



# Actions for the Sustainable Development



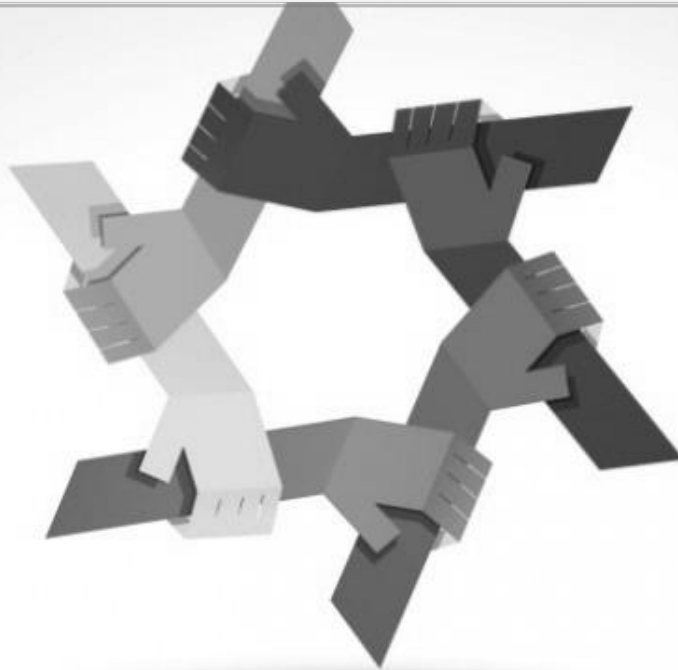
## Annual Report 2014

July 2013 to June 2014

Sindh Agriculture Forestry Workers' Coordinating Organization – SAFWCO



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## Chairperson BOG's Message

It is contented to share the contemplations that we as Sindh Agriculture Forestry Workers' Coordinating Organization has moved to the front-line in reduction of deficiencies from the poor individuals and is channelizing the vulnerable and marginalized segment of rural/urban communities. Pakistan is a developing country wherein poverty persisted as curse that spells over the dejections in availing needs indeed.

This "Annual Review" reveals all-encompassing pipes delivering fortifications in the accordance of human institutional developments, social developments, community physical infrastructures, food security and agriculture livelihood, health and hygiene promotion, educational development as well as disaster management and emergency response.



The think tanks of SAFWCO made-up thematic classification into categorized separate setups of the channels promoting down-graded groups, as they can avail solicitude in the regards of SAFWCO's drives. Making advancement in the living standard of needy and underprivileged folk SAFWCO within the fiscal years has benefited hundreds of thousand individuals in the prospects of all needles of socio-economic, physical, infrastructure, educational empowerment and responded in the spectrum of emergencies.

The annual demonstration previews the project and programs implemented within the partnership of governmental national and international donors, partners, associates and agencies. SAFWCO is consistently improving the communities in order to live better and advanced livings. However, a foremost feature of SAFWCO's vision is to reinforce the bottom-line segment reeling under the heavy chains of poverty. There are two ways to shoot the poverty. At first, distributing cash amounts among the desperate on regular basis without enhancing the productivity level.

Secondly, instead of promoting charities SAFWCO has been undertaking an investment making them an earning member of the society since commencements. It is splendid feelings proclaiming that SAFWCO has opted for the second option. The results remained outstanding as battalions of SAFWCO's beneficiaries across Sindh have learnt making dignified livings.

Despite, SAFWCO would continue exploring new avenues of support of the government and donors accomplishing pro-poor agenda, meeting the expectations and galloping demands of the poor and linking in a more fortified and productive manner to the local, district and provincial level programs. We the Directors hoping continuation with partners to oxygenate efforts and perseverance in bringing back the smiles on the frustrated faces of mankind.

**Dr. Parveen Naeem Shah**

Chairperson of Board of Governance

## Executive Director's Message

The humble idea to alleviate the pains of poverty in rural Sindh, conceived about 28 years ago, has grown into a large umbrella spreading over 11 districts sheltering thousands of ultra-poor families. It is incredible but true that the impact of change is quite conscious in the region. We are humbled and elevated to claim that the small steps has turned into giant leaps as Sindh Agriculture Forestry Workers Coordinating Organization (SAFWCO) with the invaluable cooperation of its partner organizations has grown from strength to strength during a significant course of time.



Through a multi-sector approach towards the empowerment of the weak and voiceless segment of society, we have achieved new milestones in social mobilization, education development, community physical infrastructure development, human institutional development, health program, life skill based education (for adolescent education program especially for girls), disaster risk reduction and agriculture & livelihood enhancement program. A brief look at this annual report would give a deep insight into the sphere of work of SAFWCO which has a mission to organize and facilitate the poor to refurbish their dignity and self-reliance.

As our long-draw war against poverty is going on, we have no reason to doubt that we shall keep this constant striving to wipe the ugly scars of poverty from the faces of Sindh. The weakness admitted is a sign of strength; we can and can't access opportunities. It means that, access to quality education, healthcare, electricity, safe drinking water and other critical services remained elusive for many people living in the peripheries of the coastal areas of Sindh.

As part of the policy, instead of offering social safety nets to the poor, we have drawn out a strategy to capacitate them in variety of ways in order for them to become the masters of their own destiny. It is working well in the best interest of the community and individual. We have made remarkable progress in reducing the number of people living below the high poverty lines but due to continuous price increase, high cost of living and power crisis in Pakistan, it is feared that marginalized communities will be the first to be hit hard as a result.

It has made our task more challenging than ever. But we are optimistic to turn the challenges into opportunities taking war on poverty to next level. I commendably take this opportunity to express my sincere and deep gratitude for our key partner organizations i.e. Plan Pakistan, Oxfam GB, Agribusiness Support Fund, Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund, UNICEF and Govt. of Sindh for their valuable support extended to us to achieve the common goals. Moreover, our donors, community organizations, volunteer and staff members deserve praise and appreciation for all the hard work and untiring efforts rendered by them for the noble causes.

**Syed Qurban Ali Shah**  
Executive Director

# Introduction

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Sindh Agriculture and Forestry Workers Coordinating Organization (SAFWCO) is an indigenous organization, which facilitates participatory community development at grass roots level in rural Sindh.

The organization was established in 1986 with the concept depleting sources of livelihood, employment, and increasing poverty as well as waves of social deprivation in the rural Sindh, is propelled by its own vision of sustainable and equitable exertions.

Initially, SAFWCO initiated a process of social mobilization in District Sanghar. The organization was registered in 1992/93 under Societies Act XXI of 1860.

From beginning social mobilization has been a key aspect of Safwco's development strategy. Safwco started its activities with an objective to facilitate peoples' participation in development on self-help basis; and facilitating to build institutional infrastructure in their villages to achieve the goal of sustainable development.

## Vision

SAFWCO envisions sustainable communities achieving equitable economic, social, political and cultural development through indigenous community organizations.

SAFWCO's aim is to become self-sustaining resourceful, disciplined and specialized training and support institution accessible to under privileged with a view to build capacities of community organizations as model development institution.

## Mission

SAFWCO's mission is to mobilize the poor under a common platform and to support them to carry out sustainable development.

## Objectives

Organize rural and urban communities (Male/Female) for undertaking sustainable development initiatives primarily on self-help basis.

## Core Values

- Build the capacity of the VOs to make them sustainable.
- Undertake participatory development programs for poverty alleviation and improvement of quality of life of the poor.
- Facilitate women participation in the development activities and promote their socio economic empowerment.
- Promote conservation of natural resources, take efforts for improving environment and facilitate health and education.
- Engage in advocacy and networking for addressing social issues of the society Cooperate with national and international development organizations for poverty alleviation and sustainable development.

## Organizational Profile

Sindh Agricultural and Forestry Workers Coordinating Organization (Safwco), started its developmental journey from a small initiative, launched in 1986 by a group of social activists.

Apparently, the stereotype was, no any effective gross root development and / or real improvement would be ensued in the living standards of the poor. Without integrated development initiatives, Safwco focused upon targeting development creativities and poverty within the dissimilar prospects and aspects.

Since beginnings, Social Mobilization remained as a key indicator beyond the developmental strategies of Safwco. Safwco started its activities with an objective to facilitate people's participation in development on self-help basis; and facilitating to build institutional infrastructure in their villages to achieve the goal of sustainable development.

SAFWCO believes in institutional building at grass roots level, to support in bringing social change in the society. Hence, a common platform that is created and owned by the poor is a pre-requisite through which the poor can make themselves count in the development process.

It has made social mobilization as core activity and entry point followed by different development interventions including social and physical service delivery projects, coordinating and networking while emphasizing on gender balance and good governance. The main aim of the program is to mainstream rural poor into socio-economic development and reduce their vulnerability.

### Board of Governors

The organization has a General Body comprising of 21 reputable members of social & civil society workers. The General Body elects 11 members as Board of Governors every second year. The board meets once every quarter to review progress and direct next quarter's indicators to infer the quality of work.

Board of Governance	
Chairperson of Board	Dr. Parveen Naeem Shah
Vice Chairperson of Board	Dr. Aijaz Ali Khooharo
Member	Dr. Tajwar Sultana Shah
Member	Dr. Ghulam Hussain
Member	Ms. HinaDastgeer
Member	Dr. Muhammad Hashim Khaskheli
Member	Prof: M. Ismail Kumbhar
Member	Dr. Inayatullah Rajpar
Member	Mr. Niaz Hussain Bodani
Secretary to BoGs & President – Founder	Mr. Suleman G. Abro

## **Areas of Operation & Staff**

The head office of the organization is based at Shahdadpur, District Sanghar. Shahdadpur town is 40 km away from the district head quarter Sanghar, 80 km from Hyderabad and 250 km from Karachi. The liaison office is in Hyderabad. Further, ten (10) field offices are located in nine (09) districts of the Sindh Province.

**Districts: Hyderabad, Sanghar, Thatta, Matiari, Tando Allahyar, Kashmore, Dadu, Khairpur Mir's, Umerkot,**

## **Human Resource**

The organization has around 267 well qualified, experienced and motivated staffs that are working in different sectors and sub sectors. (Managements, Executives, Engineers, Doctors, Field Experts, teachers and other support staff)

## **SAFWCO Development Programs**

SAFWCO aims to be a leader in eradicating poverty through political and socio economic empowerment of communities in the prospects of sustainability. Since, the turn of the century has actively pursued the mission of organizing and supporting the poor. Our major cross cutting themes are as given below;

- Poverty Alleviation,
- Gender Balance
- And Natural Resource Management

☆ **SAFWCO's mission is carried out through seven main sectors of activities as given here;**

1. Social Development Sector (SDS)
2. Human and Institutional Development (HID)
3. Community Physical Infrastructure Sector (CPI)
4. Food Security & Agriculture Livelihood
5. Health and Hygiene Promotion (HHP)
6. Education Development Sector (EDS)
7. Disaster Management and Emergency Response (DMER)

Subsequently, this sound noise has been categorized within the thematic classification according to the Sectorial project and program implemented within the fiscal year. The initial phase is begun with Social development sector as given under;



# 1. Social Development Sector (SDS)

Social Development Sector has shouldered the responsibility of institutional building at grassroots level supporting in bringing about a social change, thus taking the vulnerable and marginalized communities to the sustainable stage of development and self-reliance.

SDS has social mobilization as a core activity and entry point followed by different development interventions including social and physical service delivery projects and coordinating and networking along with emphasis on gender balance and good governance.

## 1.1. Social Mobilization Project

### **Introduction of Project:**

During the fiscal year 2013 – 2014 Safwco carried different kinds and types of projects aiming to development and improvement of communities in the region of socio political economic with the integrated approaches for their own sustainable livings and through the self-help tool. Social Mobilization to the community people always helps them to ask for their constitutional rights from the administration. It is the tool of the awareness and unity for fighting against poverty in the rural areas.

### **Efficiency of Project**

The gradual process of social mobilization aimed enhancing the confident in the rural poor to raise their voice for fundamental legal rights before the establishment. Concerning this, Sindh Agricultural & Forestry Workers Coordinating Organization (SAFWCO) to help communities familiarizing about their constitutional rights from the administration and to aware them intend to fight poverty was carried-out in the prospects of Social Mobilization Project and the project was funded by Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF).



## Impact/ Outcome

The purpose behind to implement the social mobilization in Rural Sindh was to aware the poor communities regarding basic concepts i.e. “Saving Mechanism, Importance of Computerized National Identity Card – CNIC, Tree Plantations, Kitchen Gardening, Basic Human Rights, Importance of Education (Specially Girls Education), Health, Hygienic and Unhygienic knowledge and also Poverty Reduction remained as core points in delivering knowledge through SM Project.

The Project was carried in mainly two districts i.e. Thatta and Sanghar, in which Safwco mobilized #.14,202 male & #.9,465 female in Thatta District, in Sanghar District #. 23,331 male and 15,641 female was mobilized regarding the points stated above. The detail achievements are as given here;

<b>Achievements – SM Project</b>						
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Thatta</b>			<b>Sanghar</b>		
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
No. of Community Organizations Formed	345	232	577	492	355	847
No of CO members	6214	4188	9402	8728	6469	15197
No. of HH organized	6214	4188	9402	4573	1837	6410
No. of VO formed	21	7	28	71	61	132
No. of village development plans developed by CO & VO	11	2	13	590	346	936
No. of LSO formed	2	0	2	5	1	6
CNICs	731	478	1209	2844	2528	5372
Voter registration	321	104	425	4331	2515	6846
NikahNama registered	217	208	425	906	835	1741
Law of inheritance	126	58	184	791	694	1485



## 2. Human & Institutional Development (HID)

Capacity-building is a long-standing speculation in individuals, institutions and societies to build up the knowledge, skills and recourses for meeting their own needs. Such needs could include ensuring food and energy security, resolving environmental problems, responding to human-health crises and contributing to economic growth.

