



Annual Report

2012

July 2011-June 2012



Sindh Agricultural and Forestry Workers Coordinating Organization (SAFWCO)










SAFWCO Annual Report

July 2011 - June 2012

Media Resource & Publication SAFWCO



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Message from Chairperson

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and 2011 were the years of unfortunate for Sindh. In 2010 river Indus breach and damaged huge population living on the right bank of the river. In 2011 heavy Monsoon floods washed out major infrastructure on the left bank and badly affected population of Sindh. Agriculture, livestock and infrastructure along with precious lives of thousands of people were lost. People's Livelihood was badly affected.

Post flood situation demanded a lot from state as well as from donors and civil society organizations. Development needs to be viewed as human rights issue. The gap between poor and rich increased due to climate change and imbalance in distribution of resources. Livelihood opportunities and resources shrink for the poor segments of society. Elimination of poverty is the objective of all development initiatives. The challenge was to reduce miseries of poor people. We needed to find simple answers to simple needs of poor people.

The reasons behind poverty are multidimensional that create inequalities in the society. SAFWCO as an organization of the people and for the people have made its sincere efforts to address these issues with the contributions of well-wishers, supporters and donors. Although it is beyond the reach of an organization to eliminate all aspects of poverty from the working areas but have put all its energies and professional capacities since 1986 to minimize the sorrows and difficulties of people who have been looking since years to break the vicious cycle of poverty.

SAFWCO's vision is to pay attention to address problem of basic needs of poor people, their social and economic problems that are existing in the society by mobilizing and organizing them. Limited livelihood options, backward infrastructure, lack of health and education facilities especially for girls, unemployment in youth, poor governance are leading to increased poverty. SAFWCO is mobilizing resources and investing in all these aspects for the betterment of people.

SAFWCO believes in promoting social responsible behaviors of better off to scarily for poor segments of society.

We will continue to explore new avenues of support of the government, donors and philanthropist to accomplish this pro-poor agenda and meeting the expectations and galloping demands of the poor and linking in a more meaningful and productive manner to the local, district and provincial level programs. We hope and pray that our partners in the task of poverty alleviation, food security, livelihood enhancement, disaster risk management, infrastructure improvement and youth development will continue to support our efforts and perseverance in bringing back the smiles on the faces of the vulnerable communities of Sindh.

Perveen Naeem Shah

**Chairperson
SAFWCO**



Message from the President

The gap between rich and poor is widening dramatically. There are hangars at Islamabad and Karachi airports for private jets as new billionaires are appearing on our national rich-list. But at the same time, the velocity and magnitude of poverty in all parts of our country is growing tremendously. Under these circumstances, the growth in GDP is not a sign of relief to poor as the extra money is making a direct way into the pockets of few.

How much and how long can you sustain that situation? Sindh Agriculture & Forestry Workers Coordinating Organization (SAFWCO) is committed to bridge this widening gap and is striving for the creation of a harmonized society based on universal principles of good governance, equity and social justice.

An organization's annual report is one of the most important company documents available to its friends and rivals in the field. It can be dubbed as 'the character certificate' of the organization for those who are looking forward to come into contact with the company's products and services in one way or other.

SAFWCO, being a non-government, not-for-profit socio-economic organization has a tradition to publish its Annual Report to update its friends and partners and concerning public and private entities to convey the all concerned about all the developments that have occurred during a span of past one year.

The year July 2011- June 2012 was a watershed period in the 25 years history of SAFWCO as the development work of the company in its operational areas was flattened by flash floods of 2010 and 2011 consecutively.

Amid the grave challenges of re-building the lives of flood victims, SAFWCO's past achievements in micro-finance, health and education facilities, community physical infrastructure, food security, natural resource management, agriculture and other thematic areas had been literally swept away by the cruel waves of flooding and the organization had to re-start from the scratch.

In this perspective, we are humbled and elevated to claim that SAFWCO has become even more resilient after the serious crisis. SAFWCO, in collaborations with its donors and partners, responded immediately by providing Early Recovery Programs in Water and Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Emergency Food Security and Livelihood, Food Assistance, distribution of Non-Food Items (NFIs), agriculture and health and restoration of educational activates in the IDPs camps.

Human progress is neither automatic nor inevitable. Every step toward the goal of justice requires sacrifice, suffering, and struggle; the tireless exertions and passionate concern of dedicated individuals. If there is no struggle, there is no progress.

We believe that major part of this Annual Report deals with our struggle against the flood fighting. The scale of disaster dictates us that we continue our fight in the coming years to neutralize the threat to the local communities.

