

Annual Report

2015

July 2014-June 2015

Sindh Agricultural
Forestry Workers
Coordinating Organization
(SAFWCO)



Durable Change for Viable Expansion

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Chairperson says,



"If a free society cannot help the many who are poor, it cannot save the few who are rich".

Prospectively, in the fragment of Pakistan, we are breathing in a vicious trap of poverty; and since birth of Safwco in year 1986 and till to date we have 38 numbers of offices operating in eleven districts. Safwco a not for profit organization is registered under Society Act 1860 since 1992 that was a solid pledge of small group of friends.

With this annual demonstration, I'm pleased proclaiming a visible change upon the social & economic landscape of the far-flung areas of Rural/Semi Urban Sindh. Safwco's central mission is to end the poverty. Subsequent to this, an enthusiastic eye of Organization's vision is underpinning the bottom-line fragment twirling below the heavy chains of poverty. At Safwco we remained constant in distributing cashes among the frantic folk without escalating their productiveness.

Likely, instead of promoting charities we carried investment making them earners of the society and it is sound elaborating that, we have opted the said choice. Consequently, battalions of concerned communities have learned making dignified and fortified livings.

Safwco have confidence in endorsing communal affluence and pressure on sacrifice on the part intend to enough fortunate to become better off. Being a training and support institution strengthening underprivileged we have walked far outreaching the less fortunate segment in multi-sectorial development program.

We will carry on to sightsee new boulevards of support of the government and donors to accomplish this pro-poor agenda, meeting the expectations and galloping demands of the poor in linking addition ale vocative and productive manner to the local, district and provincial level programs. We hope and plead our partners shall endure to oxygenate our efforts and perseverance in bringing back the smiles on the frustrated faces of mankind.

Parveen Naeem Shah

Chairperson – SAFWCO



Executive Director says,

“Never underestimate the power of dreams”

The modest impression easing the lengths of poverty from the rural Sindh that is apprehended fore 28 years, which was then intensified keen on bulky canopy sheltered hundreds of thousands ultra-poor families. It is implausible but true that the impact of change is quite conspicuous in the region. We are humbled and elevated to claim that the small steps has turned into giant leaps as Safwco with the invaluable cooperation of its partner organizations has strengthened 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 (SM), Education Development, Community Physical Infrastructure Development (CPI), Human and Institutional Development (HID), Health Program, Life Skill Based Education (adolescent education program for girls), Disaster Risk Reduction and Agriculture & Livelihood Enhancement program. A brief look at this Annual Report will give you 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.

Uncertainty, we will continue to attempt wiping the ugly scars of poverty from the face of Sindh. The weakness admitted is a sign of strength; we continue to see a wide gap between rich and poor, and between those who can and cannot access opportunities. It means that access to quality education, healthcare, electricity, safe drinking water and other critical services remain elusive for many people who live in the peripheries of the coastal areas of Sindh. But, it is equally true that we have not given up our hope and struggle to fight the menace.

I take this opportunity to express my sincere and deep gratitude for our key partner organizations namely Plan Pakistan, Oxfam GB, Agribusiness Support Fund (ASF), Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF), 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 cause.

Syed Qurban Ali Shah

Executive Director

Introduction

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 (men and women) for undertaking sustainable development initiatives primarily on self-help basis,
- ➔ 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, and;

Cooperate with national and international development organizations for poverty alleviation and sustainable development.

Safwco Brief 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.

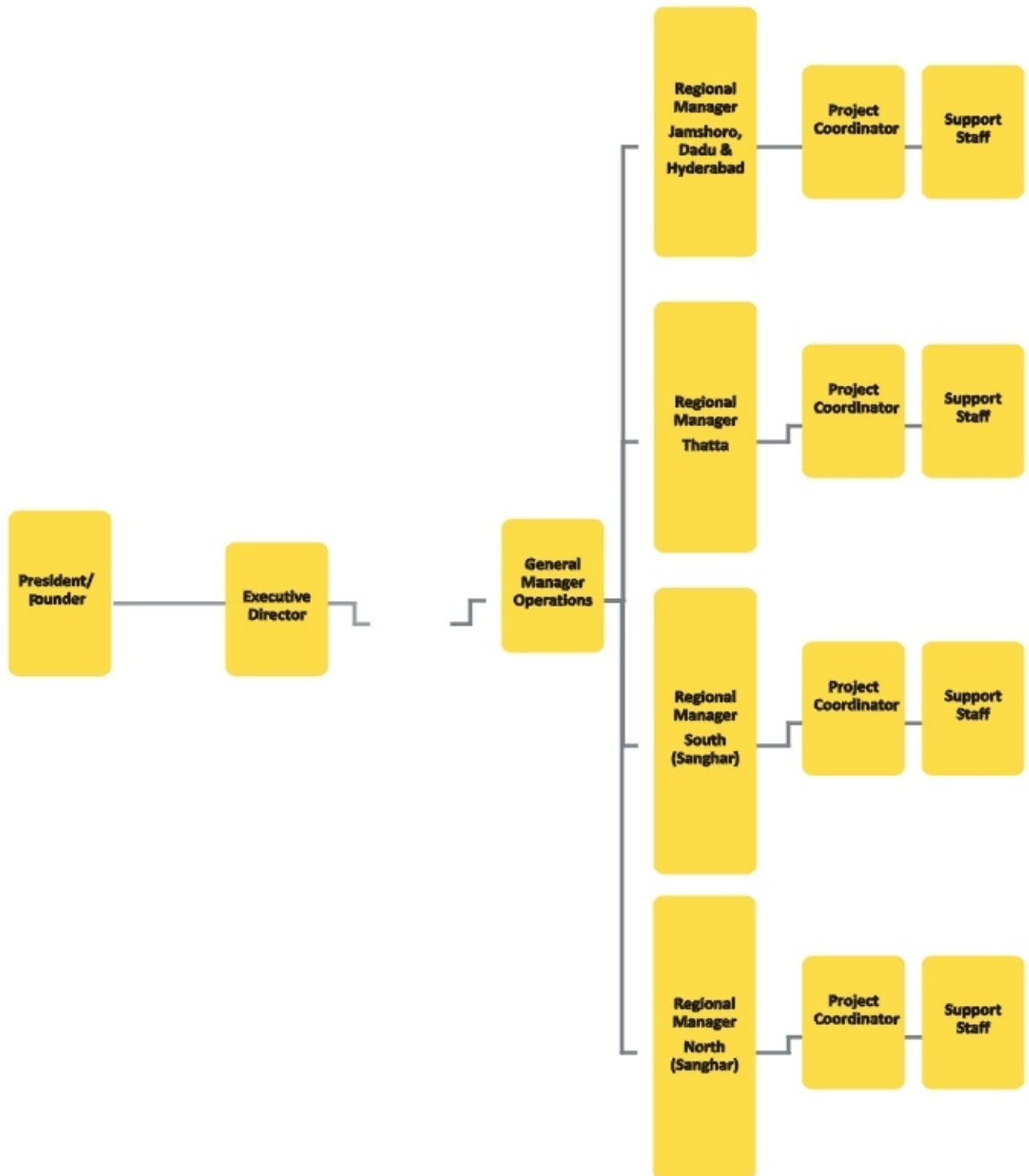
It has made social mobilization as core activity and entry point followed by different development interventions including social and physical service delivery projects, coordinating and networking while emphasizing on gender balance and good governance. The main aim of the program is to mainstream rural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

Board of Governors

The organization has a General Body comprising of 23 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. Hina Dastgeer
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

Organizational Organogram



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, fourteen (14) field offices are located in eleven (11) districts of the Sindh Province. **Please +add Branch locations in here:**

Human Resource

The organization has around 261 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;

- ▶ Social Development Sector (SDS)
- ▶ Human and Institutional Development (HID)
- ▶ Community Physical Infrastructure Sector (CPI)
- ▶ Food Security & Agriculture Livelihood
- ▶ Health and Hygiene Promotion (HHP)
- ▶ Education Development Sector (EDS)
- ▶ 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;

01 – Social Development Sector (SDS)

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 and accountable governance. The main aim of the program is to mainstream rural poor into socio-economic development and reduce their vulnerability. The specific objectives are to:

- Enable democratic and participatory action resulting in institutionalizing social justice, as a basis of social and economic development;
- Make village organizations development oriented, sustainable and responsive to local needs and priorities; and Highlight social development issues like gender, governance and globalization - and create forum for discussion and broad-based partnerships to evolve and develop around these issues

Following are Subcomponents of Social Development Sector

- Institutional Development
- Gender and Development
- Natural Resources Management (Good agricultural practices & facilities)
- Governance, Globalization, Advocacy and Networking



02 – Human & Institutional Development (HID)

“Up Scaling to Dharti”

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 transformation in socio-economic development of rural dwellers. Promoting the individual and collective capabilities of its partners is a core value of SAFWCO’s human and Institutional Development program. Since its inception, the sector has been instrumental in providing a wide range of courses to enhance and improve upon the management capacities of development practitioners. This is a supportive unit of SAFWCO and conduct training for contribution in following types of stakeholders:

- Training of VDO Partners
- Training for NGOs / CBOs Professional Staff
- Training of SAFWCO Staff

Significant Areas of HID Trainings

This sector works in three important areas essential for the straight forward survival of organizations and communities;

- Organizational Development Program
- Environment & Climatic Risk Management
- Skill Development Program
- Professional Skills Development

Institutional Capacity Building

Institutional Capacity Building Program was for 2nd and 3rd tiers community institutions. Under this training package, capacity of VOs and LSOs members was enhanced to achieve more specific outputs at village and UCs level respectively. MDGs framework internalized through CRPs and community institutions. MDG’s goals were discussed in detail to implement and how were followed up these in communities. MDGs related activities linked with VDPs and UCDPs in priority



1. Institutional Development Project- ID project

The Institutional Development (ID) project funded to Sindh Agricultural & Forestry Workers Coordinating Organization (SAFWCO) by Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF). The purpose behind to launch the ID project is to Strengthening the Three Tiers (COs/VOs and LSOs) through Institutional capacity building, Advocacy and Community Re-engagement through CRPs / POs to aware poor people regarding some basic concepts such as saving, the importance of CNICs, Livelihood, basic human rights, the importance of education specially girls education, health and hygiene knowledge for Poverty reductions.