Promoting the individual and collective capabilities of its partners is a core value of Human & Institutional Development Program. Since its inception, the HID has been instrumental in providing a wide range of courses enhancing and improving upon the management capacities of development practitioners. Despite, HID is a supporting unit of SAFWCO and conducts training for “Training of VDO Partners, Training for NGOs / CBOs Professional Staff and Training of SAFWCO Staff”.

### 2.1. HID's Offered Professional Skills Development Programs

- Leadership Skills
- Art of Social Mobilization and Organization
- Art of Effective Communication and Conflict Management
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Project Proposal Writing
- Fund Raising Methodologies
- Team Building
- Gender development

### 2.2. Facilities at HID Center

The SAFWCO has established HID sector as a full-fledged training facilitator which has two well-furnished training halls equipped with computer, multimedia and cameras. Other key facilities are mentioned as below:

- Air-conditioned Training Halls
- Accommodation facilities
- Resource Persons on Panel
- Logistic Services
- Training Modules

During  
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events for duration of half a day to 60  
35 working days. The overall business



## 3. Community Physical Infrastructure Sector (CPI)

The Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) program upholds rural communities in addressing their prioritized physical infrastructure needs. These stand-alone conventional projects are being predominantly focused on building community infrastructure in the irrigation, sanitation, drinking water supply and communications sectors. Each sector further subsumes several sub categories. For instance, irrigation sector interventions include a variety of schemes focused on efficient management of water resources ranging from watercourse lining and pipe irrigation projects to irrigation channels and rehabilitation etc.

The communities themselves implement these schemes following the preparation of technical and social feasibilities as well as cost estimates by the program staff. As per the apt planning CPI carries course of Infrastructure Scheme in the spectrum of scheduled projection as give under;

### 3.1. Small Scale Infrastructure Scheme

#### Efficiency of Project

SAFWCO's CPI unit with the support of PPAF has implemented 1,292 small scale infrastructure schemes benefitting 70,257 households in approximately 936 villages of district Thatta and Sanghar.

#### Impact/Outcome

##### *a. Introductory Meeting at Village Level*

The Process was started through introductory meetings at village level, in the villages where communities identified, prioritized and needed infrastructure development. The Field Engineer along with social mobilization teams conducted meetings with the office bearers and members of the VOs. The communities were familiarized with the process as well as term and conditions.

##### *b. Technical Survey*

After the solid willingness of communities contributing in development process, the field engineer visited the site in order to survey the area intend to comprehend probabilities in successful implementation of Project Scheme. Various determinants have examined in case of different CPI projects.

After the Technical Survey, the findings were subjected to profound analysis and were discussed with immediate Manager regarding the feasibility and workability of the scheme in the particular village. After finalizing the survey finding, a blue print was prepared for the scheme, which includes the extent of support by the CPI through SAFWCO-Donor partnership (80%) and the partner VO (20%). The community also contributed 3% operational & management cost.





#### c. Introduction and Motivation for TOP

At this stage, the partner VO member are informed of the share in expenses the VO has to contribute for the completion of the project and the management of the CPI scheme after it has been installed.

#### d. Signing of Terms of Partnership

At this stage, the VO member are informed of the responsibilities they have to shoulder during the completion of scheme and after its installation, its management and look after. The responsibilities are assigned to the VO member as per the majority consent. At this stage, different committees are also formed. The committees include:

- Project Implementation Committee
- Audit Committee
- Operation and Maintenance Committee
- Purchase Committee

#### e. Construction of Scheme

This is the important stage when the project is carried out in the practical term. From alpha to omega, the concerned VO is involved in the procurement of material, Labor and management.

### **3.2. Sindh Coastal Area Development – III (SCAD - III) Project**

#### **Project Efficiency**

During the fiscal year April 2012 – March 2014 SCAD – III project supported by Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) is successfully implemented in Sindh Coastal Areas. The specific objectives of the project was to improve living condition of poor communities by providing infrastructure and basic facilities at their door step, strengthen communities to address and prioritize their problems, improve community capacities to respond in emergency and increase collective thinking in communities for improvement of their villages.

#### **Impact/Outcome**

In that project Safwco targeted #4,125 household, #.30,938 Persons, #.14,850 male and #.16,088 female to provide infrastructure and basic facilities to the poor. Improve living conditions of poor communities by providing Infrastructure and Basic Facilities at their door step.

#### **Following schemes have been completed during the reporting period**

No	Project	Schemes	District	UC	Villages
01	SCAD_III	Culverts	Thatta	Garho	Achar Khaskheli
02	SCAD_III	Culverts	Thatta	Garho	Ali Mohammad Shaikh
03	SCAD_III	Link Road	Thatta	Garho	Imam BuxSholani
04	SCAD_III	Roads and Bridges	Thatta	KAR Shah	Khan Mohammad Lashari
05	SCAD_III	Roads and Bridges	Thatta	Garho	M.EssaJat
06	SCAD_III	Solar Electrification	Thatta	Udasi	Mohammad Umar Lashari
07	SCAD_III	Solar Electrification	Thatta	Udasi	Mohammad QasimJarejo
08	SCAD_III	Solar Electrification	Thatta	Kharo Chaan	Mohammad YaqoobMurghur

## 4. Food Security, Agriculture & Livelihood (FSA&L)

Rapidly increasing population has also adversely affected lives of people concerned with agriculture as their main source of livelihood. These factors have bitterly contributed to their food insecurity. As SAFWCO is mainly working in rural areas, therefore, food security and agriculture livelihood is an important thematic area. Population concerned with agriculture and its sub sectors such as livestock and horticulture are large chunk of SAFWCO's beneficiaries.

The aim of this program is to enhance the capacity of farmers to cultivate their land more effectively and educating them about horticulture and modern practices for pre and post harvesting of crops; Safwco provides technical support and agriculture inputs to small farmers for cultivation. The FSA&L Program facilitates poor communities in developing market with relevant skills, establishing & strengthening micro enterprises intend to enhance productivity and sustainable income generation. In pursuit of these objectives, Safwco encourages saving and internal lending within organized communities, while striving to introduce efficient mechanisms for identifying and supporting innovative micro-enterprises.

### 4.1. Livelihood Enterprise & Employment Development (LEED) Project

#### Project Efficiency

The project focused on youth awareness activities, providing livelihood skill trainings, gave them assets to initiate their businesses and building linkages with the market to initially set them as established entrepreneur. The project focus was to decrease the dependency of youth on government jobs, providing them alternate and market oriented skills to establish their own businesses as they can reduce the poverty from rural and urban areas of Sindh Pakistan.

#### Impact/Outcome

In the duration of July 2013 – June 2014, Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) granted PKR. 32.63 million, implementing a fifteen month based Project i.e. Livelihood Enterprise & Employment Development was conceded in mainly two Districts i.e. Sanghar and District Thatta. The project was started its appropriate implementations in October 2013 and was completed in December 2014.



## 4.2. Livelihood Enhancement & Protection (LEP) Project

### Project Efficiency

Mainly agenda of the project was focusing on youth awareness activities, providing them livelihood skill trainings, giving them assets to start their businesses and building linkages with market to initially set them as established entrepreneur. The project also focused decreasing the dependency of youth on government jobs, providing them alternate and market oriented skills to establish their own businesses, which steps towards reducing poverty in rural as well as urban masses.

The project identified vulnerable ultra-poor and provided them skill enhancement trainings along with seed money and assets to initially start their business. Further, these trained entrepreneurs were strengthened at union council level through “Union Council Development Plan” and making their linkages with market. Their unions at union council level reduced the role of middle man, improved their access, and gave them enough strength to face the challenges of market and compete with large entrepreneurs.

### Impact/Outcome

PPAF partnered a 2 year project worth PKR 5.61 million in District Sanghar, the project was executed from October 2011 – September 2013, in which SAFWCO – FSA&L Sector benefited #.3,432 individuals as direct beneficiaries and #.4,004 indirect beneficiaries.

The identical 2 year project funded & granted by PPAF, Safwco received as fund of PRK.12. 93 million executing LEP project in District Thatta since October 2011 – September 2013. In the said project Safwco benefited #.3,288 individuals as direct beneficiaries and #.3,162 indirect beneficiaries.





### **4.3. Community based Rehabilitation – Disability**

#### **Project Efficiency**

The project focused highlighting the issues related to PLWDs, raising general awareness regarding how to treat and behave with PWDs; teachers' trainings on how to include special needs of special children in schools and project mainly focused giving different livelihood trainings to disable persons incorporating them in the development process. The trainings were followed by seed support and further developing businesses incubation centers and their linkages with the enterprises.

#### **Impact/Outcome**

While July 2013 – June 2014 Safwco within the partnership of Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) implemented Community based Rehabilitation - Disability Project District Sanghar that was further extended till June 2015. The two year CR – D Project directly benefited #. 10,240 special/disable persons and # 1,800 indirect beneficiaries were facilitated with the financial support of PKR.55.95 million.

### **4.4. Relief, Recovery, Reconstruction & Preparedness (3R+P)–LEP Component**

#### **Project Efficiency**

During July 2012 – June 2014 a Relief, Recovery, Reconstruction & Preparedness Project a component of Livelihood Enhancement Protection (LEP) was carried out in two Union Councils i.e. Hoat Wasan Tehsil Jam Nawaz Ali & Asgharabad Tehsil Shahdadpur District Sanghar. These two UCs were selected implementing said project because above mentioned UCs were highly affected by the monsoon floods in year 2011.

The project was successfully implemented strengthening & organizing the ultra-poor/vulnerable segment of the communities, developing the capacity, opportunities, assets and productivity of community members to reduce their vulnerability to shocks as well as strengthen and ensure the sustainability of business operations of targeted communities.

#### **Impact/Outcome**

The project targeted # 1,050 beneficiaries for asset transfer and # 4,709 for Livelihood training. The project team visited the villages and conducted meetings with village development organizations to facilitate development of village, development plans for the village and adjacent suburbs. The process identified existing facilities in the villages, needs of the village, prioritization of the needs and action plan with resource mobilization for addressing the needs.

After area profiling and mapping, the next step was to fill poverty score cards to identify the ultra and vulnerable poor from the targeted area. Safwco team filled # 4,751 PSCs in both union councils of the operational area and identified the targeted group. After identification of target population through PSC, Safwco team filled Livelihood Investment Plans (LIP) of those Household which is identified as an Ultra and Vulnerable poor.

### **4.5. Skill Training to Improve Livelihoods**

#### **Efficiency of Trainings**

Through the knowledge and skills beneficiaries are dealt with as assets under livelihood approaches. Keeping in view their significance, members of the beneficiary households in productivity age have been given appropriate type of vocational, skills and technical trainings. Before selecting trainees for a particular type of training, Safwco team found training needs analysis, concentrating mainly on

improving livelihoods and enhancing productivity. In two Union Councils i.e. Hoat Wasan Tehsil Jam Nawaz Ali & Asgharabad Tehsil Shahdadpur District Sanghar Safwco delivered courses and trainings for dissimilar purpose as given under;

#### Impact/Outcome

Capacity Building Programs Details							
Activity	Asgharabad		Hoat Wasan		Achievements		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total Male	Total Female	Total
Computer Automation course	10	0	10	0	20	0	20
Building Electricity	27	0	19	0	46	0	46
Motor bike repairing	81	0	46	0	127	0	127
Mobile repairing	19	0	30	0	49	0	49
EDT	129	65	127	132	256	197	453
One day Livestock sessions	0	321	84	164	80	485	565
One day Agriculture sessions	112	0	30	0	142	0	142
Driving	24	0	0	0	24	0	24
Dress designing / tailoring	24	0	0	0	24	0	24
Motor winding	8	0	13	0	21	0	21
UCDP training by PPAF					12	9	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>1492</b>

#### 4.6. Wage compensation for ultra-poor

##### Efficiency of Program

LEP program designed for the assistance of ultra and vulnerable poor, with the support of PPAF, Safwco disbursed the wage compensation among those peoples who attend the capacity building/training programs and they were paid Rs. 250/- per day.

#	Training Title	Participants		Total	Training duration	Per day wage compensation rupees	Total paid rupees
		Male	Female				
01	Enterprise development training	187	132	319	7 days	PKR 250	PKR. 5,58250

#### 4.7. Improving Food Security by Enhancing Control over Resources & Income of Poor Women and Men – (PKNC70)

##### Efficiency of Project

During the project period, project team conducted multi-stakeholder meetings. Whereas, Civil society, Government line department, Farmers organizations members, POs members and District Core Group members participated in these meetings. To provide the space to farmers to present their case in front of legislators, civil society, institutions & political parties representative a district level mass gathering was organized on Food security governance issues in Sindh (Health & water nexus) at SorehBadshah Complex Umerkot.

## Impact/Outcome

More than two hundred farmers from different Taluka of Umerkot participated in the event. The main objective of the organizing event was to bring together all the stakeholders at one place to discuss the issues of small land holders and farmers in context of food security. Multi stakeholder forums, Lobbying meetings, rallies and media events were also organized to highlight the issues of small farmers.

The project has been implemented in 7 Union Councils of three Talukas of Umerkot District with financial support of OXFAM GB. During the project implementations, 859 small farmers (703 women, 156 men) beneficiaries were directly benefited, 4,833 indirect beneficiaries benefitted from the project. The aim of this project was to Increase Economic Opportunities and Food Security for Marginalized Women and Men in a Sustainable Manner at Local, Provincial and National Levels.



## 4.8. The Agribusiness Project

### Efficiency of Project

The Agribusiness project supported by USAID through The Agribusiness Support Fund that has been implemented in in four Districts of Sindh i.e. Hyderabad, Matyari, Tando Allahyar Umerkot on two value chains, chilies & bananas. The objectives of this project were to mainstream 2,210 farmers in improved value chains and value added horticulture products through forming 154 farmer enterprise groups, form 2 Farmers Association comprising of different value chain Farmer Enterprise Groups (FEGs), build capacity 154 FEGs in accounting, record keeping, business plan development, marketing, packaging and value addition, handling post-harvest losses and effective utilization of farm inputs.