Suleman G Abro
Founder & President
SAFWCO



SAFWCO at a glance

Sindh Agriculture & Forestry Workers Coordinating Organization (SAFWCO) is an indigenous intermediary organization that facilitates participatory community development at the grass roots level in rural Sindh. The organization was established in 1986. Concerned about depleting sources of livelihood and employment, increasing poverty and the growing wave of social deprivation in the rural Sindh and propelled by its own vision of sustainable, equitable and just society, initially SAFWCO initiated a process of social mobilization in District Sanghar. The organization was registered in 1992/93 under Societies Act XXI of 1860.

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 has a mission to mobilize the poor masses 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 Village Development Organizations (VDOs) to make them sustainable
- Undertake participatory development programs for poverty alleviation and improvement in quality of life of the poor
- Facilitate women participation in the development activities and promote their socio economic empowerment
- Promote conservation of natural resources, undertake efforts for improving environment and facilitate health and education
- Engage in advocacy and net-working for addressing social issues of the society
- Cooperate with national and International organizations for poverty alleviation and sustainable development

Board of Governors

The organization has a General Body comprising more than 23 members from civil society activists and social 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. The Chairperson of the Board is Dr. Parveen Shah.



SAFWCO

Head office, Areas of Operation and Staff

The Head office of the organization is based at District Sanghar. Shahdadpur Town is 40 KM away from the District Headquarters Sanghar, 80 KM from Hyderabad and 250 KM from Karachi. The liaison office is in Hyderabad. Furthermore, Fourteen (14) field offices are located in Eleven (11) Districts of the Sindh province. The organization has around 261 well qualified staff, experienced and motivated staff working in different sectors and sub-sectors.(Management, Executives, Doctors, Engineers, Field experts, teachers, social mobilizers and other staff).





SAFWCO – A bird's eye view

Sindh Agricultural and Forestry Workers Coordinating Organization (Safwco), started its developmental journey from a small initiative, launched in 1986 by a group of five social activists led by Mr. Suleman G. Abro. Concerned about depleting sources of livelihood and employment, increasing poverty and social deprivation in rural Sindh and propelled by its own vision of sustainable, equitable and just society, Safwco initiated a process of social mobilization in District Sanghar initially.

It was apparent at that time that there will be no effective grass roots development and real improvement in living standards of the poor, without an integrated development initiative focused at targeting development initiative focused at targeting poverty from different aspects. From beginning, social mobilization has been a key aspect of Safwco's development strategy. 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.

The specific objectives of SAFWCO are to:

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

Safwco has well defined methodology for social organization of communities comprising three phases. Safwco's entry begins with the trust building and motivation of village activists for coming to gather on a collective platform of community organizations. The organization identifies and prioritizes the problems, carries out an economic survey of the village and makes a plan of action and is assisted by Safwco in awareness raising and problems solving of the basic issues of education, health and sanitation. Women of the community are involved in organizational formation process separately and they establish their Village Development Organization (VDO) at village level.

Safwco role is essentially of animating and facilitating the target human beings in mobilizing themselves for participatory development. Performance of this role demands that on every step it must initiate and promote a dialogical communion with the target people. Safwco uses Participatory Community Development Dialogue (PCDD) as a tool for



villagers to brain storm their local issues. The dialogue focuses on identification of village based development issues, development needs, and devise a mechanism for solution of those issues.

The dialogue focuses on issues with a view to address them through the collective forum on self-help basis. The community is invited to participate in Kachehries (dialogues), organize mostly late at evening when the community members are free from their field work and business matters. During this exercise, folk wisdom is explored, identified problems are prioritized and mechanism for their solution is devised. The role of Safwco in these meetings is that of a facilitator. PCDDs are also convened on specific village social and development issues including analysis of political situation and local power structure, revision of democratic norms, economic and social injustice, literacy, health, poverty and rights of freedom of expression, food security and infrastructure. The process is followed by capacity building program for institutional development of village organizations and skill development of individual entrepreneurs.

SAFWCO encourages men and women to participate in all its institutional and program activities. Hence a gender focused approach has been adopted and women are taken as the primary target group. However, entry into village development exercises without active involvement of men. The organization has started gender ladder activities on gender balancing and promoting active involvement of women for their leadership.

In the Natural Resource Management (NRM) SAFWCO carries out activities related to forestry, land and live stock management, Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) and capacity building of farming communities.

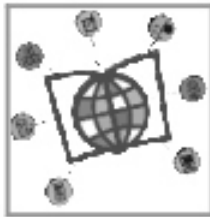
The governance and human rights situation in the rural areas calls for consciousness raising and action. Therefore, SAFWCO has made three pronged objectives under this program namely:

- Raising community awareness and consciousness about governance issues and enable participation
- Monitoring human rights situation and support actions against violations of these rights
- Developing community capability to manage globalization change.