2. Sindh Coastal Area Development- SCAD project

SAFWCO recognized that there are several factors that become cause of people's poverty. These factors include; illiteracy, inequality, bad governance, insufficient knowledge with related their livelihood, traditional use of economic generating activities, less participation of diverse segment of people of budgetary issues. The activities designed for SCAD-integrated project based on inclusive approach focused on livelihood, enhancement, & employment Development, minimizing the economic and social barriers, health inequalities, reducing social exclusion, removing obstacles, and facilitating mobility of the ultra/vulnerable poor to move ahead except of backward providing resources to the communities at their own level.

Three main components of SCAD

- Institutional Development-ID
- Livelihood Employment & Enterprise Development (LEED)
- Community Physical Infrastructure-CPI

Activities Completed under SCAD

- Livelihood Employment & Enterprise Development (LEED)
- Developing Sector Community Resource Persons (CRPs)
- Asset Provision (which includes the assets around major economic sectors identified in UCDPs, to support social enterprise, production centers and value chains of different products)
- Trainings through Sector CRP; which includes EDT, marketing and linkages, CIGs, assets management, livestock, agriculture, fisheries, lost mile delivery services, and other sector specific training etc.
- Skills Training to enhance livelihoods
- Youth related activities: (which includes Days Celebration, Positive Competitions, Recreational Activities and Social Action Program)
- Market linkages and exposure for CIGs, NYKs, Production Centers
- Community Livelihood Fund (CLF), risk transfer and risk insurance (agriculture, livestock, enterprises)
- Community exposure, linkages and resource mobilization for replication and expansion of activities
- Theme based trainings on research, monitoring and documentation
- Case studies & Documentaries (print and video based)
- Infrastructure for Protection & promotion of Livelihoods
- Irrigation (water channel, pumps and land reclamation)
- Link roads or farm to market roads,
- Drinking water supply (including innovative technology)
- Protection bund This project was designed for the Sindh Coastal belt districts and thus SAFWCO was made responsible for the coastal belt's four union councils (KAR shah, Udasi, Kharo Chan & Garho)

and non-costal as eleven union councils (Asgharabad, Hoat Wasan, Peeru Faqeer Shoro, Kumb Darhoon, Berani, Shah Mardanabad and Khadro) of Sanghar district but more flood pretentious of district during 2010 rain flood.

HID up scaling to Dharti – (Future Development University of Safwco)

Dharti's expertise draws on Safwco's development journey over last three decades and is centered on development work for community development and human capital development as HID center.

Development of Human Action Research and Training Institute (Dharti) is a development studies institute engaged in evidence-based and need-driven research, professional certifications, Skilled trainings/courses and academic programs to generate human capital with home-grown vision to help spur community-led local and national development.

DHARTI Programs & Faculty

DHARTI offers series of integrated taught Academia, Research, Professional Certifications and Development programs providing specialist training in a variety of areas of modern concern, designed to meet the needs of those involved with, and interested in, programs and policies in developing sectors (Like Media & Communication) and development sector. These courses devote special attention to the policies and practical implications of the different theories, making DHARTI especially effective in forging links with the community needs.

Staff at the DHARTI will be research collaborators and consultants to a number of international, national institutes, Universities and non-government organizations around the world and private sector institutions, including the SAFWCO Core staff. (SAFWCO's lead development practitioners' team and management will be the core staff, while visiting faculty will be drawn from academia and development centers in and outside Pakistan).



03 – Community Physical & Infrastructure Sector (CPI)

The Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) program upholds rural communities in addressing their prioritized physical infrastructure needs. SAFWCO's CPI unit with the support of PPAF has to date implemented 1292 small scale infrastructure schemes benefitting 70,257 households in approximately 936 villages of district Thatta and Sanghar. These stand-alone conventional projects were 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 implemented these schemes following the preparation of technical and social feasibilities as well as cost estimates by the program staff.

Introductory Meeting at Village Level

The Process starts through introductory meetings at village level, in the villages where community has identified and prioritized needs related to infrastructure development. The Field Engineer along with social mobilization teams held meetings with the office bearers and members of the VOs. The communities are familiarized with the process as well as term and conditions.

A. Technical Survey

Once the community is willing to contribute in the development process, the field engineer visits the site in order to survey the area for getting to know the feasibility of scheme in the area. Various determinants are examined in case of different CPI projects. After the Technical Survey, the findings are subjected to profound analysis and are discussed with immediate Manager regarding the feasibility and workability of the scheme in the particular village. After finalizing the survey finding, a blue print is 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 contributes 3% operation & management cost. The survey process plans and decides the location/venue where the scheme would be installed. The design of the CPI scheme is prepared and approval is sought from senior management for carrying out field implementation.

B. Introductions 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.



C. 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

D. 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.

1. Infrastructure Schemes/WECC

Under SCAD project Physical Infrastructure Schemes have been provided according to their LSO's developed union council development plan and all schemes have provide for uplifting their livelihood or its protection as they can sustain more as comparative to their present /past. The provision of schemes under the SCAD 59 batch project is as under:

Bio Gas 1, Bridges 3, Culverts 8, DWSS (Hand Pumps) 4, Hand pump 12, House based solar lights 2, Lead hand pumps 28, Lining of watercourses 15, Link roads 46, Protection bund 6, Rehabilitation of filter plants 2, Solar home electrification 8, Solar light systems 5, Solar lighting 6, Tube well 1, and Water tank 6. Total 159 schemes were initiated out which 39 have been completed and the others shall be completed by September 2015. Following schemes have been completed during the reporting period:

Sr. #	Name of scheme	# of schemes completed
1	Culverts	02
2	Hand pumps	05
3	Lead hand pumps	08
4	Lining of watercourse	07
5	Link roads	11
6	Protection Bund	01
7	Solar lighting	04
8	Water tank	01

04 – Food Security, Agriculture & Livelihood (FSAL)

Agriculture is an important sector of the economy of Pakistan which contributes about 21% of GDP and generates productive employment opportunities for 45% of the country's labor force. Besides meeting the food and fiber requirements of the local population, it supports other sectors of economy such as manufacturing and services because of having very strong horizontal and vertical linkages with them.

1. Project; Skill Development of Subsistence Farmers in Agriculture Production, Product Diversification for Sustainable Livelihoods in Flood Affected Area

Agriculture which is known as a most contributing part in the economy of country where as local communities are also inundated even they are having lands to cultivate with the local knowledge and wisdom but the during most hitting disaster flood (riverine and rain) communities are related to agriculture face the worst consequences of aftermaths. It's been ages that people are facing natural disasters but their practices to cop up been changed and not transferred from elders to coming generations.

Project Strategic Objectives

Strategic Objective 1: Reach out to 600 subsistence farmers/tenants and provide viable options for better productivity and higher incomes through product diversification and market linkages.

Strategic Objective 2: Reach out to 200 poor women who do not own any animals or have lost animals in the current devastation and provide them female calves for rearing and income generation through better livestock management practices.

Strategic Objective 3: Reach out to another 200 women and provide them dedicated technical training into kitchen gardening and provide those seeds and other inputs for establishing these kitchen gardens.

Project Output

- Agriculture Livelihood Resource Center to be made functional
- 30 Agriculture farmer/ tenants Groups having 20 members each will be formed and provided quality hands- on training; extension and demonstration services
- These 30 Farmers groups provided with seed /fertilizer for the proposed viable horticulture product and will be connected to high end market and trained into market mechanisms
- 20 Women Groups comprising of 10landless/ asset less women in each Group to be provided with calves and trained into better livestock management practices
- 20 Women Groups will be trained in Kitchen Gardening and provided required seeds



Project Components

Social Mobilization

Safwco has been working in these areas since long and has developed a good relationship. Community meetings arranged in the identified most vulnerable 32 villages of the targeted union council for formation of Farmer groups to have transparent implementation.

Agriculture

Agriculture as the main source of income in the area been affected due to rain flood occurrence in 2011 and 2012, what has left area in vain, through unavailability of proper seed, technical expertise for the diversification in agriculture cultivation small farmers lost standing crops and they insolvent. The flooded agri-land has pushed agriculture depended communities towards local money lenders and low quality of seeds, which is causing reducing turnover of crops. SAFWCO reached 600 subsistence farmers to form them in a group and help them to revive the agriculture cultivation through provision of agriculture input distribution of one acre.

Kitchen Gardening

Women involvement in the income generation would cost a difference in the income of a household. The project intended to identify and verify 200 active, willing with little knowledge of back yard gardening to enhance the income of household to support his family along with making family members especially children food secure through providing notorious vegetable of own farm. Verified 200 women would be provided kitchen gardening tool kit with seeds to cultivate in or nearby her house. Women with low income and large family size, female headed house, widow, orphans and disables in the family will be focused.

Livestock

Two hundred (200) landless women beneficiaries would be incorporated in the beneficiary list as they will be provided calve to rear and to get their condition better through livestock rearing. The practice of livestock rearing on share is commonly followed by the poor communities to consume milk for family and sell in the market to increase income. This provision would help beneficiaries to increase their livestock. Two hundred women will be identified under the criteria of landless, widow, women headed households, house hold with orphans, and knowledge of livestock rearing.

2. The Agribusiness Project

The overall goals of "The Agribusiness Project" is to support improved conditions for broad based economic growth, create employment opportunities and contribute to poverty elevation through increase in competitiveness of horticulture and livestock value chains in partnership with all stakeholders.