### ***Impact/Outcome***

To achieve the desired objectives, project team organized Project Orientation Seminar, conducted Baseline Survey of project areas, conducted Mobilization Sessions, formed FEGs, 2 Farmers Association, conducted Training on accounting and record keeping, Business Planning, Marketing, Packaging and Value addition, handling post-harvest losses and effective utilization of farm inputs.

During this period the project, team has succeed to establish 154 FEGs, made operational and adopting improved technologies, 2,250 farmers trained in accounting and record keeping, 2,250 farmers trained in Sowing Stage, 2,250 farmers trained in Crop production, 2,250 farmers trained in dealing with post-harvest and pre harvest losses. These Framers also trained in enterprise development and marketing for sustainable change in agriculture along with approach of collective bargaining.

#### ***4.9. Skill Development of Subsistence Farmers in Agriculture Production Project Efficiency of Project***

Product Diversification for Sustainable Livelihoods in flood affected Areas of union council Shahpur Chakar, District Sanghar has been supported by The Government of Sindh Community Development Program Planning & Development Department Agriculture which is known as a most contributing part in the economy of country. Whereas, local communities are also inundated even they are having lands to cultivate with the local knowledge and wisdom, but during most hitting disaster flood (riverine and rain) communities related to agriculture faced the worst consequences of aftermaths.

Both the small farmers as well as the tenants continue to be trapped into vicious cycle of poverty on account of lack of support services including absence of training and availability of supply chain for higher value products; non availability of credit and competitive markets. In order to gradually reduce the extreme vulnerability of this population, there is a need to facilitate availability of support mechanism that can provide the technical knowledge and skills; demonstrate the impact of product diversification and facilitate required inputs and market connectivity to handhold movement towards better and sustainable incomes.

### ***Impact/Outcome***

Strategic Objectives was reaching out to 600 subsistence farmers/tenants and provided viable options for better productivity and higher incomes through product diversification and market linkages. Reached out to 200 poor women who do not own any animal or have lost animals in the current devastation, provided them female calves for rearing and income generation through better livestock management practices. Reached out to another 200 women and provided them dedicated technical training into kitchen gardening and provided them seeds and other inputs for establishing these kitchen gardens.

Every village has been reached through a large community meeting to introduce the project and give a communal platform to communities. After consecutive meetings and visits in the villages farmer groups formed through incorporation of PRA tools (Social mapping, problem tree, priority chart, transact walk) and formed groups of farmers as per project requirement.

#### ***4.10. Improve Productivity for Economic Development of Smallholder Women & Men in Pakistan PKNC67: As of May 2013 – March 2016 Efficiency of Project***

Improve Productivity for Economic Development of Smallholder women/men in Pakistan was stated in May 2013 which would be carried till March 2016. Objective of the Project was,

- ⦿ long term benefit for target groups,
- ⦿ Increasing communities' confidence,
- ⦿ Enhance participation and control to provide enabling environment by improving productivity,
- ⦿ Market access,
- ⦿ Linkages and reducing production costs to propagate the transformation on a continuing basis.

### **Output**

Financial and social standing of women land grantees (of the Sindh land distribution programme) is enhanced by ensured land possession and utilization of land.

#### **Activity no.01**

Facilitated land cultivation through support for production initiation of 150 land grantees.

#### **Activity no. 02**

Linkage built of targeted group of 150 women with stakeholders for installation of 5 micro-irrigation systems. Awareness raised on effective water management practices.

#### **Activity no. 03**

Providing agriculture input and technical training of women land grantees for sustainable agriculture with improved methods of cultivation.

### **Situation Analyses**

Project activities are extended for improving capacity of 150 small farmers and government land grantees. Total land holding of 150 beneficiaries is #.1,319 acres. Area under cultivation is #.480.20 acres and area available for reclamation is #.360.20 acres including #.180.20 acres of saline land and #.180 acres of land under sand dunes and wild trees.



Detail of tentative expenses (as told by small farmers residing nearby land grantees) to reclaim area under sand dunes has been mentioned in related column in baseline survey sheet while soil samples collected from beneficiaries' lands were forwarded to water and soil testing laboratory Sanghar and Fauji Fertilizers' Farmers Advisory Centre near Sukkur Sindh to suggest expenses to reclaim saline area owned by project beneficiaries.

Government of Sindh has granted #.759.35 acres, remaining #.559.05 acres are owned by small farmers which are not government land grantees. Authorities of revenue department, government of Sindh has issued grant orders of #.759.35 acres, after issuance of such orders survey team of revenue department working in district Sanghar had to survey and demark the land according to grant order issued to each grantee. But revenue department's survey team has demarked only 285.29 acres to 30 beneficiaries while remaining 37 beneficiaries have not seek their land demarked according to grant orders issued to them.

### **Soil Testing**

Soil samples were collected from #.180 acres of saline land owned by 44 project beneficiaries. Project team visited fields of beneficiaries as well as representative from Fauji Fertilizers Company was facilitated to collect soil sample from fields to forward the same to soil testing laboratory for expert suggestions.

### **Reclamation of 150 Hectors Land (Per Year) in Sanghar District**

According to the collated data about land available for reclamation, there are 360 acres of agricultural land including #.180.20 acres of saline land owned by 44 beneficiaries and 180 acres under sand dunes and wild trees is owned by 37 beneficiaries. Following recommendations have been provided by soil test labs for land reclamation:

1. Deep tillage of land
2. Drag away upper layer and then deep tillage.
3. Laser leveling of the deeply tilled land.
4. Mix farmyard manure with the soil.
5. Mix gypsum with the soil.

### **Agriculture Support Packages for 150**

Project team met with beneficiaries to know their opinion about next possible crop to be planted by them. 25 of the beneficiaries requested to provide chilies seed and other inputs. Each beneficiary has requested for 2 kilograms chilies seed, one bag of DAP and one bag of nitrogen fertilizer as recommended by Professor in his book titled "Spices and vegetables of Sindh." as well as agriculture extension department Sanghar. After expert advice SAFWCO Logistics has been asked to procure chilies seed and fertilizers to be supplied to beneficiaries.

### **TOT on Best Agriculture Practices**

Participants of the TOT were nominated and it was planned to organize TOT in March but it was started on 07th April 2014 because of wheat harvesting time. Professor Mohammad Ismail Kumbher of Sindh Agriculture University Tando Jam was focal person who facilitated the sessions along with other subject specialists.

### **Formation/ Meetings of Legal Aid Committee**

Project team met with experienced lawyers of Shahdadpur and Sanghar to brief them about objectives of the project as well as formation of legal aid committee, 6 advocates of Sindh High Court have agreed to join legal aid committee.

## **Provision of Legal Support to 50 Land Grantees**

A meeting of land grantees of Taluka Shahdadpur was organized with Legal Aid Committee member Advocate Mr. Tarique Mehmood Arain. The purpose of this meeting was to prepare applications/case papers to be filed before concerned authorities/ courts.

## **Sensitization, 01 Exposure and 01 Press Conference**

A press conference was organized on 29th of January 2014 at SAFWCO office Shahdadpur. Correspondents of Sindhi, Urdu and English daily newspapers and 40 male and female farmers participated in the event. The farmers raised their issues like possession, area of land granted and other matters in front of media people.

## **4.11. Food Security Thematic Program (FSTP) Participation of Governance in Food Security**

\* Donor EU, Project start and end date January 2013 to Dec, 2015

### **1- PROJECT AREA & Beneficiaries General Information**

Project UC and Population

<b>District</b>	<b>Union council</b>	<b>Villages</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>HH size</b>	<b>Beneficial</b>	<b>% of women</b>
<b>Sanghar</b>	03	80	105721	07	2400	60 %
<b>Umerkot</b>	06	30	9259	07	900	60 %
<b>Dadu</b>	03	80	67530	07	2400	60%
	<b>12</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>182510</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>5700</b>	<b>60 %</b>

**Sanghar** – 03 UCs (Manik Thaheem Taluka Tando Adam, Soomer Faqir & Jatia Taluka Shahdadpur,

**Dadu** – 03 UCs (Khudabad, Mian Yar Mohammad Kalhoro& Sial Taluka Dadu,

**Umerkot** – 06 UCs (Satoryoon, AraroBhurgri&Padhrio Taluka Samaro, Nabiser, Sher Khan Chandio Taluka Kunri& Mir Wali Muhammad Talpur Taluka Umerkot.

## **Safwco Increased Awareness & Understanding among Farmers of existing legislatives & Institutional Arrangements, Concerning Food Security and their Right to participate in Food Security Governance Awareness Raising Sessions for Empowering Farmers' Groups**

As focusing the lack of awareness related to food security among farmers, tenants, and labour that are the backbone of Pakistan's economics and contribute great portion to GDP. A series of awareness raising sessions was organized with project targeted group members increasing awareness relating issues and challenges in regards of food security, sensitized them to their rights to food and participation in food security governance processes.

In this connection, five awareness sessions were conducted respectively in three districts i.e. Umerkot, Sanghar & Dadu. Along with district core group representatives 512 women and men farmers from 186 farmers group attended sessions. Farmers are organized at district level core groups and their knowledge enhanced towards their rights to food security.

Farmers understand the impact of disasters, climate change, the institutional arrangement of food security services through different meetings, training, events from SAFWCO and Oxfam making strategy & vision creating influence at local level to participate in decision making process, demand their rights to land entitlement, fair commodities prices in local market.

Moreover many news peppers highlighted the issues of small scale farmer, peasant, status of food security, climate change, commercialization of nature, tenancy act etc. It is helpful to farmer's struggles for their rights and dialogues with government official on multiple levels. Furthermore farmers through district core groups organized rallies in their respective areas under the title of "SAVE FOOD SAVE LIFE".

## **Community level Mass Gatherings and Rallies to Educate Wider Communities**

Lack of awareness among the Farmer group members about their rights and legislative and institutional provisions has limited their participation in decision making processes, access to service and benefits they are entitled too.

District level Mass gatherings was organised at Tando Adam on December 17th and in Umerkot on May-2014 to target group members with adequate participation of women informing community people in general about the project's objectives and expected results, increased their awareness about their right to food security and participation in decision making. Along with target group members local political parties' representatives, community-based organisations, producers groups, and other local stakeholders were involved in mass gathering.

### **Rallies**

Keeping in view the grave issue of food security, District's Core groups organized rallies in three districts i.e. Sanghar, Dadu & Umerkot to raise the voice for heed on the part of Govt. representatives and political leaders to severe issues related to food security.

"Save food save life" was the slogan of rally with main objectives to highlight the importance of food & the roll of farmers in production of food crops. Wheat growing season was on-going and this was appropriate time to aware the communities about importance of cereal crops and its contribution in securing food and also to advocate their issues.

Active citizenship group, land grantees along with small holder farmers and tenants' participated in rally farmer's leader district core groups, media representatives and other social worker were also a part of the rally. 557 farmers participated and raised their voice and demanded their right to food. Women & Men Farmers Organised in Community & District Level Groups, Networks with Strengthened Advocacy & Monitoring Capacities, Linkages to Provincial & National Level Advocacy Networks

### **Formation of farmers' groups and federation of groups into district, provincial and national level networks**

District core group formed in three districts with the consistence of 190 farmer groups from Sanghar Dadu & Umerkot. DCG selected member briefed about project & district core group objectives. District core group is platform for farmers from where they can oversee the issues related to food security and make coordination with district local departments like agriculture, Irrigation, revenue etc. DCG is working as independent farmer group in the first year of the project district core group identify key issues of food Security enlisted bellow and advocating their issues through rallies, media event and coordination with local government institutes

### **PCG Formation**

Initially in the first year of project District core group established in targeted districts to oversee the issues related to Food Security at district level and to co-ordinate the local delivery of actions. The Core Group brings together the identification of local level problems and takes collective actions to advocate the institutional at district levels and to influence the policy related to food security. The aim of core group formation was to make small farmers organizations better place in which to work and demand for farmer's rights to use, access and availability of food, by ensuring the effective advocacy with Govt. Policy Makers & Politicians. **PCG – Provincial Core Group** is formed. The aim of PCG is to

- ⊙ Advocate for farmer's rights to use, access and availability of food.
- ⊙ Ensuring the effective advocacy with Govt. Policy Makers & Politicians at provincial level.
- ⊙ Engaging all stakeholders to make food security and land rights as main agenda for economic and



Social development priorities at provincial level

### **Workshops to Develop Advocacy Strategies and Monitoring Formats**

Advocacy strategy & planning workshop was organized with the target groups representatives, SAFWCO team & Oxfam technical persons & ECG members at SAFWCO office. Workshop was organized for developing advocacy planning for DCG members to advocate the issues of farmers, effective lobbying with district level institutions. The process of developing the strategies and monitoring formats was participatory as it is based on their activities. This project is implemented in three different district of Sindh each district have different governance issues before developing advocacy plan each DCG has critically analyse and done mapping of issues.

### **Developing linkages with district, national and regional level advocacy organisations and networks**

For strong advocacy linkages with different influencing groups are meaningful for farmer group in the first year of the project DCG has linked with different CSOs of their respective districts & DCG jointly organized rallies & mass gathering with them. In the quarter before establishing PCG district mapping was done & all organizations are invited to participate in the meeting. PCG is individual groups & its members are from different organizations i.e. Lawyers, Irrigation, Revenue, NGOs, and Networks etc.

### **Training for Target Group Members**

Training is a key component of this project to develop capacity of target group members and partners. In this regard two days training workshop conducted on "Training of Trainers (ToT) on Advocacy, Resource Mobilisation, Networking and Monitoring" at SAFWCO Hyderabad office. ToT was organized by Empowerment through Creative Integration (ECI). 34 male female farmers participated in training from Sanghar, Dadu & Umerkot district.