SAFWCO Development Programs

SAFWCO would like to be a leader to eradicate poverty through political and socio economic empowerment of communities in the region on sustainable basis. Since the start of the new millennium, the organization has actively pursued the mission of organizing and supporting the poor. Major cross cutting themes are poverty alleviation, gender balance and natural resource management. The SAFWCO mission is being carried out through Six (6) main sectors of activities including:

- 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)



Chapter 1

Social Mobilization (SM)

Quality is the result of a carefully constructed cultural environment. It has to be the fabric of the organization, not part of the fabric. History of SAFWCO, in fact, is a history of Social Mobilization of communities. The organization 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.

Being proponent of right based approach, Safwco believes that without organizing communities and institutional building at the grassroots level and then linking them with other stakeholders by their networking, bringing changes in lives of under privileged communities of society in concrete form will remain a quite difficult work. Lack of awareness about their rights and privileges as citizens of this country and importance of being a collective voice, their socio economic conditions have remained same and their miseries unabated.

Safwco has a team of technical experts in field social mobilization with extensive experience. With the facilitation and technical support of Safwco experts on social mobilization, a common platform is created for rural communities, where they by breaking all the social barriers of society stand together and speak as a one voice. To make more participatory communities are organized at community level and then at revenue village levels and further they are networked at union council level, which as believed by many development thinkers and scholars believe plays very important role in socio economic development. Well wrought training and capacity building programs are designed and delivered by Human and Institutional Development thinkers and scholars for the sustainable development of communities.

After this very core and first basic step, as Safwco believes, is completed, then as per its integrated approach, Safwco invites other development programs to initiate different interventions as per the need of the community and implements all projects with community participation. The Specific Objectives of program are:

- Enable democratic and participatory action resulting in institutionalization of social justice, as a basis of social and economic development;





- Make village organization development oriented, sustainable and responsive to local needs and priorities; and
- Highlight social development issues such as gender, governance and globalization and create forum for discussion and broad-based partnerships to evolve and develop around these issues.

Social Mobilization Project Sanghar

SAFWCO with the support of Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) is implementing Social Mobilization project in District Sanghar since 2004. The main objective of this process is to aware and organize communities at grass roots level, network Community Organizations (COs) at village level and club together the Village Organization (VOs) at Union Council (UC) level, educate communities regarding their rights, capacitate them to run the affairs and undertake self initiatives to mobilize resources for community development.

Community Organizations at Grassroots level

During the reported year July 2011- June 2012, a total of 1685 (973 male and 712 female) new Community Organizations (COs) were formed. The ratio of male Cos is 58% and female COs ratio is 42%. Total membership of these COs reaches 28,069 (including 16056 males and 12013 females). A total of 78 COs (53 male and 25 female) lying dormant were revitalized. Total revitalized membership of these COs reaches 1494 (including 929 males and 565 females). Total representation of persons with disabilities in these COs is 615 (373 male and 242 female) whereas total number of youth representation (aged 12-19) is 4493 (2648 male and 1845 female).

These COs are further clubbed together under the umbrella of Village Organization (VOs) that work at village level with more scope of work for communities of respective villages. A total of 41 new Village Organizations (VOs) including 25 males and 16 females organization comprising 903 members (546 males 357 female members) were formed during the reported period. Here, the female VOs percentage 39% and male is 61%.

Social Net-working mechanism

Once the VOs are formed by joining the COs, the former are clustered to gather at Union Council level and turned in as Local Support Organization (LSOs). As clear from size, its scope is much wider at Union Council level. Here all VOs formed in UC are mobilized and united to gather as a single entity working for the people of areas. In this context, during the reported year 2 LSOs are established in District Sanghar, which are now undertaking self-help initiatives for the people of respective areas.

Saving campaign

The saving is one of the very important factor through which the future of the poor can be saved too. The saving aims to make the lives of the poor better; the saved money can be used at the time of the suffering and diseases. It is very key sector for the development of the rural poor. SAFWCO, through the project of Social Mobilization, has introduced the concept of saving in the COs to make them economically resilient.

During the reported period 951 COs of District Sanghar (including 539 male and 412 female COs) were able to save an accumulated sum of Rs. 1535930/- only. The total saved amount of 539 male community organizations (COs) is Rs. 876500/- whereas total amount saved by 412 female community organizations is Rs. 659430/-. Finance secretary of CO is collecting money from the members. The saving is deposited in banks/post office under a joint account of two Office bearers of the CO. A total 369 accounts are opened in which 217 are male COs and 152 are female.