In this prospect Safwco aims to contribute at creating an enabling environment for improving horticultural productivity and profitability, improving farm incomes, reducing rural poverty and ensuring value addition in supply chain by focusing lower income groups in the targeted rural areas. Following were objectives of the project:

1. To mainstream 6000 farmers in improved value chains and value added horticulture and livestock products through forming 300 farmer enterprise groups in Karachi region and 100 farmers enterprise groups in Sukkur Region
2. To form 5 Farmers Association comprising of different value chain FEGs with a composition of 15 Member's avg. per FEG, 7 FEGs per cluster and 7 clusters per Association.
3. To build capacity of 400 FEGs members in accounting, record keeping, business plan development, marketing, packaging and value addition, handling post-harvest losses and effective utilization of farm inputs.

Outputs

- 400 Farmer Enterprise groups (FEGs) established, made operational and adopting improved technologies.
- 1200 farmers trained in accounting and record keeping
- 800 farmers trained in Business Plan Development
- 640 farmers trained in Marketing, Packaging and Value addition
- 640 farmers trained in handling post-harvest losses
- 640 farmers trained in effective utilization of farm inputs
- 160 livestock holders are trained in management and value addition in dairy products

Farmer Enterprise Group Formation

Farmers in Sindh, mostly working on small scale, family farms, have long suffered from Agribusiness opportunities. Lack of access to natural resources, inappropriate policies, thin and uncompetitive markets, weak rural infrastructure, inadequate production and financial services, and a deteriorating natural resource base have all contributed to creating an environment in which farming has frequently been risky and unprofitable for smallholders.

Farmers' Enterprise Groups are essential institutions for the empowerment, poverty alleviation and advancement of farmers and the rural poor. Politically and economically, FEGs can help farmers gain skills, access inputs, form enterprises, process and market their products more effectively to generate higher incomes.

Number of 100 FEGs formed in the district of Umerkot under chili value chain and 54 FEGs formed under the value chain of Banana.

Management Related Trainings by NGOs

Management related trainings were conducted in chili value chain for the selected office bearers and in ten trainings number of beneficiaries reached and 5 trainings took place in Banana value chain.

Enterprise Development Trainings by NGOs; Safwco under the component get project staff trained in a TOT and replicated trainings among targeted farmers of project intervention.

S#	Value Chain	Targeted number of EDTs	EDTs Achieved	Number of Participants Covered
1	Banana	25	23	653
2	Chili	50	44	1078

Delivery of Trainings by Agro-Based Business Companies

The activity of Agro-Based Business Companies carried out by the Agribusiness Support Fund with the technical support of Sindh Agriculture University Tando Jam. Sindh Agriculture University Tando Jam won the bidding and conducted trainings of one thousand active FEG members in three phases.

S#	Value Chain	Target of Trainings	Achieved
1	Chili	10	10

Facilitation for FEGs Grants Acquisition and Follow-Up

Due to lack of education and proper information, small farmers do not gain maximum profit from their businesses and often unable to present their project. Under this component project team will facilitate FEGs in preparing their proposals for seeking matching grants from ASF.

ASF provided grant to 1000 trained active FEGs' members that have been trained under the technical trainings which were conducted by Sindh Agriculture University Tando Jam. The grant was facilitated in form of material that was Geo Textile sheets, for drying chili, bins for picking chillies.

3. Community Livelihood Fund (CLF) under SCAD Project

Strengthening of the third tier organization through various tools is the objective of the PPAF and SAFWCO as well; so the CLF is the part of this project as community organization should become local institutes and do for the community at door steps. In the CLF TTO will get portion of amount and they will disburse the same amount among the community with minimal return in the shape of interest or service charges.

In this regard with support of PPAF one union council Kotri Allah Rakhiyo Shah (KAR shah) from Thatta district, Ghora Bari subdivision was targeted and among this program of the part amount was fixed as one million rupees for the strengthening and sustaining of the organization. Thus the LSO prepared the policy in their local language with the support of SAFWCO and PPAF LEED unit support and guidance. They prepared policy with 15% markup and they were provided one million rupees in two installments accordingly in their separate bank account from which this credit program has implemented.

4. Disability Project

With the support of Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF), SAFWCO initiated the disability project in, July 2012. Through this project SAFWCO aimed to empower the disabled persons so that they can play active roles and responsibilities in the society and lead happy and prosperous life to their satisfaction. Safwco recognized that there are several factors that become cause of people's disability. These factors include; deficiency acquired due to a disease, an accident, abnormal body functions and structures, restricted access to activities, participation and personal factors such as age, gender and education. The activities designed for the disability program based on inclusive approach focused on rehabilitation, minimizing the economic and social consequences of disabilities, health inequalities, reducing social exclusion, removing obstacles, and facilitating mobility of the disabled persons. Key activities included:

- Baseline Survey
- Identification of Disability Service Providers (DSPs) at the local level
- Medical Assessment Camps
- Provision of Assistive Devices and Home Modification
- Attendant-ship trainings for family members of the severely disabled
- Enterprise Development Trainings (EDT) and incubation for PWDs
- Inclusion of PWDs as members in COs and VOs
- Disable persons organizations Formation
- Sports events for Children with Disabilities (CWDs)
- Capacity building of primary school teachers on Special Needs and Inclusive Education
- Celebration of International Days

Orientation of Project

The activities designed for the disability program involve inclusive approach, so that persons with disabilities (PWDs) can fully participate and play an affective role in the society. The action is guided by the necessity to ensure access, accessibility and inclusion on equal terms as others. The activities are focused on rehabilitation, minimizing the economic and social consequences of disabilities, health inequalities, reducing social exclusion, removing obstacles, and facilitating mobility of the disabled persons.

Objectives

To improve the quality of life of persons with disabilities (PWDs) & their families, by ensuring better mobility, improved physical and mental health, and increased participation in socio-economic life.

Main Components

- PWDs identification through a survey on a specially designed tool form (carpet coverage of selected UCs)
- Formulation and realization of individual rehabilitation plans and ensuring implementation through assessment camps.
- Conducting awareness raising events at community level about Disability issues.
- Conducting attendant ship trainings for PWDs family members.
- Medical Assessment of PWDs
- Provision of Assistive devices
- Capacity building of PWDs
- Business Incubation for PWDs

Geographical Context

Following map shows the location of three UCs of Taluka Jam Nawaz Ali & Tando Adam of district Sanghar

- Hoat Wasan
- Peeru Faqeer Shoro
- Kumb Darhoon

Key Activities

- Attendant-ship trainings for family members of the severely disabled
- Skills trainings/enterprise development trainings (EDT) as well as business incubation for PWDs who have the capacity to become entrepreneurs
- Inclusion of PWDs as members in COs and VOs
- Provision of Assistive Devices and Home Modification
- Sports events for Children with Disabilities (CWDs)
- Capacity building of primary school teachers on Special Needs and Inclusive Education
- Identification/ Mapping of Disability Service Providers (DSPs) at the local level

Table 1: Statistical data from a Baseline Survey

S#	UC Name	Villages	Revenue Village	Population	House Hold	Total PWDs	Male PWDs	Female PWDs
1	Hoat Wasan	98	10	27251	4920	2195	1128	1067
2	Peeru Faqeer Shoro	103	5	25898	4933	2440	1223	1217
3	Kumb Darhoon	86	5	21829	4510	1901	971	930

Medical Assessment Camps

Sindh Agricultural & Forestry workers coordinating organization (SAFWCO) conducted a carpet survey for the disability program in the selected union councils of district Sanghar are HootWasan, Peeru Faqeer Shoro & Kumb Darhoon. The CBR-D staff of SAFWCO comprises of six community rehabilitation workers (CRWs) and one supervisor. SAFWCO completed the baseline survey of these three union councils. The data collected during the survey were entered into a specially designed MIS for the disability program. The camps were organized in the specific UCs during the specific period of time. All PWDs were informed prior to holding camps in the union councils through tokens.

PWDs Assessed during Medical Camp

UC Name	Physical	Visual	Hearing	Speech	Mental	General	Referral	New Tokens	Total
Hoat Wasan	402	939	525	138	190	247	195	85	1904
Peeru Faqeer Shoro	210	985	397	70	205	338	386	67	2658
Kumb Darhoon	293	722	268	44	53	671	183	65	2006
Total	905	2646	1190	252	448	1256	764	217	6568

Following Assistive Devices were distributed in the Camps

- Orthotics & Prosthetics Devices
- Hearing aids
- Visual devices
- Wheel Chairs
- Toilet seats
- Crutches
- White cane
- Walker
- CP chair
- Tri cycle



Disabled Persons Organization (DPOs)

Three Disabled Persons organizations were formed in 03 UCs of Taluka Tando Adam & Jam Nawaz Ali intend for the persons with disabilities, so that the PWDs can integrate and play active role in the society.

DPO Capacity Building Trainings & Exposure Visit

SAFWCO hired consultancy services of All Sanghar Handicaps' Association (ASHA) to build the capacity of newly established Disabled People organizations (DPOs) under project Community Based Rehabilitation– Disability (CBR-D), funded by Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) Pakistan, three Union Councils at Suhail Garden Tando Adam, District Sanghar. The main purpose of training was to develop capacity of newly formed DPOs in terms of record keeping, operational structure,

financial management, Networking, use of Social Media & exploring funding tools for DPOs. There were 03 Disabled People Organizations of 03 Union Councils Peeru Faqeer Shoro, Hoot Wasan & Kumb Darhoon. The activities were planned to facilitate 60 peoples with disabilities living in unprivileged far flung areas of said union councils of District Sanghar Pakistan.

Enterprise Development Training & Business Incubation

SAFWCO conducted enterprise development training of 300 beneficiaries under disability project supported by PPAF provided an opportunity on employment in small business for people with a disability for decreasing the unemployment issues that relate specifically to small business and enhance or creating small business employment opportunities for people with a disabilities in three union counsels of Taluka Tando Adam & Jam Nawaz Ali, i.e. Union Council Hoot Wasan, Peeru Faqeer Shoro & Kumb Darhoon.

Disability Certificates & Especial CNICs

Sindhi Agricultural & forestry workers coordinating organization also assisted the PWDs participants to attain disability certificates and CNICs from the Social Welfare Department.

