGD)

Media Action:

Media action was so tough for parliament election; moreover some media action of the waterlogging relief project'2008 is as follows-

Name of newspapers	Date	Name of newspapers	Date
The Daily Dristipat	31.12.2008	The Daily Purbanchal	02.12.2008
The Daily Spondan	03.01.2009	The Daily Janmabhumi	03.12.2008
ATN Bangla	02.12.2008	The Daily Sangbad	04.12.2008
The Daily Spondan	15.01.2009	The daily Probaha	03.01.2009
The Daily Gramer Kagoj	12.01.2009	The Daily Spondan	13.01.2009
The Daily Hborerdak	02.01.2009	-	-

19. Communication & Coordination:

Most of the time written communication and coordination done by using fax, e-mail, mobile, T&T phone and hard copy of the letter with Concern Worldwide, Bangladesh, DC, ADC (General) UNO, PIO, Tag Officer, Union Parishad, Journalist, goods suppliers and other stakeholder. Other than that local communication and coordination done with community people by individual contact and discussion, setting complain box, Banner, festoon, awareness banner, Stickers, Chit card, focused group discussion, large group



View of papers handed over to UNO Minirampur by the Project Officer Concern

discussion etc. In some cases used mike, news papers and ATN Bangla also. Actually communication and coordination is the first condition for such of relief work to make distribution more acceptable and transparent by reducing gaps, accordingly Samadhan has been used possible all areas and sources by different levels of staffs.

20. Problems & Obstacle faced & how it was encountered:

During the course of implementation of waterlogging relief project' 2008 some problems and obstacle we faced, those are as follows-

- i) Some UP Chairman and member were prevailed for the system to involve them in the process of relief distribution, some were always tried to enlist some richer and favorite people by breaking selection criteria in the list to get relief and try to make them prove more capable person to get vote for next election, which was actually our great barrier as it is beyond criteria for which we have tried to motivate them, but actually they were not motivated.
- ii) Some prevailed community people and UP representatives always wants to get the relief support being a non-target group and created problems one after one.
- iii) Some dishonesty people hide the real information and given wrong information, especially in FGD and baseline survey. Then again visited some doubtful houses and cancelled or withdrawn their chit card and selected alternative families practically visiting their houses again.
- iv) Some greedy and cunning people wants to get Chit card, but when they did not get, then created problems by organizing other illiterate community people by giving blab, like ***"if you put your sign in this paper though you will get more relief"***.
- v) Some people, who did not get chit card, they organized some other non target people against Samadhan and physically insulted our 02 nos. filed staff at field.
- vi) Some other eligible family did not get the relief package for limitation of resources, which were also another reason for community dissatisfaction.

21. Lessons learned:

(a) Community participation:

Practically we have used our practical learning from field in the implementation cycle of the project. We got opportunities to learn and build capacity of management a lot for the work with community participation. Every stage or levels of project activities our all levels of staff were ready for learning by doing. Moreover some of our leanings are as follows-

- i) During emergency work avoid work at night at filed.
- ii) Always use own judgment for any decision after listening from community people.
- iii) Sharing with community people is far better but not makes any decision in presence of them.
- iv) Before survey distributes union wise village quota of target family based on eye survey then conducts field survey and finalizes actual target group in the list based on allotted quota. Other wise all surveyed target people wants to get relief support. Incase of not listing finally and not receiving the support they wants to create problems and try to blames us by taking shelter under lie to harass the list preparing staff, which actually goes to organization and listening a lot from other community people and UP representative for their dissatisfaction. Even though they want to tell that the relief distribution card was issued but the staff did not give them intentionally. Some time all those things may prove our failure and might be questioned about transparency.



(b) Manipulation:

- Always less no of package in comparison with need may be the causes of community people dissatisfaction and operational staff may insulted by the community people. Name and fame of implementing organization is always questioned for dissatisfaction of community people and it is applicable for donor organization also.
- National ID card checking was not wise i.e. most of the un-reaching people given reference of checking the ID card, why Samadhan did not give relief. Moreover checking ID card is irrelevant in relation to relief work.

22. Recommendation:

- Further increase food package to cover more vulnerable enriched families of the areas.
- Avoid checking national ID in relief work.

23. Conclusion:

The inception period of the “**WaterLogging Relief Project, 2008**” in Monirampur and Keshabpur Upazila under Jessore district were very much exciting, as because the people were really helpless and hungry with women, children, elderly and disable people. Actually there was no any organization given such memorable package of support to the victims. So the beneficiaries were very happy with support, the Upazila administration, Union parishad and other third persons appreciated for enough items and quantity of package of support and we feel proud being an implementation organization as the partner of the Concern Worldwide, Bangladesh.

Heartiest thanks and grateful to everybody of Concern Worldwide, Bangladesh especially to the Project office of Khulna, Country office at Dhaka and as well as the officials of **Concern Dublin and ECHO** for their contribution a lot to provide foods support to the waterlogging hungry people of Jessore district.

Hopping continued support of Concern Worldwide, Bangladesh to rehabilitate the people, who have lost their wealth for waterlogging.

Thanks and regards

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