Poverty Score Cards (PSCs)

This is a globally accepted scientifically developed instrument to identify the underprivileged through a transparent, impartial and objective mechanism. It provides equal chances for underprivileged to apply to the state support schemes for entitlement of cash and various other benefits. During the reported period, SAFWCO filled in a total of 5725 Households covered to make PSCs of the poor Households that included 3150 males and 2575 females.

Preparation of CNIC and registration in voters list

People in the rural areas are ignorant of their fundamental rights and how to use them. Therefore, they pay little or no attention to CNIC issuance or the significance of their right to vote. SAFWCO's Social Mobilization team is continuously following up communities to help them getting their CNICs and registration in voters list. A total of 8854 people got their CNIC issued (including 5280 males 3574 females) and a total of were registered in voters list. A total of 1546 people were registered in voters list including 926 males and 620 females.

Linkages Development

Linkages Development of community Organization (COs) is one of the major social mobilization process of SAFWCO. Through this mechanism grassroots level organizations are facilitated the resources of community development. During the reported period linkages development of 27 COs (including 20 males and 7 females COs) was accomplished with GLA/NGOs.

Linkages Dev of community members with NGOs for availability of basic facilities such as education, health electricity, sweet water and link roads was also conducted. A total of 578 COs (including 98 males and 480 females COs) were linked with various NGOs. Linkages of 153 COs (including 66 males and 86 females COs) were developed with Baitul Mal and Zakat Fund.

A total of 177 COs with (including 121 male and 56 female COs) were linked with micro credit sector to facilitate small loans. A total of 44 COs with (including 36 male and 8 female COs) were linked with CPI sector for the development of Community Physical Infrastructure. A total of 31 COs with (including 24 male and 7 female Cos) were linked with health sector to promote health. A total of 41 COs with (including 31 male and 10 female Cos) were linked with education sector for the promotion of education, literacy and school enrolment.

Kitchen Gardening, Livestock & Tree plantation

During the reported period, A total of 110 Community Organization (including 29 males and 81 female COs) were provided training on Kitchen gardening as a source of livelihood enhancement. Similarly, a total of 6514 community members (including 5505 males and 1009 females) were involved in Tree plantation program to promote environment and climate change. In addition to this, a total of 30590 community members (including 17275 males and 13315 females) were provided training on live stock vaccination as a source of livelihood enhancement.





Chapter 2

Credit & Enterprise Development (CED) Program

Poverty is general scarcity or dearth, or the state of one who lacks a certain amount of material possessions or money. Absolute poverty or destitution refers to the deprivation of basic human needs, which commonly includes food, water, sanitation, clothing, shelter, health care and education. Relative poverty is defined contextually as economic inequality in the location or society in which people live.

Micro credit initiatives are recognized all over the world in alleviating the poverty. SAFWCO's Credit and Enterprise Development (CED) Program is one of the major social agendas of the organization. Under this program loans and other financial and technical services are given to poor entrepreneurs who are otherwise excluded from the conventional banking services. This program is mandated to undertake efforts for the economic empowerment of marginalized and deprived communities especially women of Rural and semi-urban areas of Sindh, which also contributes to their social development.

SAFWCO's micro credit program operating under Credit & Enterprise Development (CED) - SAFCO Support Foundation (SSF) is a great origination of SAFWCO to provide small grants to those who have enthusiasm and aptitude to enhance their standard of living. Small investment in individual's life feasibly provides viable assets and gives them a life of dignity and pride. CED-SSF is the integral segment of SAFWCO registered under section 42 of the Companies Ordinance 1984 established in 2009, and a holistic approach for social development. We have a holistic approach for social development and have fabulous opportunities to transform youth and women as competent professionals and liable citizens.

Operating areas

From a small initiative taken in 1993-1994 in Shahdadpur, District Sanghar by SAFWCO to provide micro credit services, the organization has expanded its program to hundreds of villages and towns of Sanghar, Benazirabad, Matiari and Hyderabad districts of Sindh province.





Credit Operational Strategies

- All loans will be given for income generating purpose to those needy citizens who does not have access to formal financial institutions.
- Beneficiaries will be 50% female and 50% male, both in terms of number of borrowers and the amount disbursed. However, the females will be given more emphasis.
- All loans will be given by the Micro Finance branches located at various cities/ tehsils established as per the management decision.
- All loans would be disbursed through suggestions of Credit Committees (CCs) of the already formed Village Development Organization (VDOs) in these villages and Solidarity Groups in semi-urban / peri-urban areas.