5. Improve Productivity for Economic Development of Smallholder Women & Men in Pakistan

Project titled, "Improve productivity for economic development of small holder women and men in Pakistan" was initiated in Dadu district of Sindh Pakistan in August 2014 with financial support of Scottish Government and OXFAM GB.

The project aims 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.

In Dadu 150 land grantees were provided support package for cultivation of wheat crop, installation of 5 micro irrigation systems, lining of one watercourse, de-silting of 19 watercourses. Data on wheat production has been collected. Unfortunately the production has been affected by hailstorm in the district. Some of the beneficiaries have got better production as compared to their previous production. In some cases it was first time that the land grantees utilized their allotted land and harvested first crop.

5 Implementation Highlights

After completion of the land grantees assessment and project orientation at their doorstep, the next step was taken to identify the 150 project beneficiaries out of total 171 land grantees. Following criteria was applied to select the project beneficiary as (1) Should have small land holder, (2) Having limited financial resources (poor), (3) Female head household, (4) Self cultivator and (5) Consent and cooperation.

Soil Testing

After selecting project beneficiaries their granted lands were surveyed. Soil samples were collected from the granted lands of all 150 beneficiaries and same were sent to District Soil and Water testing Laboratories Dadu and Noshehroferoz Districts, for detailed chemical analysis and further recommendation for reclamation.

Awareness sessions

Awareness sessions on wheat crop cultivation were conducted with all 150 beneficiaries along with their spouse or male family members. The sessions were conducted with the support of Agriculture

Extension department Dadu. The sessions highlights the recommendations for land preparation, irrigation applications, seed bed preparation, application time and doze of seed, selection and identification of good seed, pest management,

Distribution of Agriculture Inputs

Procurement was completed and the distribution plan was prepared. Keeping in view the coverage of the project area and limitation of cropping season, it was decided to handover the cash grant to beneficiaries for land reclamation / preparation as per recommendations of government line departments. The recommended land preparation process consists on 5 different land preparation operations, which costs heavy amount, due to poverty farmers do not follow the recommended preparation plan thus their crop yield decreases, the same situation they have faced in seed selection.

Due to high cost normally they used lower quality seed and apply less quantity as recommended. The amount of cash grant was discussed and finalized in consultation meeting with beneficiaries and as per market rate for recommended plows and process. Each beneficiary have sign MoU that S/He will utilize the amount for the purpose of land preparation as per recommendations of the line department, and also the inputs in same granted land in recommended quantity and way of application.

Distribution was completed within cropping season and monitoring plan was prepared with beneficiaries to verify their land reclamation/ preparation and seed and fertilizer application as per recommendations of the line departments. Each beneficiary were given support on one acre land which was: PKR 6000/= cash grant for land preparation, 50 kg (one bag) of certified and recommended wheat seed, 50 kg (one bag) of DAP fertilizer and 150 kg (3 bags) of certified urea fertilizer.

ToT on Best Agriculture Practices

4 days ToT was conducted with the collaboration of Sindh Agriculture University TandoJam, in the well-equipped and furnished training facilities of Agriculture University. 7 female land grantees were selected for ToT and 5 field assistants from Agriculture Extension department Dadu were selected as trainers for ToT.

Renowned scholars and professors / subject specialists from Sindh Agriculture University and Agriculture Research Institute were engaged to train the trainees keeping in view their level of understanding and education. The training sessions were followed by practical field visits on demo sites and processes. Keeping in view the two levels of trainees, the trainers were requested to focus on simple language and more pictorial presentations to understand effectively. Female land grantees were focused more as they have to replicate the same to other land grantees after their return. Certificates were awarded to participants for attending 4 days ToT in Agriculture University.

Multi-Stakeholder Forum Meeting

Multi stakeholder forum meeting was conducted in Dadu to discuss the project development, and future activities and consultation with land grantees/ project beneficiaries. Elected representative of the provincial legislative assembly MPA Kalsoom Chandio participated the forum meeting along with representatives from Agriculture Extension department, Livestock department, Irrigation department, and Social service department. The stakeholder forum was briefed about the project development and the future planning of installation of drip irrigation schemes on the land of selected 5 beneficiaries. The de-silting of water courses was also discussed.

Installation of Drip irrigation Schemes

During multi-stakeholders' forum meeting, the general awareness on Effective water management and Drip irrigation system was given to participants. The depleting water resources were discussed and the water management technologies were briefed to participants. The situation in Dadu district is also similar as District Dadu comprises on a vast rain fed zone which is also on the tail end of canal system and receive limited water.

The Micro Irrigation scheme work was started after preliminary survey and positive reports of water samples. The tube well bores were completed and the pumps were installed. The rooms for tube wells and other equipment were constructed on all sites. The Micro irrigation systems were installed and land grantees were supported for seed of vegetables and fruit plants.

Wheat Production

Out of 150 land grantees in all the four Tehsils, more production has been in KN Shah Tehsil. 96 Farmers took more production in each category of production range. There were some land grantees who first time cultivated their granted land at the provision of support package.

Lining & De-silting of Watercourses

Lining of 1L Watercourse on Mir Mohammad Minor has been completed. During follow-up visits 4 beneficiaries who have been granted land on this watercourse informed that there is 218 acres land owned by 15 farmers on the watercourse that was irrigated partially during Rabi season. They were able to cultivate 130 acres out of 218 acres. Wheat, oil seeds, fodder and chilies were grown during Rabi season. There was no water for Kharif. This is first time that after a period of 30 years, farmers will be cultivating Kharif crop in which they have planned to grow rice crop on 30 acres. The sowing will be completed by August 2015. The team will monitor the production of rice crop at its harvest.

De-silting of 19 watercourses on 15 irrigation channels (locally known as Minors) has been completed. Overall 41 land grantees have benefitted from the de-silting work. The project team will monitor benefit of the saved water through de-silting and additional cultivation during Kharif and Rabi and will report at the end of each crop season.

Oxfam Country Director Visit

Oxfam Country Director Mr. Arif Jabbar along with OGB team members visited two sites of micro irrigation systems at villages Kabeer Panhwar and Dhani Dino Panhwar in district Dadu. He discussed benefits of the micro irrigation systems, future planning and replication of the system.

6. Participation for Governance in Food Security (PKNC-61)

Project Area & Beneficiaries General Information

Project Union Councils & Populations

District	Union council	Villages	Population	HH size	Beneficial	% of women
Sanghar	03	80	105721	07	2410	60 %
Umerkot	06	30	9259	07	857	60 %
Dadu	03	80	67530	07	2321	60%
Total	12	190	182510	07	5588	60%

Project Summary

Under the partnership of Oxfam and funding of EU implemented a intervention to build the capacity of underprivileged and marginalized communities, farmers, small growers and connected the other society actors and stakeholders. The project intervene in three districts with participatory approach, establish a platform where targeted communities could act as a part and support the neglected portion (Food security), emerge the other communities, highlight the problems related to the intervention and initiate to accomplish the cooperation of state actors, district administration and line departments which is lacking.

The participation of line departments and large growers and financial strong actors are inactive and that has constructed a gigantic question mark in the minds of marginalised and underprivileged communities. That gap is to be filled with the provision of access to the information of the basic rights and needs to wrestle with on larger scale and accompanied with state and non-state actors.

The project intended to work with the already formed community groups of targeted area. Keeping community on priority SAFWCO believe in empowerment of people and to bring them towards portion of decision making and acting wisely. SAFWCO engaged the formed community groups in activities related to food security issues, advocacy of community and lobbying of community groups with state and non-state actors of society. These formed groups were involved on broader level and aligned with the district level groups and provincial groups of farmers to echo their issues on larger scale.

In second year of project intervention farmers presented 18 points as charter of demand to legislators, MPAs, MNAs and district administration and line department. The demands were derived from the 33 different issues of small scale growers.

Most importantly involvement of women was on priority of SAFWCO to have women empowered. In many workshops SAFWCO given chance to the communities to participate such as two women farmer activists have participated in SAARC south Asian Regional Farmer Assembly. Select farmers also attended the world food day arranged by OXFAM, ministry of Food Security and WFP and International Alert.

Major Activities during Reporting Period – Policy Dialogue on Right to Food;

Food insecurity doesn't arrive in isolation; it has a great connect with availability of water, growth in agricultural production and unprecedented impact of climate change. To observe the situation and constitutional right it is mentioned in 38 (Promotion of social and economic well-being of the people) provide basic necessities of life, such as food, clothing, housing, education and medical relief, for all such citizens, irrespective of sex, caste, creed or race, as are permanently or temporarily unable to earn their livelihood on account of infirmity, sickness or unemployment.



In this connection Safwco in collaboration with GROW campaign & Oxfam organize a policy dialogue on (Right to Food debate in Sindh- Pakistan: global context & local commitment) on 7th September, 2014 to analyse the current national status, to evaluate regional influences, to assess global trends and commitments and to resolve a way forward to get rid of this trap at Indus Hotel Hyderabad. Event was attended by representatives of farmer communities, peasant alliance (NPCP, Sindh hare Porhayat council & South Asia partnership Pakistan). political and civil society leaders, technocrats and representatives of relevant departments (Agriculture extension, Sindh agriculture University, Social Science department, Sind Abadgar Board, Bhandar Sangat, SEDA,SPO, Oxfam, and forums, concerned citizens, students and women activists.

It was significant discussion on different aspect of food security. House was agreed to the point that there is a need to identify specific issues in Pakistan's Land and Agriculture sectors as Pakistan was losing a hectare (2.5 acres) of good agricultural land every 20 minutes. Some two million hectares, or one-fifth of the cultivated area of the Indus plains, have been badly affected. So the connect of landlessness was also discussed and following problems were identifies.

Celebrating International Women Day

Project result is focused on enhancing awareness, understanding of farmer's community about legislative and institutional arrangements, participation in decision making processes and limited access to service and benefits they are entitled to. Broader level District level Mass gathering were organized in district Sanghar on 16th March International women day jointly with governance program Effective citizenship group at District council hall Sanghar with adequate participation of women.