Increased participation of women and men farmers' groups and networks in decision-making processes advocating for favourable policy provisions for protection of their right to food

### **Land Hearing at Umerkot (Symbolic court)**

Sindh government distributed state land among landless women of Sindh is a great effort. But due to control of landlords over government affairs and legislation, the scheme has failed to make a difference in the lives of rural women. This was highlighted by the affected women during a first-ever 'land hearing' organized by OXFAM and SAFWCO in backward district of Umerkot. During this TamsileeAdalat (symbolic court) of civil society, the jury heard cases of about 150 "Hari" women who had been granted land under the government's land distribution programme. Hearing was attended by more than 200 women peasants (who were granted land), civil society leaders, district administration, and revenue department officials.

During the hearing, women demanded that the government of Sindh should start the third phase of distributing land to landless Hari women The land governance system needs to be made truly accountable and transparent for which a complaint mechanism and redressal system needs to be developed to resolve land disputes.



## **Production and Use of Charters of Demand**

During regular meetings & different activities taken by Farmers group their demands are documented as charter & it will be helpful for research studies findings and recommendations. The charter will pay particular consideration to highlight the specific needs and ambitions of women farmers.

Fifteen point charter of demand prepared and translated in local language and will circulated widely among stakeholders, and submitted to the senior central government authorities, the parliament, political parties, concerned ministries and departments, planning commissions, the donor communities, district and provincial level government agencies/ authorities and major media houses.

## **Media Mobilization**

Media can play a significant role in developing pressure to influence policy makers and planners. Organising media sessions and press meetings, issuing press releases, broadcasting programmes on televisions and radio, writing articles and posting photos and videos in e-media are effective means to mobilise media for disseminating key messages to a wider audience.

Media as being a vital component of achieving targets has become the part of our all activities. Safwco with Oxfam organized a dialogue program at Indus Radio FM 95.4 on food security on 11th November 2013. Safwco invited four persons from different areas of Sindh to dialogue on the food security situation.

## **Following were the key speakers of the program;**

- ⦿ Mr. Ali Akbar Rahimoon (Researcher & CEO of AWARE)
- ⦿ Mr. Gull MuneerWahari (Social activist)
- ⦿ Mr. ComredTajuBheel (Farmers Leader)
- ⦿ Mr. Mumtaz Arisar (Journalist and small scale farmer)

Another media activity on-going on Music high way FM 91 Tando Adam in this activity awareness & advocacy key messages broadcasted throughout district to aware the community and develop pressure to influence on policy makers to bring a pro farmers agriculture & food security policy.

## **Greater Impact of the Project be achieved**

The main objective of project is to increase their participation & influence in decision making process through enhancing their capacities & empowering them to network and hold governments to accountable on their right to food security. Through media DCG influencing to Govt. & policy makers as well. Farmers' capacity enhanced to demand their rights & this activity will be fruitful to achieve the objective of the project.

## **Key Achievements**

- ⦿ Three district core group established in Sindh
- ⦿ Access to 190 farmer group ( 5700 Individuals)and briefed about project objectives
- ⦿ 24 Farmers got ToT on Advocacy, resource mobilization, Monitoring & Evaluation
- ⦿ 3,567 farmers trained on Advocacy, resource mobilization, Monitoring & Evaluation
- ⦿ Food security issues highlighted on different local news papers
- ⦿ Advocacy campaign on FM is on-going
- ⦿ 62 % target beneficiaries confidence and competence increased in advocating with government authorities for their right to food
- ⦿ Formation of PCG, ToR developed
- ⦿ Advocacy plan of DCG developed
- ⦿ 15point charter of demand developed & translated in local language
- ⦿ 5,580 ( 186 FOs) farmers and land holders are aware of their right to land, food and agriculture, potential impacts of climate change on agriculture/food security
- ⦿ 186 Farmer groups strengthened and capacitated to establish provincial and national networks.
- ⦿ 11 major issues highlighted by Media about rights of small holder farming communities hindering productivity and profitability

## 5. Health and Hygiene Promotion (HHP)

SAFWCO's HHP Sector has embarked upon the mission to highlight and work on issues related to children and women health, environment, and health care that play a significant role in affecting people's socio economic life. It has firm belief that only healthy and educated communities can contribute to the development and uplift the Societies. Here are the corner stones of SAFWCO's overall health drive:

- ⦿ Make people aware of health issues through health education packages,
- ⦿ Provide primary health care services in areas having no health facility,
- ⦿ Decrease MMR and IMR through safe reproductive health care and;
- ⦿ Prepare village volunteers as paramedical force

### 5.1. The Health and Hygiene Program

#### Efficiency of Program

Health and Hygiene program is advanced through the below given tools which were used in implementing the program activities in targeted areas as given under;

- ⦿ Participatory health dialogues
- ⦿ Training of Community with Line Departments
- ⦿ Coordination with line Departments
- ⦿ School Health and Awareness Program
- ⦿ Seminars and workshops
- ⦿ Information dissemination through printed material and audio visual AIDs

Along with health and hygiene awareness and building capacity of communities, it is essential that they should have an easy access to primary health care services. SAFWCO, in this context, provided primary health care services through establishing community health centers at cluster and village level. Medical camps were also organized to provide immediate relief.



## Impact/Outcome

### A. Primary Health Care Services

The community Health centers were provided with medical services antenatal and post natal, including diagnosis of diseases through pathological tests, medicines and consultancy etc. At these Centers, especial focus is laid on mothers in reproductive age. Total # 56,057 patients (# 30,626 female & # 25,431 male) were provided consultation and medicines available at Centers. Malaria, RTI, Diarrhea & Dysentery, Symptomatic, Others, Antenatal, GIT, Asthma, Skin and Gynecology are reported as ten most occurring cases during the reporting period.

Further, the other varieties of diseases treated were Allergic, Ear, Hypertension, Eye, UTI, Throat, Postnatal, Typhoid, Measles, Injury, Safe Deliveries, Oral, Family Planning, Renal, Musculoskeletal Diseases, Arthritis, Helminthes, Diabetes, Nasal, Cardiac, Growth Monitoring, Jaundice & Hepatitis, Burn, Dog Bite, CNS and referrals.

<b>Center-Wise OPD</b>				
<b>S#</b>	<b>CHC Name</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
01	Sher Khan Leghari	3,240	4,381	7,621
02	Hashim Khaskheli	3,044	4,031	7,075
03	Mian Dad Mangrio	3,340	3,586	6,926
04	MuaChorra	2,462	3,924	6,386
05	Sui Kander	2,664	3,553	6,217
06	Ubhapur	2,490	3,719	6,209
07	HashimSholani	3,136	2,854	5,990
08	Malook Malokhnai	2,850	2,453	5,303
09	Hashim Memon	2,205	2,125	4,330
<b>Total</b>		<b>25,431</b>	<b>30,626</b>	<b>56,057</b>

### B. Immunization Campaign

'Prevention is better than cure'. SAFWCO has a commitment to protect the communities from various disease that if let loose may cause havoc in the region. To safeguard communities, especially women and children, against the infectious and fatal diseases, various immunization vaccines are given to them. These include TT Vaccine, Polio Vaccine and Hepatitis B & C Vaccines etc. Child bearing and pregnant ladies are motivated by the health staff. During this period 1,002 pregnant ladies were vaccinated. During this reporting period 3,124 Children were vaccinated against seven communicable diseases (Routine vaccination).

### C. Referral to Secondary and Tertiary Health Facility

A certain number of patients need advance level specialized treatment which is not available at SAFWCO's Community Health Centers. CHCs of Safwco in such cases are working as a referral body. The medico cases which cannot be dealt with at CHCs are referred to Taluka and District Hospitals for proper treatment, cure and medication. During reporting period 10 cases were referred to other Hospitals.

### D. Family Planning Program

Under this program, the communities especially mothers are educated on the negative impact of rapidly growing population. They are also educated about the adverse impact of having more than two (02)

children on an average family and the health of mother. In order to contribute to global campaign against growing population, 351 married couples were provided with child spacing methods (Injections, Pills, IUCDs and TL Cases) in the targeted areas by the health team.

#### **E. Antenatal checkup**

# 3,572 pregnant women were examined by LHV's during this period. The pregnant ladies were properly advised for proper nutrition and 1 to 2 hours rest during a day time. LHV's also suggested for follow-up visits at least thrice till delivery.

#### **F. Delivery services**

During this quarter # 416 deliveries according to prescribed protocols of safe delivery methods and properly advised for breast feeding and follow-up visit.

#### **G. Postnatal checkup**

During this reported period, # 572 cases come for postnatal checkup and they were advised for balanced diet and maintain their personal health hygiene.

#### **H. Growth Monitoring**

Growth monitoring was conducted of # 72 babies in which their weight and height was taken. Mothers were advised to continue breast feeding for 6 months exclusively.

#### **I. Laboratory Services**

# 2,852 laboratory tests were conducted include Blood M.P, Urine Pregnancy Test, Blood Sugar, Urine Sugar, Blood Grouping, Blood Urea, Anti-HCV, HBs Ag, Hemoglobin (HB %), Widal test and Bleeding Time.

#### **J. Health Education**

The lady health visitor along with supporting staff of health centers took # 89 visits in different catchments and in those sessions # 1,335 male & female was entertained. The total # 27 sessions was conduct in schools and # 740 students' boys & girls attend these sessions.

#### **K. Health Management Committee**

During the said period Health Management Committee Members of community Health Centers (CHCs) paid # 149 visits of their respective health centers to check and watch the progress of centers and staff working there. They not only checked the record but facilitated and fully supported the staff in their routine work and made different planning with them regarding sustainability of CHCs.

#### **L. Community Health Workers Training**

Pakistan National Forum on Women's Health (PNFWH) in collaboration with partner organizations of Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) conducted a six month training program from May to October, 2014 for community health workers at Abu Zafar Institute of Medical Sciences (AZIMS) Karachi. Total 07 candidates were selected under this training program from SAFWCO under the funding of PPAF, Islamabad.

#### **M. Measles Campaign**

Measles is a highly contagious viral disease, which affects mostly children. It is transmitted via droplets from the nose, mouth or throat of infected persons. Initial symptoms, which usually appear 10 – 12 days after infection, include high fever, runny nose, bloodshot eyes, and tiny white spots on the inside of the mouth. Several days later, a rash develops, starting on the face and upper neck and gradually spreading downwards.

#### **N. Monitoring visit**

During reported period, on 26th December, 2013 Dr. Nosheen Abbas and Miss. Mishal Sehgal from PPAF, EHN Unit visited the 07 CHCs located in district Sanghar.

## 6. Education Development Sector (EDS)

Education is the sure path to salvation from poverty. It is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world. SAFWCO has a firm belief that an investment in knowledge pays the best interest. Education Development Sector is aimed at improving the standard of primary education and promoting the literacy, especially among females, in rural Sindh. SAFWCO involves parents, teachers, elected representatives, officials and activists / volunteers in improving enrollment rate and reducing the school dropouts. SAFWCO also helps parents and teachers to map missing facilities in the schools, “Develop Education for All” plan at union council level, and facilitates district government in allocating the budget from district development plan.

### 6.1. School Development Project

SAFWCO mobilized volunteers to contribute towards School Development Projects and assisted in organizing extracurricular activities. The program also aimed at promoting the literacy rate of adult through establishing Functional Adult Literacy Center. The program emphasized on both formal and non-formal education services with following components;

- Primary Education
- Functional Adult Literacy

#### Salient Objectives

- Establishing Formal and Non-Formal Educational Institutions along with the adaptation of the Governments Schools particularly in less developed areas with especial focus on girls’ education
- Providing access to physical recreational and extracurricular activities in less developed areas
- Devise strategies for improving education quality through parent teachers motivation, training and research and
- Enhance literacy level in rural areas by providing educational opportunities to underprivileged adult especially women through functional literacy program.

#### A. Reducing Gender Disparity in Education through Enrollment Drive

In order to narrow down the gender gap in education and enhance the girls’ enrollment in the government primary school, SAFWCO’s Education Development sector has embarked upon “Reducing Gender disparity in Education” program. As a part of this program, capacity building training, collective and motivation meeting are organized with school management committees to enable them understanding their roles and responsibilities in managing the school activities, discussed child friendly



environment in school and girls' enrollment and plans for addressing school issues. Under the auspices of this program, walks, seminars, workshops and street theatres are organized to get public participation for enrolling girls in schools. The adult literacy program of SAFWCO Education Development Sector aims to provide educational opportunities for those sections of society who are unable to take advantage of the regular programs of education because of barriers of tradition and culture-space, time, age and economic circumstances especially for rural women.

### B. Improving Quality of Education

SAFWCO's EDS focuses on the adequate attention to children's learning in the early years. It makes vital contributions to improving key education indicators and quality education through a network of model primary schools, through multilateral impact on 3 different groups-children, parents, and teachers as the main stakeholders. The three features include as follow:

- Children's enthusiasm for learning and their achievement
- Parents' increased engagement with their children's development and education
- Teachers' appreciation of these capable, motivated children and active learning methods

SAFWCO aims at making the learning an enjoyable experience for the youngsters. Our Quality education program is concerned with ensuring children grow up healthy and protected from harm, with opportunities for enjoyable learning, and with a sense of self-worth-able to communicate effectively and get on with others. The children are provided with viable education environment with all the basic teaching and learning facilities at their disposal.