Portfolio Distribution

In the micro credit program, the small loans lent to the poor for micro enterprise development are granted under the following heads:

Agriculture Development

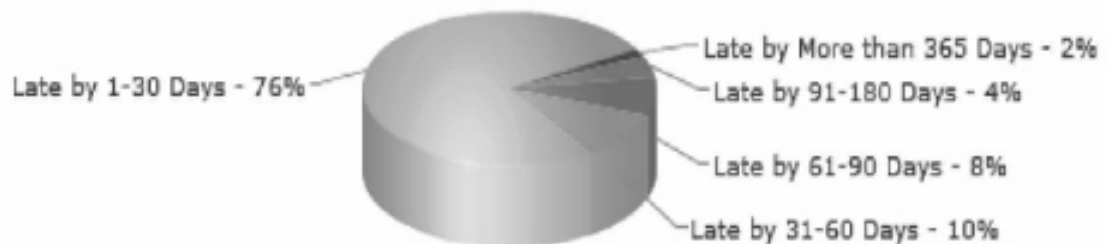
- Agri-inputs (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc.)
- Bullocks, implements, Water and Agri Trading etc.

Retailing / Petty Cash Trading

- Shops (Grocery, Confectionary, Clothes, Puncture, Electric, Crockery), Medical Store, Cabins, Fruit / Vegetable Carts, Fish sellers, Flour mills, Services (Barber, Carpenter, Small Hotels, Dry Cleaners, Electricians, Mechanics etc.

Portfolio At Risk (PAR) - Pie Chart

FusionCharts Evaluation - An InfoSoft Global Creation





Livestock Rearing / Poultry Raising

- Goats Rearing, Buffalo Rearing, Livestock trading, Poultry Farming,

Handi Crafts Developments

- Sewing, Embroidery, Kunbhar (potter)

Others

- Donkey Carts etc.

Overall Performance of CED-SSF

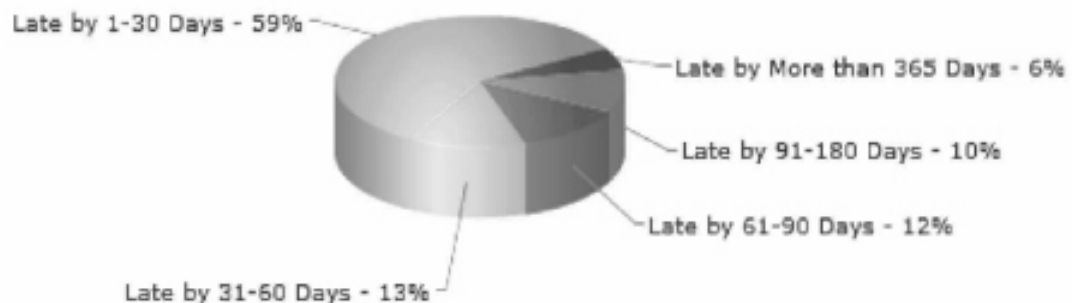
June 2011-2012 has been marked as a period of stable growth for the company. By June 2012, the total assets of SSF are Rs. 576 million as compared to Rs. 297 million in 2010 showing an increase of 94% in last two years. The overall financial position of SSF has improved with an increase of net assets of 32% at the end of financial year 2012 as compared to 2010. This growth is fairly stable over the previous years well. At the end of financial year 2011-2012 the company's outreach has reached 32,599 borrowers which is 41% increase in active borrowers.

The current gross portfolio of the company amounts to Rs. 345 million. It shows an increase of Rs. 113.6 million (a growth of 49%) as compared to 2010. Main contributor to this increase is amount of loans disbursed to new and existing micro credit borrowers during the last two years.

The amount and number of microcredit loans disbursed during the financial years 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 stands at Rs 505.4 million given to 30884 borrowers and Rs 444.6 given to 27,356 borrowers respectively. SSF is currently in its growth phase and relies heavily on grants and loans. The current equity amounts to Rs 86.6 million at the end of FY 2011-2012. It is significant to note that Total Current Assets of SSF amounts to Rs 558,452,093 where as its Total Current Liabilities are Rs. 421,052,392. Speaking gender wise, during the reported period of 2011-2012 the loan distribution between women and men has reached 50% each.

Overdues Ageing - Pie Chart

FusionCharts Evaluation - An InfoSoft Global Creation





Chapter 3

Education Development 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". It is unfortunate that Pakistan still has one of the highest illiteracy rates in the world and the second largest out of school population (5.1 million children) after Nigeria.

SAFWCO, in collaboration with UNICEF, PPAF and Plan International in Pakistan is working on MDG Goal 2 to promote literacy in its operating districts. Goal 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.