Rallies

Organizing rallies, observing sitting, lobbying are the tools to get the authorities accountable and seek media support to highlighting the issues, celebrations, and other memories of life. Farmers' communities living in tail area are always facing issues of water scarcity. Beside shortage management of water from irrigation department and farmers side remain also challenge. Political involvement, corruption, lack of resources,

Exchange Visits

The 18th meeting of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was organised on 22-27 November in Kathmandu, Nepal. In the meeting, the head of the States of SAARC member countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) gathered and agreed on mutual cooperation on economic, social, cultural, technical and scientific issues among the member countries. From region Sindh of Pakistan two female farmers Miss Reshman & Miss Latifan both were selected from farmers group

Right to Food (RTF)-based Planning& Development,

For amelioration of food insecurity,Hunger and Poverty Alleviation;

To contextualize the presentation, state of food security in Pakistan was discussed and state's obligations in terms of RTF-being custodian of human rights were highlighted.

Formation of Provincial Core Group

During the first year of the project District level advocacy group established in three targeted districts of Sindh. Building strong linkages of the district level groups to provincial level, and the national and regional level networks is essential to influence higher level audiences.

Provincial level Advocacy platforms on food security was established in Sindh core aim of

establishing PCG is to make an effective provincial core group and for farmer's rights to use, access and availability of food & Ensuring the effective advocacy with Govt. Policy Makers & Politicians at provincial level and also to engage all stakeholders to make food security and land rights as main agenda for economic and social development priorities at provincial level. The main objectives for the formation of Provincial Core Group;

Public Hearing

Sindh province is the richest in productive and natural resources it have agricultural land, forest, horticulture, fisheries, livestock and water resources. Despite all the resources National Nutrition Survey (NNS) 2011 has determined Sindh as the poorest and most food deprived province of the country, with only 28 per cent households having food secure.

Participation for Governance in Food Security project is for facilitation of the farmer groups and Network to work as active social forum to demand their right and entitlement and to hold the local Government authorities accountable for meeting them and to enhance the knowledge, understanding and access to information in three district of Sindh (Sanghar , Dadu & Umerkot).

In these three districts of Sindh Majority of population are landless tenants working on rented land for cultivation with bigger share for the



landowners and those who own land but are unable to cultivate it entirely because of scarcity of water.

In this regard, under our public awareness and advocacy plan; SAFWCO in collaboration with Oxfam organize a Public hearing under the banner Food Security Governance Issues in Sindh: FOOD Prices & Water Scarcity on December 26th, 2014 at Ladies Club Hall Gymkhana Dadu.

Member of provincial assembly Miss Kalsoom Chandio has presided the hearing, Irrigation department, Agriculture Extension Department, Livestock, Social Welfare, & Revenue Representatives was also in the panel in hearing. Media Persons, Farmers Groups, Land Grantees, Effective Citizenship Group Members has also remained as part of the hearings.

Public Tribunal on "People Access to Food"

Public tribunal was arranged by SAFWCO at Hyderabad Indus Hotel with the support of Oxfam and GROW, where community small growers, Community activists, Civil society organizations, Intellectuals, media and Writers were invited to attend a public tribunal which was presided by Retired Judge Majida Rizvi Chair Sindh Human Rights Commission, Four related cases delivered before her in the presence of experts and other more than one hundred participants in which experts commented in between the case presentation to have impartial verdict by the honourable judge.

National Convention of Peasant on Food & Seed

April 17th each year marks struggle of peasants internationally, regarding their rights. The peasant's community in Pakistan has always shown their solidarity, throughout and over the years and

especially on this day, with the just cause of peasant's world over and has thus aligned them closely with the international movement (s) of peasants.

SAFWCO with the support of OXFAM- Grow and in partnership with SEARCH and Action Aid Pakistan hosted "National Peasants Convention on Food and Seed" at Indus hotel Hyderabad and invited around 500 peasants, CSOs, media, policy makers, experts, academia and activists from all corners of the country that included farmer-representatives from all provinces (Sindh, Punjab, Baluchistan & Khyber Pashtun Khah).

Hyderabad Declaration

- National food security policy must be revised
- Agriculture policy must be pro farmer policy
- Seed Act 2014 wherein peasants and farmers opinion be heard
- Corporate agriculture rejected
- Climate change is being increased natural calamity Centres must be established
- Wheat policy be revised including Small farmers opinion
- Establish SEED corporation alliance within 4 provinces
- Crop insurance policies be observed
- GMO crops must be banned and local seed bank be established
- Land use policy be revised and small land holder must get division of 10 acres of land
- 1991 accord must be taken into grave consideration for water division
- Amendment needed under tenancy Act 1950

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.

7. Effective Citizenship and Responsive Governance project

Project Context

Whereas, national governments being custodian of human rights are to spearhead the development process, the local beneficiary community has its own role to play as effective citizens to:

- Ensure that the public-led development are need based and people-centered
- A community oversight mechanism is in place to monitor the development programs
- Engage with local governments to make them more responsive
- Proactively organize themselves as effective citizens harnessed with potential ,capacity & capability to part of development process and to make public sector accountable
- Capacitate themselves to plan and lead development programs
- Help mainstream community in governance structure and develop as future leadership for effective dispensation of democracy

A group of women activist was formed in two districts of Sindh Dadu and Sanghar named 'Effective Citizen Group-ECGs'. The group represents grass root communities at UC level, which have now forged a District level ECG Network (DEN) as representative of district level stakeholders as a collective voice of the respective district. As part of institutional development of this group, an ECG/DEN secretariat has been formed in each district to work closely with all stakeholders and to promote understanding on social issues and the responsibilities of government functionaries' and the communities- legitimate means of access to information, transparency and accountability

mechanism etc. To this end number of trainings, meetings with communities, government authorities at district level and networking with other civil society stakeholders were organized since inception of the project.

The group started building relationship between government and citizens, engaging youths of respective areas, creating opportunities for them to directly interact with decision-makers and legislators and access to public information which directly affects their lives. Following a bottom up approach ECGs forged DEN by the end of the year to further scale up the institutional development of ECGs at district level as action-oriented lead voice of district communities. They further envisage networking DEN with other potential networks in 2015-16. ECGs in both the district ensured strong coordination with district administration and other government line departments.

During reporting period; ECG members from both the districts visited Provincial Assembly of Sindh Province and met with Deputy Speaker Ms. Shehla Raza and Education Minister Mr. Nisar Khoro. Both the officials appreciated the ECG voluntarily approach and ensured their full cooperation in regard with different implementation of pro women policies at district level. ECG members were invited by her to observe assembly proceedings.

During visit ECG members attend the assembly session at Sindh Assembly and meetings with parliaments. Aimed of that activity to observe proceeding of Assembly, developed commitments with assembly members to make out more legislation for women rights, betterment of education system in respective district

ECG Led Provincial Consultation / Exposure Visit to Sindh Provincial Assembly and Meeting with Deputy Speaker Sindh Assembly

20 ECG members from Dadu & Sanghar visited the Sindh Assembly and carried out "Provincial consultation meeting" with women leader/ Minister and Deputy Speaker Madam Syeda Shehla Raza at Sindh Assembly Karachi on 23rd January 2015. In that meeting Effective Citizens Group met with women leader and briefed about the ECG activities. There were discussed on various governance issues at Dadu & Sanghar Districts, women protection issues and implementation of policies were discussed. She assured to focusing on that, she shared that PPP Government specially emphasizing on that and legislations passed.

Meeting with Elected Member of National Assembly

ECG members from Dadu carried out "Provincial consultation meeting" with Mr. Rafique Ahmed Jamali – MNA (Ex-Agriculture Minister, Federal) & MPA District Dadu & Dr. Sajeela Leghari MPA Taluka Johi District Dadu on 29th January 2015 at Dadu for Progress sharing, ECG Plan Endorsing of Effective Citizen Project and Responsive Governance (ECRG) Supported by Oxfam GB and Implemented by SAFWCO Sindh Pakistan.



Coordination and Communication with Head of Other Departments

ECG Members request DC Sanghar that they will conduct the meetings with health department, MS of Civil Hospitals, RHC, BHUs, for proper utilization of medicine, facilities at hospitals patients, information of stocked medicine, and usage of medicine before expiry dates. Coordination, meetings and follow-ups with government departments on social safety net programs, its proper implementation and benefits to people. In the last shared the ICE materials which were developed for the ECG Program regarding public awareness on Right to Information.

Meeting with District Ombudsman Dadu

ECG members carried out meeting with Ombudsman On 2nd March 2015 that held at Ombudsman Office Dadu. The main agenda of that meeting to follow up the registered complaints under the RTI by Ms Zareena and Ms Haseena regarding uncover drainage holes.

Meeting with District Officer Bait-ul-Mal Dadu

District Coordinator and ECG members visited Bait-ul-Mal Office District Dadu on 02 September 2014. The visit was aimed to get follow up regarding support and engagement of ECG in activities initiated by Bait-ul-Mal in District Dadu. District Officer Bait-ul-Mal issued nomination letter instructing to work jointly with ECG. The scope of nomination was to get departmental knowhow and official sharing and exchange of information. The meeting concluded on an agreement of inclusion of two ECG members on Bait-ul-Mal committee and regular coordination meetings with each other. Notification of inclusion of ECG members in committee is annexed with quarterly report.

Meeting with In-charge Children and Women Rights Cell Police Department Sanghar

A meeting held with Ms Kousar In-charge Children and Women Rights Cell Police Department Sanghar on 27th November 2014. The meeting was aimed to share ECG progress and discussion on role of children and women right cell in district Sanghar. She expressed that common people are not approaching them for their problems as they feel hesitation to contact with police regarding their matters. She requested ECG to mobilize people to approach the department regarding getting justice and security. She showed willingness to attend ECG quarterly meeting and events where she will share scope of her department.