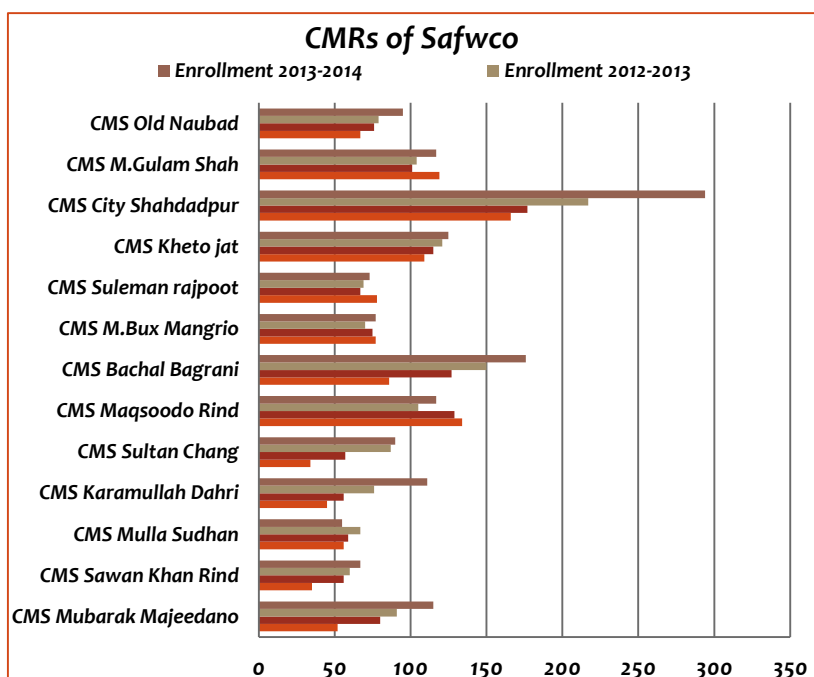
### C. Enhancing Literacy Levels

Adult education is a powerful means to reduce poverty because it offers reading, writing and numeracy, as well as other fundamental life skills that allow learning to continue throughout one's life. Education allows adults to gain the knowledge and skills for participation in society and the knowledge of basic economy. Literacy education program for adults is geared toward the poorest of the society especially disadvantaged women groups.

*\* The following projects have been implemented under the Education Program during the period.*

## 6.2. Community Model School Program

SAFWCO's Community Model School Project was launched in 2005 in coordination with Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) and World Bank in Districts Sanghar. Following the efficacy of the Sanghar project and a desperate need of a similar project in Thatta, the program was extended to Thatta in 2009. Today, SAFWCO provides primary education to more than 10,000 female and male children with vibrant initiatives in a vast network of Community Model Schools (CMS) and adopted government schools set up in the rural areas of Sanghar and Thatta.



List of schools with enrollment is give here; initially the CMSs were only established for girls but from 2010-2011 boys enrollment started in some CMS on parents' demands in these areas. Around # 1,000 girls and # 200 boys have completed their Primary Educations through this network. Beside this, more than # 500 girls and boys have been enrolled in Middle schools and around # 100 girls have reached at high school level. The below given list of Community Model Schools are executed within the community model school program that include;

<b>List of Community Model Schools</b>			
<b>S#</b>	<b>Community Model Schools Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Year of Establishment</b>
1	CMS – Mir Ghulam Shah	Sanghar	2005
2	CMS – BachalBagrani	Sanghar	2006
3	CMS – City Shahdadpur	Sanghar	2006
4	CMS – Sher Khan Talpur (shifted at QasimBhugio	Sanghar	2006
5	CMS –Maqsoodo Rind	Sanghar	2005
6	CMS Palh	Sanghar	2006
7	CMS – Khan Muhammad Khaskheli	Sanghar	2006
8	CMS –KhettoJat	Sanghar	2006
9	CMS – Suleman Rajput	Sanghar	2006
10	CMS – Mubarak Majidano	Sanghar	2009
11	CMS –Sawan Khan Rind	Sanghar	2009
12	CMS – Abdul Aziz Arain	Sanghar	2009
13	CMS Sawan Khan Rind	Sanghar	2009
14	CMS Abdul Aziz Arain	Sanghar	2009
15	CMS MullaSudhan	Sanghar	2009
16	CMS KaramullahDahri	Sanghar	2009
17	CMS M. BuxMangrio	Sanghar	2009
18	CMS Essan Chandio	Sanghar	2009
19	CMS Abdul Aziz Arain	Sanghar	2009
20	CMS MoulaBux Khaskheli	Sanghar	2009
21	CMS Nauabad	Sanghar	2009
22	CMS Sultang Chang	Sanghar	2009
23	CMS Usman Patni	Thatta	2009
24	CMS Juman Shah	Thatta	2009

### 6.3. Building Skills for Life – BS4L Project

Building Skills for Life (BS4L) Project/PPa2 is a project focused on enhancing girls' Access to Post Primary and Life Skills Based Education supported by Plan International in Pakistan. It is a three-year initiative from April 2011 to March 2014 with specified beneficiary target in the rural areas of District Thatta of Sindh. In order to improve girls'/adolescents' access to post primary and life skills based education, BS4L offered following initiatives:





- ⦿ Strengthening school councils/school management committees (SCs/SMCs) in government middle and high schools for girls for school development, increase in enrollment and retention, and establishment of community-supported transportation and surveillance system
- ⦿ Developing linkages between dropped out girls and institutions that offer condensed courses to complete post primary (middle and secondary) education through formal and non-formal approaches
- ⦿ Raising awareness of girls, boys, parents and communities about adolescents’ sexual and reproductive health issues and helping factors to reduce dangers
- ⦿ Establishing non-formal education (NFE) centers for access to post primary (elementary and secondary) education
- ⦿ Establishing Adolescent Friendly Centers (AFCs) to provide girl adolescents with the access to educational and recreational opportunities within their communities
- ⦿ Sensitizing key education stakeholders (girls, boys, parents, SCs/SMCs, communities, education officials and NGOs/CBOs) on importance of post primary and life skills based education for girls and,
- ⦿ Advocating for improvement in policies and implementation practices focusing on community participation in school development processes.

#### **6.4. Building Skills for Life (BS4L)**

Enhancing Access to Post Primary and Life Skills Based Education (LSBE) for Girls”; is being implemented by SAFWCO in District Thatta. In this District, the program is implemented in Taluka Sujawal to enhance access to post primary formal and non-formal (elementary and secondary) education for girls.

The project aimed at creating an “enabling” environment where adolescent girls are in a position to fulfill their aspirations. The proposed methodology is a journey from understanding adolescents’ realities and facilitating them as emerging leaders. Following are accomplishments:

- ⦿ Established 12 NFE centers on different locations of District Thatta/ Sujawal
- ⦿ Hired NFE teachers (females) with appropriate knowledge, skills and attributes; till idle program
- ⦿ Enrolled 600 adolescent girls from the selected UCs as learners (girls who for any reason dropped out before they could complete post primary i.e. elementary and secondary education) as target beneficiaries and mobilized communities to get them enrolled in NFE centers
- ⦿ Trained and facilitated School Councils (SCs) in 24 post primary girls’ schools of Thatta and developed School Development Plans (SDPs)



- ⊙ Mobilized SCs and communities to establish community-based Surveillance and Transportation Mechanisms for enhancing access of adolescent girls to formal and non-formal education options and during the project life increasing rate of girls' attendance at schools by 5% from the baseline
- ⊙ Trained and facilitated district education officials in preparing gender sensitive DEP using MIS Data
- ⊙ Established and trained Student Representative Committees (SRCs) at 24 girls' schools with a voice in development and implementation of SDPs, DEP and community-based surveillance and girls' transportation mechanisms and,
- ⊙ Supported 24 public schools in improvement of school infrastructure and provision of required furniture.

## 6.5. **Effective Citizens Group Project**

Safwco with support of Oxfam GB formed and implemented The Effective Citizenship Group (ECG) Project in Districts Sanghar and Dadu in August 2013 – March 2014. The ECG is an extension of the 3 months Active Citizenship Pilot Project. During the Active Citizenship project, 2 groups were formed of 50 women activists each in Sanghar and Dadu Districts. In the ECG project, these groups were strengthened to reach out to 4,000 persons [1].

### **Project Objectives**

- 1) Put in place a local platform to interact with decision makers at local and district levels which has potentials to become a unified voice to pose as a pressure group.
- 2) Build capacity of the local platform for the purpose of:
  - 2.1. Creating an understanding that government treasury is financed from tax payers money
  - 2.2. Helping local population identify problems, their causes and their possible solutions
  - 2.3. Integrating and streamlining the process promoting unity of command
  - 2.4. Enabling the group to become a nerve center to which the local population looks at as a ray of hope for guidance and support.
  - 2.5. Members experiencing the power of their opinion (vote) and the office bearers learning leadership skills
- 3) Carry out study of Good governance and disseminate findings:
  - 3.1. compare ideal governance with local level governance
  - 3.2. disseminate the message of transparency and accountability as undeniable right of the people
  - 3.3. Use internet and mass media as interaction and communication tool
- 4) Create awareness of the importance of good governance discussion between and community stakeholders on local problems and rights to services

**\* In order to meet the objectives, the project proposed two sets of activities. That includes;**

#### **4.1. Advocacy and Lobbying**

- 4.1.2. Mobilization of community activists
- 4.1.3. Advocacy workshops at district level on good governance and fair distribution of resources
- 4.1.4. Airing Promos on local FM radio
- 4.1.5. TV talk shows with legislatives, policy makers, ECGs and FBR representatives on governance issues related to collection and utilization of tax

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<sup>1</sup> One person reaching out to 40

## **4.2. Institutional Strengthening**

4.2.1. Establishment of District ECGs secretariat

4.2.2. Trainings organized for 100 ECG members to become effective leaders and advocates

4.2.3. Training events organized for 100 ECGs members for understanding tools and approaches for designing and implementing advocacy campaigns at community level, district level and provincial level followed by actions plan preparation

\* Training events organized for 100 ECGs members for understanding RTI Act Sindh, process and practice

### **Impact/Outcome**

**Against these Targets, the Projects achieved the following results;**

- 1 Advocacy events (3) organized in both the Districts attracted 389 men and women
- 2 Ten different messages related to Right to Information (RTI) were aired on FM channels
- 3 On Mehran and Sindh TV channels 4 talk shows were aired. Activists and writers discussed RTI and taxation system
- 4 ECG secretariat were established in each of the Districts, members carried out elections, made plans and programs for improving governance in their Districts
- 5 Four leadership and advocacy training programs were organized for the 100 ECG members
- 6 Four events were organized to help the ECG members in groups of 25 to understand the taxation system
- 7 Four training events were organized for the ECG members on advocacy tools and their use
- 8 Four training events were organized to help ECG members understand RTI legislation and process and how to access information from government department
- 9 60 ECG members visited PILER, Aurat Foundation, SHEHRI-CBE, SPO and Geo News channel office as part of planned exposure visit.

The impacts of the project are limited to ECG members. They have started to ask for information related to development and service delivery aspects and launched complaints against miscreants in their area. Amongst them few are very active and other feel left behind because of communication and transportation difficulties. Major difficulty is for them to meet and plan activities together. Project resources helps them but the apathy of the government officials and the changing political and social context, especially the removal of decision making from local government level to provincial government level makes access difficult.

### **Project Progress Report Extended Phase**

Keeping in view the degree of efficacy and general popularity of the program, it was deemed essential to continue the program for another term longer than the earlier period to outreach the maximum number of people. Therefore, it was continued for eight months more aiming to build the capacity of community (100 females – 50 from each District – Dadu & Sanghar) and District governments to respond to a strengthened, where citizens can effectively represent their views and interests and hold these governments to account for their actions.

This project achieved improved capabilities at these community /citizen levels to perform such functions as providing stability and security, delivering social services and controlling corruption; and increased access and ownership by citizens in Dadu & Sanghar to the decision making processes of government; and also increased opportunities for people in local communities to influence and determine policy and legislation.

This project has achieved these milestones in the period of 11 months. Including , RTI, Citizens' Rights, Leadership and Advocacy Training; Local and District Government Capacity Building; Facilitation of Citizen Group; Promotion of Community Participation and Contribution; Encouraging Transparency at all Levels; Training in Coordination; and Involvement of Stakeholders in Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning Reviews and Analysis for Change.

## Strengthening Government-Citizen Relationships

The formation of a strong public opinion has compelled the authorities to pay attention to people demands. The people at large are the beneficiaries of responsive governance. The analytical study of this change will definitely give a new impetus understanding the future of government citizenship relationships in a broader perspective. The people are learning to go to the concerned office with written applications instead of staging street protests. To be achieved the result following activities were carried out:

### Training Workshop on Enhanced Leadership & Advocacy Skill

SAFWCO organized 04 workshops (each workshop of 02 days) titled “Enhanced Advocacy, Leadership Skills” with 100 Effective Citizen Group’s members (each workshop consist 25 members) on 7<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> December 2013 at Dadu and 24<sup>th</sup>-25<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup>-30<sup>th</sup> December 2013 at Sanghar.

### Training Workshop on Understanding Tools and Approaches for Designing and Implementing Advocacy Campaign

SAFWCO organized 04 workshops (each workshop containing 03 days) on “understanding tools and approaches for designing and implementing Advocacy Campaign” at community level, district level and provincial level followed by actions plans with 100 Effective Citizen Group’s members (each workshop consist 25 members) on 9<sup>th</sup> -10<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> -16<sup>th</sup> December 2013 at Dadu and 26<sup>th</sup> -28<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> December 2013 – 2<sup>nd</sup> January 2014 at Sanghar.

### Training Workshop on In-depth Understanding on Taxation System in Pakistan

SAFWCO organized 04 workshops (each workshop containing 02 days) on “in depth understanding on Taxation system in Pakistan” with 100 Effective Citizen Group’s members (each workshop consist 25 members) on 25<sup>th</sup> -26<sup>th</sup> January and 1<sup>st</sup> -2<sup>nd</sup> February 2014 at Dadu and 30<sup>th</sup> -31<sup>st</sup> January and 1<sup>st</sup> -2<sup>nd</sup> February 2014 at Sanghar.

### Training Workshop on Understanding on PTLACT Sindh 2006: Process & Practices in Pakistan



Keeping in view SAFWCO organized 05 workshops (each workshop containing 02 days) on “Understanding on RTI Act Sindh 2006 Process & Practices in Pakistan” with 100 Effective Citizen Group’s members (each workshop consist 25 members) on 17th -18th February & 19th -20th February 2014 at Sanghar and 21st -22nd February & 24th -25th February 2014 at Dadu and 01 workshop on 14th -15th February 2014 at HID Centre Hyderabad 25 professional staff of SAFWCO, RDF, SDS and SPO were participated in that workshop.