Education Development Program is one of the salient features of SAFWCO's social development agenda to help people come out of vicious poverty trap triggered by illiteracy and ignorance. The organization believes that no change can be sustainable until the masses become the masters of their own destiny. This can only be achieved through empowering them with the power of education and awareness.

SAFWCO believes that education has a very important role in development of the individual and helps in economic, social and political adjustments of the individual in society. It is deemed as a prerequisite for an efficient and equitable development process. It has very constructive role in sustainable development of communities.





Education for All (EFA)

The concept of Community Model Schools is, in fact, the evolution of SAFWCO's participation in global campaign titled 'Education for All' (EFA) launched by UNESCO in 1990. In 2000, this global campaign was transformed into Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) No. 2 to Achieve Universal Primary Education by 2015.

SAFWCO education program can be divided into three main categories namely,

- 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;

Community Model Schools Project

Looking at the meager number of girls primary schools in rural areas, the present project aims to provide the community based girls' primary schools. These schools are constructed and established in those villages where there is no Govt. Girls Primary School at the radius of 2 km and there should be at least 40 girls out of school. of 5-7 years.

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) set up in the rural areas of Sanghar and Thatta and adopted government schools.



**Project statistics**

- Districts----- (2)
- Talukas----- (8)
- Union Councils----- (47)
- Villages----- (91)
- Office premises----- (2)
- Staff deployed----- (4)
- Enrollment CMS----- (2500)
- Enrollment Adopted----- (8000)

LIST OF SCHOOLS

S. No	Name of School	Union Council	Taluka	District
1	Palh	G M Laghari	Shahdadpur	Sanghar
2	Mullah Sudhan	G M Laghari	Shahdadpur	Sanghar
3	Karamullah Dahri	Barhoon	Shahdadpur	Sanghar
4	Meer Ghulam Shah	Barhoon	Shahdadpur	Sanghar
5	CMS City Shahdadpur	UC III	Shahdadpur	Sanghar
6	Bachal Bagrani	Asgharabad	Shahdadpur	Sanghar
7	Maqsoodo Rind	Lundo	Shahdadpur	Sanghar
8	Essan Chandio	Kurkull	Sinjhero	Sanghar
9	Sawan Khan Rind	Kurkuli	Sinjhero	Sanghar
10	Abdul Aziz Arain	Sinjhero	Sinjhero	Sanghar
11	Kheto Jaat	Jhole	Sinjhero	Sanghar
12	Khan Muhammad Khaskh	Jhole	Sinjhero	Sanghar
13	Mubarak Majeedao	Hot Wassan	Jam N. Ali	Sanghar
14	Suleman Rajput	Hot Wassan	Jam N. Ali	Sanghar
15	Old Nauabad	Nauabad	Jam N. Ali	Sanghar
16	Sultan Chang	Shah Baig Marri	Tando Adam	Sanghar
17	Bachal Khaskheli	Jakhro	Sanghar	Sanghar
18	Muhammad Bux Mangrio	Sethar Peer	Khipro	Sanghar
19	Moula Bux Khaskh	Sethar Peer	Khipro	Sanghar
20	Qasim Bughio	K. Khan Nizamani	Hala	Matyari



Enrollment / Attendance

During the academic year 2011-12, attendance was remaining disturbed due to heavy rain fall. The data of class wise attendance as per enrollment also captured, more than 65% girls child were remain present in schools. Total enrollment at all schools was 2354.

Monitoring and supervisory visits by SAFWCO

Project team continuously undertaken monitoring visits with purpose to ensure the quality of education and school based facilitation to the teachers and School Management Committees. During this reporting period team has paid 639 monitoring and supervisory visits in all schools.

Annual exams

At the end of academic year, 2011-2012 annual examination held at all community model schools-PPAF / SAFWCO, in which 1960 students appeared and 1762 students passed in annual examination bringing the pass rate to 89.9%. Education supervisors conducted inspection visit in Sanghar facilities to monitor the progress.

Meeting and linkages

During this reporting Year team has conducted 516 meetings with distinguish stake holder. Project team mainly endeavored to strengthen school management committees (SMCs) male and female as they can voice for their rights. District Government and other officials were also kept well informed about project improvements.

Celebration of national and international days:

The national and international days were celebrated in schools for building confidence and creativity among the students and to make them aware about the importance of those days. The days celebrated were Mothers' day, Environmental day, International Labour day and Eid Milad-un-Nabi (SAW) in which a good number of mothers and fathers participated.



Material provided in schools:

During the year team also provided all required material which supported in teaching process of teachers as teaching aids, art material and charts and so on.