Advocacy and awareness campaign by ECG Members

ECG Members shared their other programs for awareness and requested to DC Sanghar for their support. Members shared that they will organize rallies, seminars, workshops and women assemblies for municipal issues, provision of safe drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and encroachment in city, Drug addiction and drug selling in Sanghar, Awareness campaign against corruption and utilization RTI federal and provincial act. He acknowledged the efforts of ECG Members and also insured full cooperation in advocacy and awareness campaign.

8. Developing Urban Youth Entrepreneurship in Organic Vegetable Production & its Marketing Slum of Hyderabad

The project aimed to mobilize young urban youth to promote agricultural entrepreneurship among youths in urban slums. It aimed to form 5 Youth Enterprise Agricultural Groups and one Youth agricultural Enterprise Association. The project actually focused on producing organically-grown vegetables using vermi-compost as fertilizer and selling them on neighborhood markets. Furthermore, the 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. During reporting period 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. As we mention in progress summary that disease preventive vaccination is now being done regularly and functional school in Ghera Basti is the big achievement of the organization.

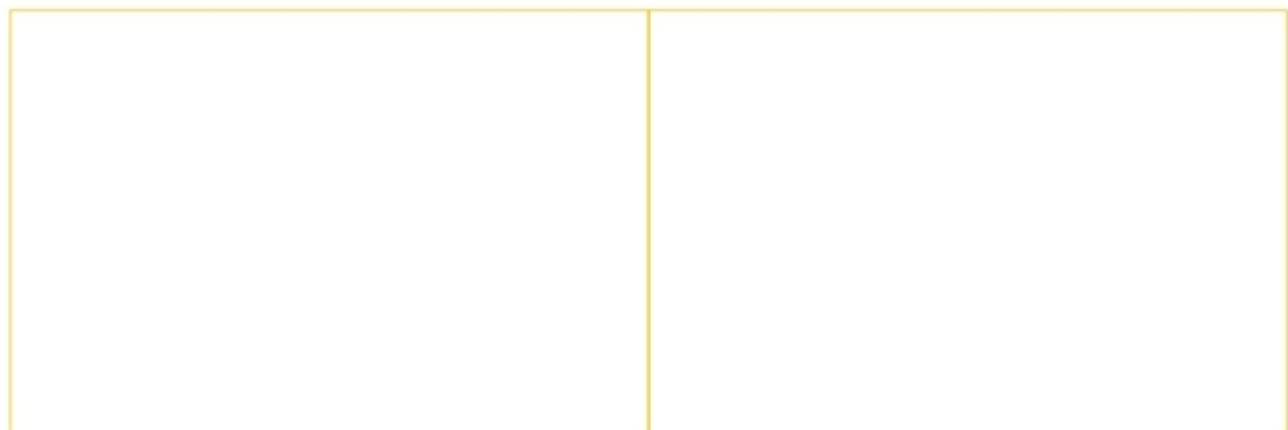
Almost above mentioned issues are due to bad governance and SAFWCO has enormous work on advocacy on urban and rural communities, through integrated approach we are being highlighting slum areas issues on each and every forum of Government & civil society. Community focal persons have been supportive in mobilization and community participation in project activities. Due to limited space in slum areas compost and seedling was done at Sindh Agriculture University Tandojam and shifted in slum areas and one hydroponic model installed on the roof of community center in the slum area.

Following 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 Tandojam
- Linkage with other active progressive youth forum like Azad youth group(supporting in provide teacher) and voice of new Generation youth group.
- Coordination with Health department to sensitize on hygienic practices, importance of vegetables, and vaccinations.
- Linkages with SMEDA (Small & medium entrepreneurship development authority) to support them in marketing.

Support and informant material was provided by youth fund mentor Mr. Lokesh hole.

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



05 – Health and Hygiene Promotion (HHP)

Health Project

This report covers the annual progress for the period of July, 2014 to June, 2015 of the 09 Community Health Centers (CHCs) which were established in 2009 under the project supported by PPAF Islamabad in two districts of Sindh Sanghar and Thatta and completed in September, 2013. After completion of project in September 2013 Community continued to operate all nine CHCs in both districts from their own resources.

List of Community Health Centers under PPAF Supported Project				
S#	CHC Name	Union Council	Taluka	District
01	Mua Chorra	Sarhari	Shahdadpur	Sanghar
02	Sher Khan Leghari	Jatia	Shahdadpur	Sanghar
03	Mohammad Hashim Khaskheli	Maldasi	Shahdadpur	Sanghar
04	Sui Kander	Kumbhdarhoo	Tando Adam	Sanghar
05	Malook Malokhnai	Manik Thaheem	Tando Adam	Sanghar
06	Ubhapur	Kurkuli	Sinjhor	Sanghar
07	Mian Dad Mangrio	Kurkuli	Sinjhor	Sanghar
08	Haji Hashim Memon	Kharo Chan	Kharo Chan	Thatta
09	Haji Hashim Sholani	Kharo Chan	Kharo Chan	Thatta

The Objectives of the Project

- To provide access to quality of PHC services,
- To Provide access to quality of antenatal, postnatal and safe delivery services,
- To establish Network for referral to secondary and tertiary care Hospitals,
- To Raise awareness on preventive health and reproductive health care,
- To Promote vaccination and ensure Tetanus Toxoid vaccination among pregnant women,
- To promote breast feeding,
- To ensure growth monitoring,
- To Promote birth spacing and access to the products which prevent STIs and HIV/AIDS,
- Capacity building through training of health staff,
- Develop Linkages with different stakeholders for awareness and advocacy.

Health facilities are inadequate in the rural localities. The facilities are not been available at near place, medical staff, particularly females, is not available in the remote areas and government provided health facilities are not functioning in the targeted areas consequently males, females and children are suffering from various health disorders particularly women and children are the most affected part of the population.

Keeping in view the poor health scenario the SAFWCO signed the agreement with Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) to established 09 community health centers (Primary Health Care based) for prevention and cure and health education in targeted villages to address the health issues of the targeted areas.



06 – Education Development Sector (EDS)

Educational Program

Education is fundamental to development and growth. It is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world. Article 25-A of Constitution of Pakistan obligates the state to provide free and compulsory quality education to children of the age group 5 to 16 years. “The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of five to sixteen years in such a manner as may be determined by law”.

Education in Pakistan is overseen by the Ministry of Education of the Government of Pakistan as well as the provincial governments, whereas the federal government mostly assists in curriculum development, accreditation and in the financing of research and development. The education system in Pakistan is generally divided into five levels: primary (grades one through five); middle (grades six through eight); high (grades nine and ten, leading to the Secondary School Certificate or SSC); intermediate (grades eleven and twelve, leading to a Higher Secondary (School) Certificate or HSC); and university programs leading to undergraduate and graduate degrees.

Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 2 is defined in terms of achieving universal primary education, using the main target of net Primary enrolment ratio of 100 percent to be achieved by 2015, which will result in a literacy ratio of 88 percent in Pakistan. Education is a key factor in the determination of long-term sustainable economic growth, especially in today’s era of globalized knowledge and skill-based economies. SAFWCO believes that education is the key to poverty alleviation through its multi sector social development agenda.

Safwco Educational Program can be divided into three main categories i.e.

- **Formal Education System**
- **Non Formal Education**
- **Life Skilled based Education**

Safwco’s Objectives of Education Development Program

- Enhance literacy levels in rural areas by providing quality education opportunities to underprivileged adults especially women through functional literacy program;
- Achieve Education for All by establishing formal and non-formal educational institutions particularly in less developed areas with special focus on girls education;
- Devise strategies for improving education quality through parents teachers motivation, training and research;
- Promoting Quality Education by establishing Community Model Schools in the rural areas of Sindh;



Safwco's 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 10000 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 attached in Annexure-1. Initially the CMSs were only established for girls but from 2010-2011 boys enrollment started in some CMS on parents' demands in these areas.

So far, around 1000 girls and 200 boys have completed their Primary Education 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.

Table: List of Community Model Schools

S#	School Name	Location	Establishment Year
1	CMS Mir Ghulam Shah	Sanghar	2005
2	CMS Bachal Bagrani	Sanghar	2006
3	CMS City Shahdadpur	Sanghar	2006
4	CMS Sher Khan Talpur(Schools shifted at Qasim Bhugio in 2008)	Sanghar	2006
5	CMS Maqsoodo Rind	Sanghar	2005
6	CMS Palh	Sanghar	2006
7	CMS Khan Muhammad Khaskheli	Sanghar	2006
8	CMS KhetoJat	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 Mulla Sudhan	Sanghar	2009
14	CMS Karamullah Dahri	Sanghar	2009
15	CMS M. Bux Mangrio	Sanghar	2009
16	CMS Essan Chandio	Sanghar	2009
17	CMS Abdul Aziz Arain	Sanghar	2009
18	CMS MoulaBuxKhaskheli	Sanghar	2009
19	CMS Nauabad	Sanghar	2009
20	CMS Sultang Chang	Sanghar	2009
21	CMS UsmanPatni	Thatta	2009
22	CMS Juman Shah	Thatta	2009

Project Brief

The program catered a minimum of 15,000 direct beneficiaries comprising students, teachers, parents and NGO staff through a total of 22 rural based Community Model Schools and 75 adopted schools of District Sanghar & Thatta. The institutional strengthening interventions focused on systematic development programs for educators and administrators, increase in professional development opportunities and incentives, clearly defined roles and responsibilities, and establishment of strong performance assessment systems. Moreover, the curriculum enriched for

providing children and teachers with educational facilities and exposure not merely to impact literacy skills but also to enhance their knowledge regarding varied development issues including health, social norms, road safety and life skills.

By focusing on critical aspects of institutional development and quality advancement, SAFWCO provided necessary support and facilitation to schools in this regard. Support offered to schools included training and capacity building for teachers, school heads and SMC members in areas of child centered learning and pedagogy, school management, school development planning and parental and community involvement.