### **Exposure Visit for ECG Members**

Aiming seeing and believing , two( 02) Exposure and learning visit is organized to see the advocacy and lobby approach by counterpart partners. Exposure visit has conducted on 12th February 2014 in which 30 ECG members were participated and another visit was organized on 20th March 2014 in which 30 ECG members were organized from Dadu & Sanghar. Those ECGs females were visited at SHEHRI, Aurat Foundation, and PILER, GEO News channel Karachi and SPO and Sindh TV Talk show at Hyderabad.

### **Elections for Formation of Democratic Structure**

Fair and free election similar to General election in Pakistan was true spirit of event were organized in both district in which 100 ECG members were practices through the election with the presence of duty bearer/responsible to conduct the elections in reality of Districts.

### **Advocacy and Lobbying to promoting positive social change through networking with young people within and outside their communities**

☉ Mobilization of community activists or active citizens for membership

During the project period continuously mobilized the ECG members and other counterpart citizens regarding the priorities their issues and address to Govt. to use the RTI tool.

☉ Advocacy workshops were organized at district level on good governance and fair distribution of resources for fair distribution

04 Event were organized at district level at Dadu and Sanghar, on 31<sup>st</sup> of October 2013, workshop was held on Right to Information: a way forwarded to Good Governance at District Council Hall Dadu. There were 63 female and 96 male Total 159 participants were participated.

☉ Five times promos in a day are aired on local FM radio

Ten Different key messages were on aired on RTI through HOT FM 105 at Dadu and Sanghar.

☉ Four TV talk shows with legislatives, policy makers, ECGs and FBR representatives on governance issues related to collection and utilization of tax

Four TV talk shows were on aired on local Mehran and Sindh TV in which social activists, women activists, writers were discussed on RTI and taxation system in Pakistan linked to good governance.

☉ Involve active citizens to conduct 200 awareness sessions on good governance, taxation system and utilization of taxes are organized to aware 2000 women, men, youth

100 ECG Members conducted 200 awareness sessions (each member delivered 02 sessions) on good governance, taxation system and utilization of taxes are organized to aware 2000 women, men, youth in their respective areas of District Dadu & Sanghar in the month of March 2014. In those sessions directly aware approximately 4,000 women, men, youth.

### **Providing Platform and opportunities to interact with decision makers at local and district level**

The people are the actual beneficiaries of these improved contacts. The level of understanding has improved significantly on both sides. The decision makers have realized at last that they cannot cover their misdeeds after the constitutional amendments favoring people.

### **Developing Information Sharing Practices to make local governance more transparent and accessible**

#### **Developing IEC Material**

☉ 01 Booklet published titled “Right to Information: towards the Good Governance”

☉ 01 News Letter has published in English , on account of District ECG activities

☉ 01 Wall poster on RTI Act implementation process in Sindhi & Urdu with support of CPDI.

☉ 01 poster on taxation system in Pakistan in Sindhi & Urdu.

## 7. Disaster Management & Emergency Response (DMER)

Disaster Management & Emergency Response – DMER sector provides emergency relief services and builds the capacity of the communities to withstand the disaster consequences attempting at the mitigating its divesting effects. This sector has five-fold role in disaster management as given below;

- ⊙ Disaster Preparedness
- ⊙ Information System
- ⊙ Institutional Framework
- ⊙ Response Mechanism
- ⊙ Disaster Mitigation

### ***Disaster Preparedness***

Before the onset of any disaster, it is necessary that the disaster prone people should be prepared to face it effectively so that panic like situation should not appear aggravating the aftermath of the disaster prone population are involved in all the activities so that they could be relieved on priority basis.

### ***Information System***

A dynamic information system is established where updates are collected via various sources and disseminated to the communities and other organizations working in the same area.

### ***Institutional Framework***

Disaster management committee, participatory platform and organization are formed with linkage with line department so as to access in condition of emergency.

### ***Response Mechanism***

In case of emergency, a dynamic response mechanism plays vital role to lessen the disastrous consequences. The DPER cell is endeavoring to manage for such a response mechanism in collaboration with the communities and government agencies.

### ***Disaster Mitigation***

Currently the DMER provides Services to the drought trodden people of desert and coastal area. Whereas the following activities underway drought mitigation measures include:

- a. Construction of wells
- b. Installation of Deep And Shallow Hand Pumps
- c. Construction of Water Storage Reservoirs



- d. Management Local Resources
- e. Institutionalization of Community Organizations
- f. Societal Framework
- g. Conflict Resolution Measures
- h. Installation of Water Conservation Technologies
- ⊙ **Disaster Response:** To respond the intensifying drought condition, the DPER cell is facilitating the communities' through the following ways:
  - a. Local Warning and Communication Systems
  - b. Disaster Assessment (Drought Assessment Research)
  - c. Evacuation Measures
  - d. Emergency Relief
  - e. Logistics and Supply
- ⊙ **Natural Disaster** is the consequence or effect of a hazardous event, occurring when human activities and natural phenomenon (a physical event, occurring when human activities and natural phenomenon (a physical event, such as a volcanic eruption, earthquake, landslide etc. that does not affect human beings) become enmeshed. The resulting fatalities or property damages depend on the capacity of the population to support or resist the disaster.
- ⊙ **Drought** is an extended period where water availability falls below the statistical requirements for a region. Drought is not a purely physical phenomenon, but instead is interplay between natural water availability and human demands for water supply.

## **7.1. Early Recovery Wash interventions in Floods Affected Areas of District Kashmore, Sindh**

Safwco in the duration of 15<sup>th</sup> February – 14 August 2013 implemented a six month project in Union Council Kumb Tehsil Kandhkot District Kashmore Sindh Pakistan with the expected outputs providing Wash Facilities to 1,300 families that includes 2,306 women, 2,402 men, 1966 girls and 2,129 boys of the mentioned area. The project was implemented through PKR 5.56 million budgets.

### **Social Mobilization and Organizational Structure at Village Level**

- ⊙ In all villages BBCM (30) were conducted and at least 70% participation of total village was assured,
- ⊙ VDC formation was facilitated by SAFWCO staff, and VC was formed by community,
- ⊙ Village mapping was done to identify WASH facilities, social and geographical distribution of villages, hazard mapping and to identify possible safe haven.

### **BBCM**

SAFWCO conducted BBCM in 30 villages. Safwco informed community about wash project and also collected situation of villages, Safwco suggested communities making a village committee in their villages then the community nominated 10 to 15 individual persons for VC, after selection of VC members, PHP's cleared the role and responsibilities of village committees and lastly Safwco revealed the project activities with the community. The activities are as given below;

### **Following Project activities were completed**

- ⊙ 50 villages Assessed initial phase out of 50 villages 1300 HHs were completed in 30 assessed villages.
- ⊙ 30 BBCM conducted
- ⊙ 30 Village Committees established in 30 Villages
- ⊙ 1300 Hygiene Kits Distributed
- ⊙ 5 School wash club established in 5 schools
- ⊙ 25 Cleaning Campaign
- ⊙ 352 Hygiene session conducted

- ⦿ 143 Child to child sessions conducted
- ⦿ 22 Vector Control campaign
- ⦿ 298 Latrines construction work completed in 30 villages
- ⦿ 5 School Rehabilitated in different 5 village
- ⦿ 17 New Hand pumps installed
- ⦿ 17 Lead Line Hand pumps installed
- ⦿ 168 Hand pumps rehabilitated in targeted area
- ⦿ 2600 Mosquito Nets distributed in 30 villages among 1300 HHs
- ⦿ 30 ORS Corners were established in 30 villages
- ⦿ 30 CHVs trainings and 30 VC trainings conducted in 30 villages

## Coordination

SAFWCO Team has built strong working relationship with WASH Cluster, UN Agencies, International and national NGOs, local stake holders, Local Government Authorities and Media persons. SAFWCO time to time participated in district and provisional clusters meeting and shared the project updates and issues of area in those meetings.

## 7.2. To improve the living standard of the Flood Affected People through providing Water, sanitation & Hygiene promotion services

In the duration of 3rd June 2013 – 3rd June 2014 Safwco implemented project relating to improving living standard of flood affected people through providing Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Promotion Services in UC BD Kaka Tehsil New Saeedabad District Matyari.

The project was supported by Community Development Program Planning and Development Department Government of Sindh. Safwco expended PKR 16.34 million – 13.59 million CDP share and 2.74 million Safwco Community share. The three objectives of the project were as given here;

### Objectives

- ⦿ Provide Sustainable & integrated WASH services in UC BD Kaka Tehsil Saeedabad District Matyari,
- ⦿ Induce Safe Hygienic Behavior to break the contamination cycle of unsanitary latrines, contaminated water, and unsafe hygienic behavior, and
- ⦿ Ensure Sustainability & scaling-up WASH services.

<b>Project Targets &amp; achievements till June 2014</b>		
<b>Description</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Achieved</b>
Village profiles	48	48
MOU signed VSCs	48	48
MOU signed with Beneficiaries	250	250
Sanitation mapping	48	48
Pour flush latrine construction	250	250
Hygiene promotion sessions with women, men & children	280	280
Pour Flush latrine construction	250	250
Installation of new hand pumps	250	250
Hygiene Promotion Sessions with women, men and children	280	280

\* As the project duration has been extended till September 2, 2014, the remaining targets will be achieved by that time.



### 7.3. Community Based Disaster Risk Management & Preparedness Project

CBDRM 3R+P project supported by PPAF was implemented with the main objective of establishing the disaster response and management mechanism in targeted areas of the project in district Sanghar and Thatta. Objective also addresses to enhance the local peoples capacity in Fire, Flood and Emergency First Aid. In this project, the target was to train 11 Union Councils People in Community Based Disaster Risk Management, the technical response session of Emergency First Aid, Fire Fighting at available resources and flood mitigation measures at village level. Therefore the project objective were,

- ⦿ Establish 11 Union Council Disaster Management Committees & Union Council Emergency response Teams
- ⦿ Enhance capacity of targeted people in Disaster Response, Mitigation Tools, Hazard, Disaster management, Emergency First Aid, Fire Fighting with available resources and Mitigation plans against the local hazards.
- ⦿ Develop the Linkages of Community with Line department and Stakeholder through stakeholder seminars
- ⦿ Enhance the traditional infrastructure of houses through the 3 skill development Trainings.

<i>Targets &amp; Achievements</i>			
#	Activity	Target	Achievement
1	Community Based Disaster Risk Management Trainings	44	44 (1290 participants, 640 men & 650 women attended Trainings).
2	Stakeholder Seminars	4	4
3	Union Council Disaster Management Committee & UC Emergency Response Committee formation	11	11 (873 members) 5 Committees and 2 sub-committees formed
4	IEC material printing		
5	Provision of stock piles	11	11
6	Skill development Trainings	3	3 (87 participants attended trainings)

### 7.4. Sanitation Program Scale in Pakistan (SPSP) Phase 1,

The SPSP Project was successfully implemented in Kandhkot, District Kashmore during 20th February 2013 – 19th February 2014. SAFWCO, as implementation partner of UNICEF, launched the project in five Union Councils of District Kashmore including Tagwani-1, Suhliani, Gulwali, Saifal and Lalao.

Sindh province has experienced another flood disaster after recent flood calamities in years 2010 and 2011. The main purpose of this project was preventing excess morbidity, mortality and helping reducing incidence of water, sanitation and hygiene related diseases by providing WASH interventions for 133,000 people.

It comprises 300 villages having 19,000 households with a population of 133,000 including 114 schools. District Kashmore is the most difficult area in terms of sanitation as 94% population is used to open defecation.



## Principal Objective

- ⦿ Reduce Suffering from Diarrheal and Arresting the incidence of Water and Sanitation related Diseases

## Specific Objectives

- ⦿ Ensuring safe management of excreta, attaining and sustaining the open defecation free status
- ⦿ Ensuring Safe Drinking Water Availability
- ⦿ Promoting the use of Hygiene latrines and other Sanitation facilities
- ⦿ Persuading safe hygiene behavior

## Impact/Outcome

Safwco provided WASH facilities to 108,000 school children in selected schools of district Kashmir. While supporting early recovery interventions in areas where flood water receded and people returned to their villages.

Efforts was made jointly to meet basic water, sanitation & hygiene needs, prevent disease and provided access to adequate/appropriate WASH facilities in order to address protection, dignity of displaced individuals, particularly girls and women and support integrated cross-sectorial early recovery interventions, including disaster risk reduction (DRR) in areas of return.

SAFWCO being one of the organizations already working with communities of the flood affected areas and UNICEF with mandate for provision of WASH services to the disaster affected communities planned to launch a project as a part of early recovery interventions.

The project aimed at Pakistan Approach to Total Sanitation (PATS) for provision of WASH facilities in the disaster hit areas. In addition, as per the rapid assessment made by SAFWCO, 92% people practice open defecation due to the unawareness and no or few latrine facilities.

## Capacity Building through Training

- ⦿ 5 Days training was carried out for 30 project staff including social mobilizers, field engineers, monitoring officers, media and communication coordinators.
- ⦿ Village Sanitation Committees formed in each village comprising 50 females. A total of 62 training sessions organized for 1,173 VSC members.
- ⦿ Community Resource Persons (CRPs) were selected to mobilize their communities. 114 CRPs were provided training on sanitation, hygiene and Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS).
- ⦿ Separate Training programs for other stakeholders including school teachers, masons, government officials, sanitation entrepreneurs were also organized.



## **Project interventions and beneficiaries**

Early recovery interventions were carried out in five Union Councils of District Kashmore, in order to reach out 133,000 people (19,000 families) in total 300 villages. The project was implemented under the model of “Pakistan Approach to Total Sanitation” (PATS) to upscale rural sanitation through strong social mobilization by social organizers and community resource persons. In addition, WASH facilities were provided at community and school level as part of incentive to trigger Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) and School Led Total Sanitation (SLTS) approaches.