Capacity Building of Teachers

During the year 2011-2012 SAFWCO organized capacity building events for government supervisors, ADOs, Evaluators and teachers. Total 89 senior teachers of government schools were trained.

Opening of Temporary Learning Centres (TLCs) by Shazia Marri

SAFWCO organized an opening ceremony of TLC at Berrani City, where Information Minister Shazia Marri opened TLC at city Berrani taluka Jam Nawaz Ali 3rd October 2011. She met with on children got information from para teachers and distributed material in children. She thanked UNICEF and SAFWCO for their efforts to educate the flood affected children of the district Sanghar.

It is to be noted that SAFWCO established 200 Temporary Learning Centers (TLCs) having safe environment with play and sports material in district Sanghar. A total of 10,606 flood affected girls and boys got education at 200 TLCs with school supplies in district Sanghar. We continuously mobilized communities in IDPs camps, parents and SMCs near schools to enroll their children at TLCs.

Meanwhile, SAFWCO conducted 14 two-day (16 hours) training workshops for 425 Para teachers, Government teachers and Community mobilizers working in TLCs on child friendly learning environment, classroom management skills, promotion of sports and recreation, health and hygiene messages and practices in order to run TLCs effectively.

Empowering Girls Transforming Communities

Sexual & Reproductive Health Rights is, in fact, the part of SAFWCO's The Life Skill Based Education (LSBE) Programme which is specifically designed for adolescents to help them deal with social, political, psychological and physiological changes taking place in their lives. The main objective of the programme is to sensitize these adolescents about their sexual & reproduction health rights (SRHR), teach them business skills and income generation prospects. For this project, the target areas are government schools in rural to semi urban localities in district Sanghar.

The LSBE programme has been very consciously introduced in the district bearing in mind the conservative social environment and rigid cultural norms prevailing in the area so that knowledge, skills and attitude necessary to make culturally appropriate safe choices about sexuality by adapting responsible behaviours can be provided.

The programme is implemented in 20 government high schools in district Sanghar with technical support from Rutgers World Population Foundation (WPF). SAFWCO is one of the partners to implement and take forward this programme in the district Sanghar in 20 Government Schools. The programming is directly reaching out to nearly 15000 young girls of Grade nine in the district.

PPA2 - Non Formal Education Project

SAFWCO is the implementation partner of Program Partnership Agreement (PPA) 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.