CMS Early Childhood Education (ECE) Section:

CMSs are playing a significant role in promoting the cause of education and literacy in communities. Early Childhood Education (ECE) starting at 4 years age is being considered as the backbone of primary education is being implemented by SAFWCO supported CMS project.

1. Access to Post Primary and Life Skills Based Education for Girls

- Safwco is the implementing project globally launched by The Department for International Development (DFID) UK and Plan International running in 9 countries including Cambodia, El Salvador, Kenya, Mali, Malawi, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Zimbabwe. Its focus is on adolescents aged 10 to 19 and on girls in particular. There are 500 million adolescent girls in the developing world.
- The PPA2 is part of Safwco's participation to global women empowerment program titled Building Skills for Life (BS4L). It focuses on supporting the empowerment of adolescent girls (aged 10-19) through education, sexual and reproductive health and rights, protection from violence and economic security.
- Safwco's three years program (initiated in April 2011 and extended up to February 2016.) titled PPA2 (Post Primary Adolescents 2) started in Sujawal & Thatta districts is aimed at ending the need of aid by creating job, unlocking the potentials of girls and women by accelerating the global campaign of 'Building Skills for Life' (BS4L).

We help marginalized young people to thrive in a changing world by building their 'skills for life': their ability to protect and look after themselves, make a living and make informed life choices. 12 Non Formal centers have been established in 12 different villages of Sujawal where more than 600 girls (who completed class 5 but had no access to elementary classes) have been enrolled.

24 Teachers have been appointed and trained by Allama Iqbal Open University; condensed course for class 6 to 8 has been developed in local language and taught in non-formal centers. Local Opinion Leaders have been mobilized, surveillance committees formed and youth groups organized to support the girls education.

Safwco has supported 24 Girls High and Middle schools in Thatta and Sujawal districts by providing missing facilities like repair of wash rooms, provision of drinking water facility, providing furniture, repairing compound wall and leveling assembly area etc.



07 – Disaster Management and Emergency Response (DMER)

1. One Room Shelter Project Jacobabad

Characteristics of the Areas

- Flood affected villages
- Completely and Partially Damaged Households

In Union Council Muhammad Pur District Jacobabad the residents have lost their livestock, agriculture and other assets.

Characteristics of the Target Villages

- 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 2012 which rendered the villagers homeless

Characteristics of the target beneficiaries:

- Beneficiaries who lost their homes (completely or partially) in flood 2012 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.
- Poor women headed households

Beneficiaries' Selection Process

Initially we had community meetings, CBOs were organized with interested community members, discussions with the communities, identification of beneficiaries through CBOs, 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.

Then we checked their vulnerability criteria, which is given below;

1. Household with female head of household
2. Household with all members under 15 years old (orphans)
3. Household with at least one member above 60 years old
4. Household with at least one disabled member (Blind, Deaf, Crippled) or at least one chronically ill confined to bed member
5. Household with income under 6000PKR and no Livestock
6. Household where the number of persons between 15 and 60 is less than the number of persons under 15 and older than 60.



Women Involvement in the Process

Yes women are included in the process, 139 BHH were of women.

Technical trainings conducted

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

- Appropriate shelter typology
- Appropriate site selection including layout and excavation
- Appropriate material selection and preparation
- Water resistant foundation up to plinth
- Water resistant walls
- Strengthening vertical & horizontal structure including walls and roof connection
- Built light and water resistant roofs
- Lintels
- Ring Beam
- Girders

Major Achievements of the ORS Program

32 village organizations have been formed and trained, 730 beneficiaries learnt about safety measures when constructing a shelter, 715 have got safe shelters through ORS program.

2. Improved Resilience of Communities & Institutions to Disaster & Climate Extremes through Improved Knowledge base & Strengthened Capacities of ECG in DRRAC.

Community Led Situational Analysis

Dadu District has a history of disasters. It was repeatedly hit by heavy floods in 2010, 2011 and 2012 River Indus, after receiving water from 5 of its tributary rivers, causes floods in the northern and southern parts of Sindh province. The upper region of Sindh Province comprises of the districts of Jacobabad, Shikarpur, Kashmore, Larkana and Kamber Shahdadkot on the right bank of River Indus and Ghotki, Sukkur, Khairpur, Naushahroferoze and Shaheed Benazirabad Districts on the left bank of River Indus. These Districts on the right and left banks of River Indus are prone to severe threat when River Indus is in high flood.

Heavy rains are also a major cause of flooding in the district. Vulnerable UCs are Bothero, Radhan, Thariri Mohbat, Beto, Gahi Mahessar, Baledai, Kazi Arif, Kolachi, Mehar, Mangwani, Khan Jo Goth, Mangwani, Faridabad, Nao Goth, Shah Panjo, Bali Shah, Pipri, Siyal, Pat, Phulji, Moundar, Khudabad, Allahabad, Phulji, Bahawalpur, Pat Gull Mohammad. Drigh Bala, Kamal Khan, Johi, Chinni, K.N.Shah Town, Dhani Bux Bhugio, Butra, Kande Chukhi, Mittho Babar Thalho, Paria, Chore Qamber, Gozo, Burira. Secondary data was gathered by Organization after 2011 flood and for primary data collection following UCs is identified for situation analyses by using PRA tools.

Selected UCs:

Sr.No	Name of UC	Taluka	Population Affected
2.	Mangwani	Mehar	16812
3.	Fareedabad	Mehar	17964
5.	Burira	KN Shah	18217
8.	Bahawal Pur	Johi	10741

Formation of DRR committees at UC level;

Elements and Features of Community Based Disaster Mitigation

“Development is the process through which people increase their capacities for producing things they need and for managing their political and social lives as they desire, and at the same time

(especially indisaster-prone areas) reduce their immediate and long-term vulnerabilities to events which threaten their economic and socio-political existence". (Anderson and Woodrow),this view of development expresses succinctly the local and community aspirations in participation in disaster mitigation and risk reduction

Project Activities

ONE-Day Training of Disaster Management Committees on Disaster Preparedness

After the formation of Disaster Management committees in four most affected UCs one day training on disaster preparedness have been organized for each DMC. The participants included all members of DMCs including ECG members and Land Guarantees.

The DMC members took active part in the trainings. The training agenda also included group work and group discussions which provided the participants with a ground and chance to rethink their coping mechanisms transferred from one generation to the next in course of history their decision-making prior to onset of and disaster; especially flooding.

Meeting with DDMA Focal person (Briefed about Situation Analysis of DDMA through the Consultant)

A meeting with DDMA focal person Dr. Zahid was held at his office in order to inform and brief him on the Situation analysis of DDMA through the Consultant. DRR Coordinator briefed him over the importance and objective of activity. DR Zahid showed much interest and assured his full cooperation for the betterment of the Authority.

He was also shared the lists of trained DMCs members and their scope responsibility. DR. Zahid opined that soon he will visit these UCs and meet with the DMC members as well.

Situation Analysis of DDMA (Consultancy Awarded)

A Consultant has been awarded the assignment. He has initiated his assignment as per set schedule and terms and conditions.

Tasks Assigned to Consultant

- Review District Disaster Management plan and literature and bring critical analysis of existing approaches and policies, with particular focus flooding and Drought in the district.
- Identification of potential gaps, issues and challenges in DDMA's member-structure and division of responsibilities
- Production of recommendations to improve multilevel coordination and partnerships on DRR between relevant stakeholders in the District.
- Identification of current financing structures for DDMA and bring recommendation on permanent required budgeting for the DDMA
- Conduction of one workshop and presentation of findings and recommendations for the effective DDMA as public institution.
- Production of a position paper on DDMA with clear operational recommendations to improve the DDMA as institution/ authority.

Methodology

- Desk review of the documents
- Interviews and meetings with the relevant stakeholders DDMA members, NGOs and the communities
- Field assessments to four Union Council Bahawalpur, Mangwani Burira and Faridabad in the District

Follow Up meetings with DMCs

After the One day training on Disaster Preparedness one Follow Up meeting with each DMC was held to discuss the upcoming activities as well as status of DMCs functionality in terms of working agreement among the members. The follow up meeting provided them with re-assertion of commitment and responsible membership for each DMC members.

3. Up-scaling Rural Sanitation Phase II:

- Reduce Suffering from Diarrheal and Arresting the incidence of water and Sanitation Related Diseases
- Ensuring safe management of excreta attaining and sustaining the open defecation bottleneck
- Ensuring safe drinking water availability
- Promoting the use of safe hygiene latrines and another sanitation facilities
- Persuading improved hygiene behaviors

Project Outcomes

- 15,000 people (incl. children, women and men) have access to sufficient water of appropriate quality and quantity for drinking, cooking and maintain personal hygiene
- Approximately, 120,000 (incl. children and women) access toilets and washing facilities that are culturally appropriate, secure, sanitary, user-friendly and gender appropriate
- Provide access to improved sanitation services to 120,000 people through Pakistan Approaches to Total Sanitation (PATS) by facilitating the communities to open defecation free environment in 400 Villages / Basties.
- Approximately, 120,000 people (incl. children, women and men) receive critical WASH-related information to prevent child illness, especially diarrhea. Intensive hygiene education focusing on hand washing at critical times and latrine usage
- Approximately, 2,400 children access safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in their learning environment.

Project Interventions

- Total 100 hand pumps (including construction of washing pads) have been installed and rehabilitated utilizing the disaster risk reduction model where feasible. One hand pump will serve 150 people for water supply.
- Access to improve water services/supply through “household water treatment options” to the community.
- 100% target population has been triggered to achieve total sanitation and by the end of project 280 villages will be declared and certified as ODF villages/settlements
- Identified 133 Community Resource Persons and built their capacity for triggering sanitation campaigns in 400 Villages/ Basties.