The aim of the project was to improve access to drinking water and sanitation needs of flood affected villages in order to alleviate the suffering and addressing the priority needs of 133,000 affected people comprising 19,000 families through provision of safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services in their native villages in 5 UCs of the district.

## **Project achievements**

- 93,337 people, 70% of total target population (including children, women and men) have accessed to sufficient water for drinking cooking and maintaining personal hygiene.
- 92,401 people, 69% of total target population (including children, women and men) have accessed to toilet facilities in the villages.
- 133,012 people, 100% of total target population (including children, women and men) received critical WASH related information.
- 8,687 children and teachers have accessed to water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in their schools.

## **Ultimate objective: Open Defecation Free (ODF) Villages**

The ODF program was focused on making the target villages open defecation free at the end of the project. A system of evaluation and certification was introduced to issue ODF certificate by the local authorities. After consultation with district administration a certification committee comprising Union Council Secretaries, Tapedar and SAFWCO Field Manager was formed by DC Kashmore.

The committee visited the villages after verification of SOs and monitoring officers. A total of 210 villages out of 300 were certified as ‘Open Defecation Free’ by certification committee and countersigned by the highest district authority.

## **Behavior Change Communication (BCC) Campaigns to Create Demand for Sanitation in Schools & Communities**

The BCC approach calls for interventions at various levels, from an individual’s behavior, to practices at the household, school and community levels. BCC Campaigns stands for nurturing the environment of a family where positive behavior can be groomed for positive social change and saving lives. The purpose of the BCC Frameworks was to support the project interventions in achieving the overall goal of the project to assist the people affected by the recent floods in the region.

BCC Campaign Activities consisted Distribution of Hygiene items (Soaps), Development of information, education and communication (IEC) materials, Community hygiene education and awareness. Some other features of BCC campaigns included selection and training of community Resource Persons, setting up of WASH Clubs, VSCs, and participatory education sessions for men, women and children.

A sub-part of the campaign consisted of Union council level hygiene and sanitation promotion mega events activity days for children, Religious Leaders, Teachers and Community within the targeted Beneficiaries. Targeting 19,200 families (133,012 individuals) in 297 Villages and 114 Schools, the campaign covered 100% of the communities residing in 297 villages: 92,389 individuals reached with demand creation for sanitation messages at household and community level, 11,024 students from 114 schools reached with BCC campaigns at school on personal hygiene and sustainable behavior.

## School Campaigns

SAFWCO understand the multi-fold importance of school children as the future of the nation. The lessons learned at this tender age are engraved in human minds for the whole life and are transmitted to the future generations. Keeping these realities in mind, 15 summer camps with representation of 10 Schools per cluster covering total 114 schools were taken on the campaign trail. Students from govt. schools participated in the cluster level events and students were engaged in drawing competitions, Quiz Competitions, Tableaux's and Speeches. International Hand washing were also celebrated under these events.

Lack of clean drinking water, toilet facilities and good hygiene practices in schools has a negative impact on the entire school population, and can lead to learning challenges as well as absenteeism. The SPSP Project worked with school authorities in its project communities to help promote healthy school environments and support appropriate health and hygiene behavior. Through its work on School Led Total Sanitation Component (SLTS) in Government primary, middle and high schools, the project puts Students at the center of interventions and works with them as change makers and hygiene advocates in their communities. 153 Teachers have been trained on school-led total sanitation, basic hygiene, sanitation and maintenance of sanitation facilities, as well as child-centered approaches to improving hygiene.

## Door to door Campaign

19,200 Families covering population of 133,012 accessed at household level for bringing behavioral change in the target communities related to Hygiene, Sanitation. BCC campaigns were customized at different stages of project Sanitation Demand Creation, Demonstration support and Construction at household and community level. BCC campaign at four stages through multiple channels, target all audience of a family scattered in different social units. Evidence also shows that trying to change too many behaviors does not work. This is why the Household BCC campaign focuses on only four critical sanitation and hygiene behaviors;

- Building and use of toilets
- The safe disposal of child feces
- Hand washing with soap after defecation, before food and after handling child feces
- Safe storage and handling of drinking water

## Campaigning Religion Leaders

30 BCC Campaigns carried out under BCC Campaign 1 & 3 with Religious Leaders at cluster level with a participation of 297 Religious Leaders (one from each village). In First session religious leaders were invited to brief them about project outcomes and “Improved Sanitation for pride and dignity” Religious leaders further disseminated information after “Juma prayer” or community gathering in each village (twice a month).



## Community Level Campaign

02 cluster base events were organized in each union council. Total 10 events were organized with average participation of 12,000 person covered under these events. Local community named it mega event under which musical event, quiz competition, sports, theatres and tablos activities were carried on sanitation demand creation and personal hygiene. Guest Speakers speeches and HH constructed self-latrines also delivered their messages. Government Line departments and District Administration also participated in these events, DCO Kashmore said we looking forward for such entertainment and learning events in future as well for people of Kashmore specially women as they do not have exposure to such events.

## School Led Total Sanitation (SLTS)

School-Led Total Sanitation (SLTS) places children at the Centre of catalyzing total sanitation in schools, homes and communities. Developed and implemented by UNICEF and the Government of Nepal since 2005, SLTS draws on success elements from a wide range of Community Approaches to Total Sanitation (CATS) to create a complete package of sanitation and hygiene programming that begins at the school and extends through the community.

Through participatory approaches, motivational tools, flexibility for innovation and building ownership at the local level, SLTS is accelerating latrine coverage across Nepal, and creating a social movement for communities to become open-defecation free (ODF). The main objective of SLTS is to build on children's awareness of better sanitation and hygiene practices. This enables children to promote better practices in joint efforts with community groups and adults in their school catchments and settlements. This leads to the eradication of open defecation, through the construction, use and maintenance of latrines by 100% of households/institutions.

### SLTS model followed by SAFWCO during the project is based on the following objectives

- ⦿ Develop students & schools as role models for promoting personal, household & environmental sanitation,
- ⦿ Development of ODF communities within school catchments by ensuring access to latrine,
- ⦿ Promotion of hand washing with soap in school and communities,
- ⦿ Enhancement in innovativeness and leadership capacity of students,
- ⦿ Development of school and community partnership through sanitation promotion, and
- ⦿ Promotion of sustainable child friendly and gender water supply and sanitation facilities in school

## Sanitation Marketing

SAFWCO organized a number of training programs to take on board the stakeholders including masons, entrepreneurs and retailers who are the service providers of rural sanitation program.

Training module for masons was focused to enhance the skills among the local masons for low cost sanitation construction. The topics included:

- ⦿ Concepts, issues and importance of Sanitation,
- ⦿ Latrines and its designing and methodology,
- ⦿ Low cost latrine technology and appropriate options
- ⦿ Individual and community mobilization on low cost latrines
- ⦿ Linkages with stakeholders (Mart/Entrepreneurs, CRPs, masons and SO
- ⦿ Preparation for field visit (Demo Latrine Construction)

Similarly, Training program for entrepreneurs was launched for developing the marketing skills of the entrepreneurs for low cost sanitation construction. The training objectives include:

- ⦿ To train the targeted entrepreneurs for sanitation related business
- ⦿ To assist the marginalized and the most deprived entrepreneurs in small scale business of community rehabilitation

- ⦿ To mitigate the sufferings of deprived entrepreneurs
- ⦿ To develop skills of targeted entrepreneurs group in proper business skills, book keeping, marketing and financial management
- ⦿ Entrepreneurs will be able to understand & articulate concepts of enterprise, innovation, personal competencies and marketing
- ⦿ To create livelihood support activities

## 7.5. One Room Shelter Program

During October 2012 – August 2013 Safwco implemented one room shelter program in Union Council Peeru Lashari District Badin.

### Characteristics of the Areas that were targeted within the UC

- ⦿ Flood affected villages
- ⦿ Completely and Partially damages households

In Union Council Peru Lashari the residents have lost their livestock and agriculture

### Characteristics of the Villages Targeted

- ⦿ High intensity of devastation in the villages and its surroundings caused by flood and rain water
- ⦿ Presence of standing water in the villages
- ⦿ Complete devastation of households due to flood 2011 which rendered the villagers homeless

### Characteristics of the Beneficiaries Targeted

- ⦿ Beneficiaries who lost their homes (completely or partially) in flood 2011 that were made of mud and Lohkat
- ⦿ Households with income less than 6000PKR with no livestock
- ⦿ Households with all members below 15 years or orphans
- ⦿ Those who have not been included in any other shelter program
- ⦿ Households with at least one Disability or chronic ailment.

### Condition of villages Selected

- ⦿ Villages have been selected that were affected due to the long term stagnancy of flood water in the villages and surroundings
- ⦿ Completely and partially damages houses in villages
- ⦿ In Union Council Peru Lashari villages, livestock and agriculture had been badly damaged



### **Beneficiary Selection Basic Characteristics**

- ⊙ Household with female head of household
- ⊙ Household with all members under 15 years old (orphans)
- ⊙ Household with at least one member above 60 years old
- ⊙ Household with at least one Disabled member (blind, Deaf, Crippled) or at least one chronically ill confined to bed member
- ⊙ Household with income under 6000PKR and no Livestock
- ⊙ Household where the number of persons between 15 and 60 is less than the number of persons under 15 and older than 60.

### **Beneficiary Selection Process**

Initially held community meetings and discussions with the beneficiaries, after that we checked their present condition of houses, which were made of mud/ Lohkat. Then we checked their family status, source of income, affected crops and livestock, and then checked their vulnerability criteria. In ORS Program, 37 minorities BHH were included. There were women included in the process, 78 BHH belonged to women.

### **Technical Trainings**

Technical trainings were conducted of staff as well as beneficiaries, the training of beneficiaries is based on regular basis, especially on each parameters.

- ⊙ Site selection, Layouts, Plinth Level, Typologies, Materials, Walls, Lintels, Ring Beam and Girders

### **Results Achieved**

Through this development intervention construction of 520 ORS of the people have been completed, who had been mercilessly and ruthlessly affected by flood and that have rendered them homeless and helpless, have built their safe houses through participatory construction strategies. The provision of technical trainings to beneficiaries in safe houses construction on self-help basis will serve as a guideline for future development interventions.

## **7.6. Restoration of Education Activities for Flood Affected Children**

SAFWCO carried out the project titled “Restoration of Education activities for 2,500 flood-affected children in District Jacobabad within the collaboration Pakistan Emergency Response Fund (ERF) UNOCHA. The project target areas were Joungal, Toj, Sherwah and Saidokot Union Councils Tehsil Thull, Jacobabad District. The project duration was as of 16th April 2013 to 15th September 2013 and the project budget was PKR 10.73million. The key activities of the project were rehabilitating 30 partially/severely damaged schools, provide students’ supplies, and conduct 2 days training for 90 teachers, Conduction of on job sessions with teachers.

## **7.7. One Room Shelter Program – ORS X,**

In District Jacobabad – Union Council Muhammad Pur One Room Shelter Program was implemented by Safwco in the duration of October 2013 to September 2014. The Project activities were as given below;

- ⊙ The main objective of the program was, all beneficiary households occupy their new ORS by the end of the program & their ORS was built using disaster risk reduction/mitigation features demonstrated by technical staff,
- ⊙ Vulnerable households selected by the program according to the IOM criteria, was provided with 30,000 PKR for the construction of an ORS,
- ⊙ This program used “self- help” approach,

- ⊙ Expenses of building an ORS; Beneficiaries built their own houses, so they could save on the costs, and use salvage methods to produce new materials to make up the difference,
- ⊙ IOM and the IP provided technical advice throughout the program to help beneficiaries and any other members of the community built back their houses in a safer way than before the flood,
- ⊙ No specific general house design promoted and IOM encouraged beneficiaries to use one of the specific sets of recommendations indicating details for building materials, and techniques,
- ⊙ Local construction practices will be promoted and encouraged and,
- ⊙ Risk Reduction construction techniques was prioritized,

### **How will Project the Work**

- ⊙ The selected village formed Village Committee (VC) in their village with the facilitation of IPs,
- ⊙ Village Committee identified the ORS beneficiaries matching with vulnerability criteria and,
- ⊙ VC selected their focal person who acted as treasurer,

### **Beneficiary Selection Criteria**

- ⊙ For a household to be selected as beneficiary needs to have the following characteristics,
- ⊙ Their vernacular house has been completely destroyed by the 2012 floods or damaged with beneficiaries having now a poor quality emergency shelter or makeshift shelter,
- ⊙ The household has at least one of the following vulnerable criteria,
- ⊙ Households with Female heads of household,
- ⊙ Households with all members under 15 years old (e.g. Orphans),
- ⊙ Households with at least one member above 60 years old,
- ⊙ Households with at least one disabled member (blind, deaf, crippled) or at least one chronically ill confined to bed member,
- ⊙ Households with income level under 6000 PKR and no livestock,
- ⊙ Households where the number of persons between 15 and 60 is less that the number of persons under 15 and older than 60 and,
- ⊙ Households that is not included in any other shelter support program

### **Village Committee Structure and Organization:**

- ⊙ VC will make a list of people interested in forming a group. There will be no fix number of VC members but for ORS BHH it will be mandatory to become a member of a VC,
- ⊙ The entire households of the hamlet/village will be eligible for the membership of community organization,
- ⊙ Preferably one person from a household will be member of the community organization,
- ⊙ However if more than one person from a household is willing to become a member of VC; the person
- ⊙ Can participate in saving activity and other activities such as plantation, kitchen gardening, trainings etc.
- ⊙ Remind people that membership implies certain rights and benefits, such as the right to attend group meetings and share in profits from group activities. However, it also implies the following obligations,
- ⊙ To attend meetings regularly,
- ⊙ To pay a membership fee (this ensures that only serious persons apply for group membership and helps raise initial capital for financing the group activities),
- ⊙ To elect the group leadership,
- ⊙ To make regular contributions to the group savings fund if established and,
- ⊙ To help other members when in need.