- Trained 140 school teachers for formation of WASH Clubs and triggering School Led Total Sanitation.
- Installation of 1000 low cost latrines for 5% extremely vulnerable people.
- Community Self constructed latrines for sanitation up scaling through PATS
- Plantation/ and Kitchen gardening to address the waste water management.
- Undertake hygiene promotion for targeted rural community, including messages on safe hygiene practices (latrine use, use of safe water and personal and domestic hygiene) through interpersonal communication (IPC) and interactive group sessions with men, women and children.
- Soaps will be distributed to affected people for hand washing and to promote hygiene.
- Under the cascading model; social organizers and community resource persons will closely work with local communities to promote hygiene education.
- Celebrate World Toilet Day, Global Hand Washing Day.
- Total 70 schools will be provided with WASH facilities to provide school children an enabling and healthy environment.
- WASH Clubs will be formed and strengthened to ensure the active participation of school children.

4. To improve the living standard of the Flood Affected People through providing Water, sanitation & Hygiene Promotion Services

Supported By: Community Development Program, Planning and Development Department Government of Sindh.

Objective-1: Provide sustainable and integrated WASH services in the UC BD Kaka of Taluka Saeedabad District Matyari

Objective-2: Induce safe hygienic behavior to break the contamination cycle of unsanitary latrines, contaminated water, and unsafe hygienic behavior.

Objective-3: Ensure sustainability and scaling-up WASH services

Activities carried out	Targets	Achievements
Village profiles	48	48
MOU signed with VSCs	48	48
MOU signed with beneficiaries	250	250
Sanitation mapping	48	48
Construction of pour flush latrines	250	250
Hygiene promotion sessions	280	280
Installation of new hand pumps	250	250
Water Testing	100	100

5. Strengthening the Role of Business in supporting Conflict Sensitive Social Integration of Migrant Communities, with Special Focus on Access to Security and Justice

Pakistan ranks 189th out of 232 countries at HSI, Law and order situation is worrisome especially in rural Sindh, FATA, Baluchistan and Khyber Pashtun Khah (KPK). The lack of structural coordination mechanisms between duty bearers and rights holders is further aggravating the situation, characterized by weak understanding and capacity deficits at supply and demand side, lack of competencies and corruption among duty bearers, fragile democracy and poor governance.

The project will build capacities of both ends of governance – citizens and state – by bringing in business as an additional stakeholder. The project is built around three components, firstly action

research on key security and justice issues in the selected districts from a conflict sensitivity perspective, secondly the development of a tripartite model mechanism of civil society and justice providers and private sector. Thirdly, the development of targeted action plans for different stakeholders in 02 Districts Kashmore and Jacobabad of Sindh (to be implemented in the following phase of the project). This will include an action plan on addressing issues of migrant communities in Sindh.

Socially, politically, economically, physically and religiously excluded communities in Pakistan generally and in Sindh particularly have no or very limited access to justice and security. Most of these communities have low literacy rates, have no or few assets and are dependent on others (directly or indirectly) for access to their basic human needs. Informal justice mechanisms and informal conflict resolution structures play a prominent role in these communities and sometimes undermine the role of state as a responsible service provider for safety and security. Informal justice mechanisms are usually headed by local feudal, tribal chief, landlords, political figures or some influential persons. These persons have their own political interests while processing conflict resolution at local level. Their harmful traditional practices and biased informal decisions further fuel animosities and reinforce weak state and citizens' relationship.

Project Objectives

- New alliances are established for migrant communities to improve security and justice sector performance
- Greater trust and confidence amongst migrant communities is developed to access security and justice services
- Selected private sector play a key role in advocating for and supporting public security and access to justice for members of migrant communities

Project Targets

- 02 district plans developed for improved security and justice system -
- 100 persons trained from formal and informal security and justice system providers -
- At least 12 business leaders engaged in advocacy for and support of access to justice and security measures through Aman Tijarat Group –
- 30 discussions between different stakeholders from demand and supply side - 02 district coordination forums established -
- 02 values frameworks developed and agreed upon At least 30% increase in trust level of different stakeholders from baseline –
- At least 50 legal aid cases referred -
- At least 50 private sector representatives trained on conflict sensitive communication and negotiation, human rights and conflict transformation and advocacy strategy development.
- 39000 citizens especially youth, women and 'minorities' have enhanced knowledge on constitutional rights -
- 03 research reports produced

Audit Report

**SINDH AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY WORKERS COORDINATING ORGANIZATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JUNE 2015**

	Note	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
ASSETS			
Non - current assets			
Fixed assets - tangible	4	12,980,066	15,441,598
Fixed assets - intangible	5	597,551	796,735
Total non - current assets		13,577,617	16,238,333
Current assets			
Cash at bank	6	121,657,129	35,364,334
Advance, deposit and prepayments	7	4,500,139	2,863,095
Receivables from donors	8	32,861,835	38,108,453
Other receivables		4,015,933	2,606,889
Total current assets		163,035,036	78,942,771
Total assets		176,612,653	95,181,104
LIABILITIES AND ACCUMULATED FUND			
Accumulated fund			
Restricted fund balance	9	138,678,627	45,044,394
Unrestricted fund balance		848,526	(3,717,975)
		139,527,153	41,326,419
Non - current liabilities			
Deferred capital grant	10	12,304,757	14,402,543
Current liabilities			
Accrued and other liabilities	11	24,780,743	39,452,142
Total current liabilities		24,780,743	39,452,142
Total liabilities		37,085,500	53,854,685
Total liabilities and accumulated fund		176,612,653	95,181,104
Contingencies and commitments	12		


The annexed notes from 1 to 17 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 2015

	Note	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
INCOME			
Grant income		346,105,767	348,030,783
Deferred capital grant recognized	10	3,071,124	3,089,738
Income from training		532,600	6,819,566
Bank profits		548,960	579,791
Total income		350,258,451	358,519,878
EXPENDITURES			
	13		
Project expenses	13.1	(320,123,487)	(310,833,579)
General and administrative expenses	13.2	(27,502,045)	(44,529,581)
Other expenses	13.3	(3,634,055)	(3,839,968)
		(351,259,587)	(359,203,128)
Deficit for the year		(1,001,136)	(683,250)

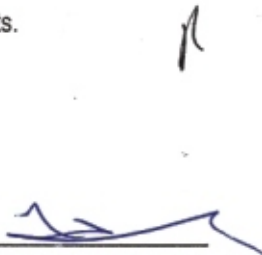
The annexed notes from 1 to 17 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.



 Chief Executive Officer



 Member Governing Body

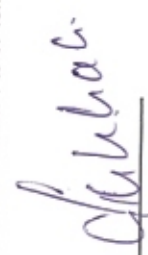


 Financial Controller

**SINDH AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY WORKERS COORDINATING ORGANIZATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015**

	2015		2014		Total	Restricted fund	Unrestricted fund	Total
	Restricted fund	Unrestricted fund	Restricted fund	Unrestricted fund				
	Note 9	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees				
Balance at beginning of the year	45,044,394	(3,717,975)	41,326,419	64,267,333	(20,434,359)	43,832,974		
Funds received/ receivable during the year	439,159,957	-	439,159,957	329,056,090	-	329,056,090		
SAFWCO's contribution	1,981,693	-	1,981,693	5,966,638	-	5,966,638		
Refunds made to donors	(125,446)	-	(125,446)	-	-	-		
Adjustment	(22,000)	6,116,596	6,094,596	-	17,961,918	17,961,918		
Bank profits	548,960	-	548,960	579,791	-	579,791		
	441,543,164	6,116,596	447,659,760	335,602,519	17,961,918	353,564,437		
Fund balances pertaining to completed projects (Note 9)	486,587,558	2,398,621	488,986,179	399,869,852	(2,472,441)	397,397,411		
	(713,164)	-	(713,164)	(389,279)	-	(389,279)		
Funds utilized under restricted funds	485,874,394	2,398,621	488,273,015	399,480,573	(2,472,441)	397,008,132		
Deficit transferred from statement of income and expenditures	(347,195,767)	-	(347,195,767)	(354,436,179)	-	(354,436,179)		
	-	(1,550,095)	(1,550,095)	-	(1,245,534)	(1,245,534)		
	138,678,627	848,526	139,527,153	45,044,394	(3,717,975)	41,326,419		

The annexed notes from 1 to 17 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.



Chief Executive Officer



Member Governing Body



Financial Controller



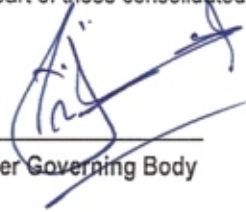
SINDH AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY WORKERS COORDINATING ORGANIZATION
CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

	Note	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Surplus for the year		(1,001,136)	(683,250)
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Depreciation	4	3,434,871	3,574,390
Amortization	5	199,184	265,578
Deferred capital grant recognized during the year	10	(3,071,124)	(3,089,738)
		(438,205)	66,980
(Increase) / decrease in operating assets			
Advances, deposits and prepayments		(1,637,044)	10,007,659
Other receivables		(1,409,044)	(1,507,034)
Decrease in operating liabilities			
Accrued and other liabilities		(14,671,399)	(36,095,926)
Other payables		-	(1,650,882)
Net cash used in operating activities		(18,155,692)	(29,179,203)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of fixed assets - tangible		(1,090,000)	(6,387,890)
Net cash used in investing activities		(1,090,000)	(6,387,890)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Funds received during the year		451,644,254	375,100,351
Funds utilized during the year		(346,105,767)	(348,048,289)
Net cash flow from financing activities		105,538,487	27,052,062
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		86,292,795	(8,515,031)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		35,364,334	43,879,365
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	6	121,657,129	35,364,334

The annexed notes from 1 to 17 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.



 Chief Executive Officer



 Member Governing Body



 Financial Controller

Media Resource & Publication Center Safwco



Safwco

Sindh Agricultural and
Forestry
Workers
Coordinating Organization

HYDERABAD OFFICE

H # C-415/416
Phase-1, Qasimabad
Hyderabad
Sindh, Pakistan

Tell: (92) 22 2650996
2655160

Fax: (92) 22 2655860

E-mail : Info@safwco.org
hid@safwco.org

Web : www.safwco.org