### **Tranches Status/Flow for FPs & Beneficiaries:**

The funds will be divided in three tranches. In order for the money to be transferred, all the beneficiaries must have reached the same group construction milestones.

- ⊙ Beneficiaries can construct as fast as they desire, nevertheless, if one household constructs faster his/her cash will still be delivered when ALL the beneficiaries reach the next group construction milestones,



- ⊙ The beneficiary households must function as a group and be encouraged to work together for the benefit of all in the group,
- ⊙ Initially after making the excavation all beneficiaries will receive 1st tranche as an advance of PKR 8,000 for the construction of their plinths,
- ⊙ *When all of them finish the construction of the plinth, they will receive additional 11,000PKR for the construction of the walls. When all of them have finished the construction of the walls, they will receive additional 11,000PKR for the construction of the roof,*

### **Achievement of Project**

- ⊙ Registration of 730 Beneficiaries Households,
- ⊙ Formation of 32 Village Committees,
- ⊙ Selection of 32 Focal Persons,
- ⊙ Opening of 32 FPs accounts,
- ⊙ Submission of 730 Databases of BHHs for Account Opening & 1st Tranche to IOM,
- ⊙ Technical Training of FPs on project activities,
- ⊙ Layouts & Excavations for 730 Room,
- ⊙ Tranche distribution to 730 BHHs,
- ⊙ Construction of 730 Plinths,
- ⊙ Technical training on Plinths for FPs,
- ⊙ Construction of 32 Lime pit,
- ⊙ Submission of Documents to IOM for 730 release of Tranches,
- ⊙ Technical training of FPs on Walls construction in CBOs,
- ⊙ Completion of walls,
- ⊙ Technical Training on roof conducted and,
- ⊙ Construction of roof completed.

### **Technical Trainings Conducted in Community**

Technical trainings were conducted of staff as well as beneficiaries; the training of beneficiaries is based on regular basis. Beneficiaries were provided training in their villages on following topics:

- ⊙ Layout,
- ⊙ Excavation,
- ⊙ PLC,
- ⊙ Mud / brick layer,
- ⊙ Toe / Plinth,
- ⊙ Walls,
- ⊙ Ring beam and Roof,
- ⊙ Material of roof and,
- ⊙ Roof treatment.

We have conducted technical trainings, aiming for beneficiaries, with the help of Pan Flex posters, there is depiction of all designs of shelters, and these designs are discussed with the beneficiaries.

### **Technical Monitoring was provided to Households during Construction Process**

- ⊙ Checking of Site selection and Layout,
- ⊙ Testing Soil,
- ⊙ Quality and Quantity of Material,
- ⊙ Lime and Lime Slaking,
- ⊙ Ratio and mixing of Material,
- ⊙ Thickness of PLC and Plinths,
- ⊙ Width of wall,
- ⊙ Height of wall,
- ⊙ Lintels,
- ⊙ Ring Beam and,
- ⊙ Roof

## **7.8. Developing Urban Youth Entrepreneurship in Organic Vegetable Production & its Marketing Slum of Hyderabad**

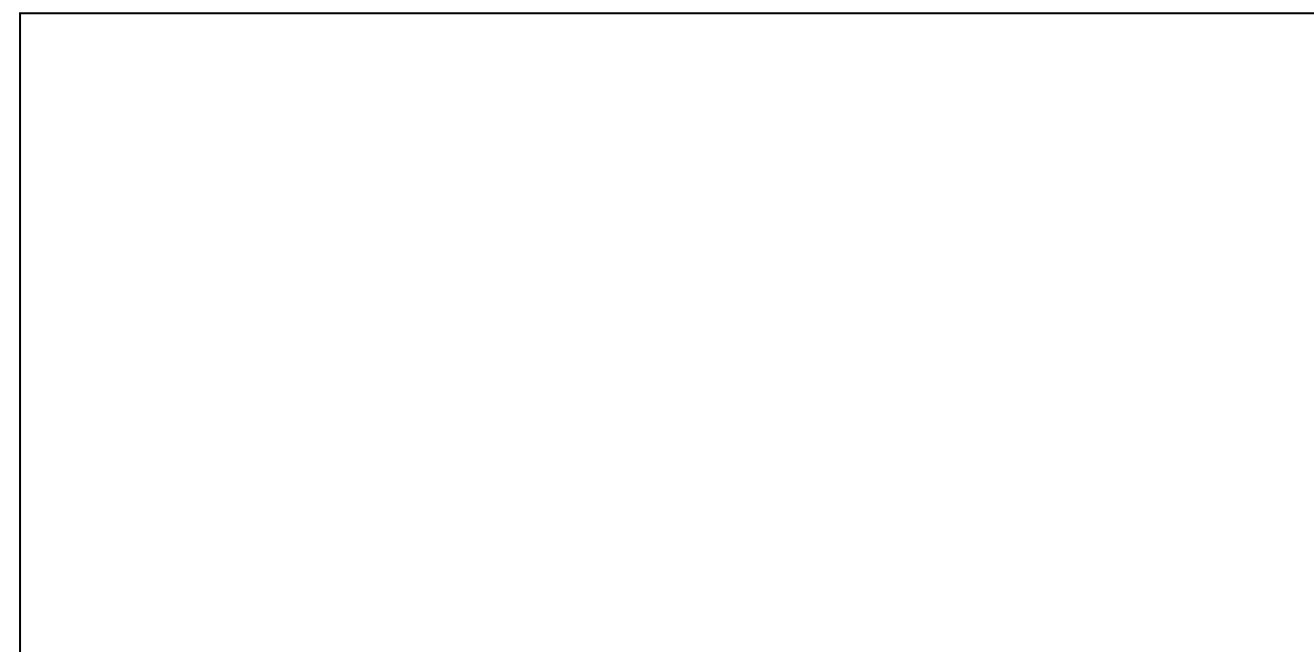
The project aimed to mobilize young urban youth promoting agricultural entrepreneurship among youths in urban slums. It aimed forming 05 Youth Enterprise Agricultural Groups and one Youth Agricultural Enterprise Association. The project focused on producing organically-grown vegetables using vermi-compost as fertilizer and selling them on neighborhood markets. Furthermore, project proposed to provide trainings, seeds and material necessary for organic vegetable farming in available space in every beneficiary's premises.

During the reporting period 100 (20 Boys -80 Girls) were identified and selected for hydroponic groups for growing vegetable to promote entrepreneurship among slum youth. Whereas, identified youth were trained on Marketing and Negotiation, (2 trainings) Basic advocacy tools Entrepreneurship Development and Hydroponics technique. Youth linked with Azad Youth Group, VNG and SMEDA. Youth are equipped with hydroponic kit with compost fertilizers, seed and mud pots for growing vegetables.

Number of mobilization meeting and awareness related activities in project was the opportunity to mobilize and sensitize the community and organizations good reputation in local institution and linkages with govt. official, legislators supported to overcome these challenges. Due to limited space in slum areas compost and seedling was done at Sindh Agriculture University Tando Jam and shifted in slum areas and one hydroponic model installed on the roof of community center in the slum area. Below given actions were taken to overcome challenges;

- Coordination with concerned Government departments and local influential,
- Meeting with civil society and media personals to highlight the slum area issues,
- Linkage with Sindh Agriculture University Tando Jam,
- Linkage with other active progressive youth forum like AYG (supporting in provide teacher) & voice of new Generation youth group,
- Coordination with Health department sensitizing on hygienic practices, importance of vegetables & vaccinations,
- Linkages with SMEDA (Small & medium entrepreneurship development authority) supporting in marketing.

Beside this, youth of slum area with the support of SAFWCO team met with other youth groups and health department, functionalized existing closed school and their kids are regularly vaccinated by health department.



# Audit Report

**SINDH AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY WORKERS COORDINATING ORGANIZATION  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET  
AS AT 30 JUNE 2014**

	Note	2014 Rupees	2013 Rupees
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non - current assets</b>			
Fixed assets - tangible	4	15,441,598	12,679,569
Fixed assets - intangible	5	796,735	1,062,313
<b>Total non - current assets</b>		<b>16,238,333</b>	<b>13,741,882</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash at bank	6	35,364,334	43,879,365
Advance, deposit and prepayments	7	2,863,095	12,870,754
Receivables from donors	8	38,108,453	60,773,657
Other receivables		2,606,889	1,099,855
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>78,942,771</b>	<b>118,623,631</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>95,181,104</b>	<b>132,365,513</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND ACCUMULATED FUND</b>			
<b>Accumulated fund</b>			
Restricted fund balance	9	45,044,394	64,267,333
Unrestricted fund balance		(3,717,975)	(20,434,359)
		<b>41,326,419</b>	<b>43,832,974</b>
<b>Non - current liabilities</b>			
Deferred capital grant	10	<b>14,402,543</b>	11,333,589
Accrued and other liabilities	11	39,452,142	75,548,068
Other payables	12	-	1,650,882
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>39,452,142</b>	<b>77,198,950</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>53,854,685</b>	<b>88,532,539</b>
<b>Total liabilities and accumulated fund</b>		<b>95,181,104</b>	<b>132,365,513</b>
<b>Contingencies and commitments</b>	13		

The annexed notes from 1 to 18 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief Executive Officer

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Member Governing Body

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Financial Controller

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**SINDH AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY WORKERS COORDINATING ORGANIZATION**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014**

	Note	2014 Rupees	2013 Rupees
<b>INCOME</b>			
Grant income		348,030,783	514,672,896
Deferred capital grant recognized	10	3,089,738	2,578,065
Income from training		6,819,566	20,150,734
Bank profits		579,791	1,596,771
<b>Total income</b>		<b>358,519,878</b>	<b>538,998,466</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
	14		
Project expenses	14.1	(310,833,579)	(445,930,622)
General and administrative expenses	14.2	(44,529,581)	(82,511,884)
Other expenses	14.3	(3,839,968)	(3,440,258)
		<b>(359,203,128)</b>	<b>(531,882,764)</b>
<b>(Deficit) / surplus for the year</b>		<b>(683,250)</b>	<b>7,115,702</b>

The annexed notes from 1 to 18 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
**Chief Executive Officer**

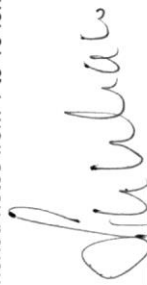
  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
**Member Governing Body**

  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
**Financial Controller**

**SINDH AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY WORKERS COORDINATING ORGANIZATION**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUNDS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014**

	2014		2013		Total	Restricted fund	Unrestricted fund	Total	Restricted fund	Unrestricted fund	Total
	Restricted fund	Unrestricted fund	Restricted fund	Unrestricted fund							
	-----Rupees-----		-----Rupees-----								
	Note 9		Note 9								
Balance at beginning of the year	64,267,333	(20,434,359)	43,832,974	77,231,560	(27,550,061)	49,681,499					
Funds received/ receivable during the year	329,056,090	-	329,056,090	520,111,102	-	520,111,102					
SAFWCO's contribution	5,966,638	-	5,966,638	607,999	-	607,999					
Refunds made to donors	-	-	-	(12,830,246)	-	(12,830,246)					
Adjustment	-	17,961,918	17,961,918	-	-	-					
Bank profits	579,791	-	579,791	1,618,165	-	1,618,165					
	<b>335,602,519</b>	<b>17,961,918</b>	<b>353,564,437</b>	<b>509,507,020</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>509,507,020</b>					<b>509,507,020</b>
Fund balances pertaining to completed projects (Note 9)	399,869,852	(2,472,441)	397,397,411	586,738,580	(27,550,061)	559,188,519					
	(389,279)	-	(389,279)	(3,650,351)	-	(3,650,351)					
Funds utilized under restricted funds (Deficit) / surplus transferred from statement of income and expenditures	399,480,573	(2,472,441)	397,008,132	583,088,229	(27,550,061)	555,538,168					
	(354,436,179)	-	(354,436,179)	(518,820,896)	-	(518,820,896)					
	<b>45,044,394</b>	<b>(3,717,975)</b>	<b>41,326,419</b>	<b>64,267,333</b>	<b>(20,434,359)</b>	<b>43,832,974</b>					

The annexed notes from 1 to 18 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.



**Chief Executive Officer**



**Member Governing Body**



**Financial Controller**

**SINDH AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY WORKERS COORDINATING ORGANIZATION  
CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014**

	Note	2014 Rupees	2013 Rupees
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Surplus for the year		(683,250)	7,115,702
<b>Adjustments for non-cash items:</b>			
Depreciation	4	3,574,390	3,086,154
Amortization	5	265,578	354,104
Deferred capital grant recognized during the year	12	(3,089,738)	(2,578,065)
		<b>66,980</b>	<b>7,977,895</b>
<b>Decrease / (increase) in operating assets</b>			
Advances, deposits and prepayments		10,007,659	23,199,145
Other receivables		(1,507,034)	1,758,239
<b>Decrease in operating liabilities</b>			
Accrued and other liabilities		(36,095,926)	(8,509,281)
Other payables		(1,650,882)	-
<b>Net cash (used in) / flow from operating activities</b>		<b>(29,179,203)</b>	<b>24,425,998</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Purchase of fixed assets - tangible		(6,387,890)	(4,716,300)
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>(6,387,890)</b>	<b>(4,716,300)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Funds received during the year		375,100,351	474,481,560
Funds utilized during the year		(348,048,289)	(514,672,896)
<b>Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities</b>		<b>27,052,062</b>	<b>(40,191,336)</b>
<b>NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		<b>(8,515,031)</b>	<b>(20,481,638)</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR</b>		<b>43,879,365</b>	<b>64,361,003</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>35,364,334</b>	<b>43,879,365</b>

The annexed notes from 1 to 18 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief Executive Officer

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Member Governing Body

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Financial Controller

## Media Resource & Publication Center Safwco



Sindh Agricultural and  
Forestry  
Workers  
Coordinating Organization

# Safwco

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