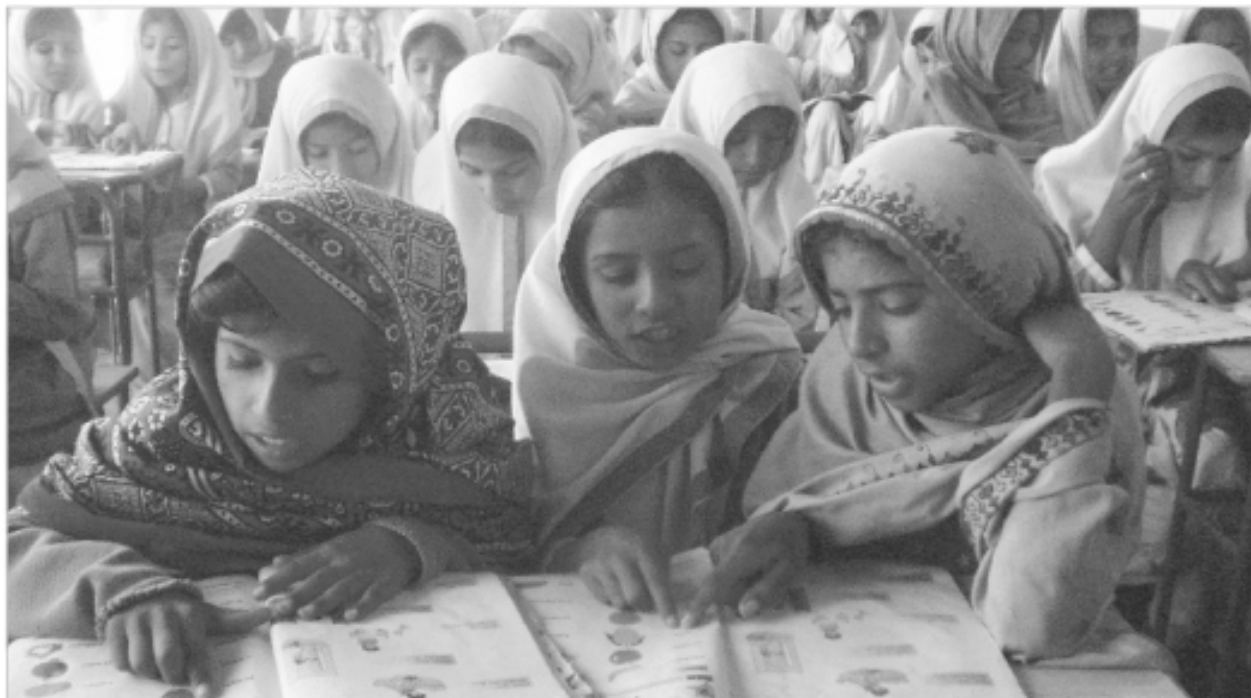


SAFWCO's three years program (April 2011-March 2014.) titled PPA2 (Post Primary Adolescents 2) started in Taluka Sujawal District Thatta is aimed at ending the need of aid by creating job, unlocking the potentials of girls and women by accelerating the global campaign of 'Building Skills for Life' (BS4L). 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.

This non formal education project is launched for the school dropout girls who after passing primary class (5th Grade) are unable to continue further studies due to a number of social barriers. Non Formal Education Centre (NFECs) were set up at the community level by SAFWCO in collaboration with its partners, in response to the outlined barriers to girls' access to schooling beyond primary grade 5. This learning programme covers the middle school curriculum (grades 6-8) in two and a half years, and prepares girls for the national exam at the end of grade 8. Passing this exam allows girls to re-enter the formal education system from grade 9 onwards. The establishment of the all-girl centres at the community level removes many of the barriers related to distance, safety and protection. Further barriers, such as the low value attributed to girls' education, are also positively affected by the establishment of NFECs because they seek to offer a high-quality education and provide girls with relevant skills and knowledge that can have a positive influence on their lives and their communities. This positive influence, in turn can impact on attitudes and behaviour (both among community members and girls themselves) toward the education of girls. The PPA also carries out a variety of awareness raising activities, on the value and benefits of girls' education, within NFEC communities and works to engage parents in their girls' education through Community Surveillance Committees and School Management Committees.

Presently 613 girls hailing from the selected Union Councils of Taluqa Sujawal in District Thatta are getting post primary education in 12 Non Formal Education (NFE) Centres run by SAFWCO along with its partners. The PPA2 will run for a period of three years until 2014.

SAFWCO's has also mobilized parents, SMCs and District Education dept to improve the functioning of 24 Girls Public Sectors Secondary School in district Thatta. School Representation Councils (SRCs) have been organized and train to raise their voice in improving public sector school environment. School development plans have been developed through SMCs and SRCs to address development needs of public sector secondary schools in district Thatta.





Chapter 4

Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Development Program

SAFWCO has a long-term policy to improve the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas of Sindh. The need for rural communities to approach development from a wider perspective has created more focus on a broad range of development goals rather than merely creating incentive for agricultural or resource based businesses. We believe that Rural development is also characterized by its emphasis on locally produced economic development strategies. Changes in global production networks and increased urbanization have changed the character of rural areas. In contrast to urban regions, which have many similarities, rural areas are highly distinctive from one another. For this reason there is a large variety of rural development approaches used worldwide.

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 VDOs. The communities are familiarized with the process as well as term and conditions.

- **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 VDO (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.





- **Introductions of and motivation for TOP:** At this stage, the partner VDO member are informed of the share in expenses the VDO has to contribute for the completion of the project and the management of the CPI scheme after it has been installed.

- **Signing of TOP:** At this stage, the VDO 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 VDO 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

- **Construction of Scheme:** This is the important stage when the project is carried out in the practical term. From alpha to omega, the concerned VDO is involved in the procurement of material, Labour and management.

SAFWCO's Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) program upholds rural communities in addressing their prioritized physical infrastructure needs. The main aim of our CPI policy is to develop the undeveloped villages. On the 'First things First basis', we give top priority to the most vulnerable villages to start these schemes. It is to be noted that 80 percent of the financing was sponsored by PPAF whereas 20 percent was raised by the beneficiaries through the concerted efforts of SAFWCO social mobilizations and saving campaigns.

These stand-alone conventional projects were predominantly focused on building community infrastructure in the irrigation, brick road, lift irrigation, BSP, drainage, water courses, culverts, bridge, street pavements, IAD, TIP windmills, disposal station, WS reservoirs, laundry areas, community latrines, side drains, hand pumps, lining of water courses, children park, side drains, concrete, W storage reservoir, tube well, land levelling, lining of WC, drip irrigation, water storage tanks, sprinklers, micro drip, brick lining, sign boards, play land for children, brick street pavements, disposal stations with oxidation ponds, household latrines, dust bins, street frames for protection of plants, pavements, 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.





The CPI project that kicked off in 2002 has brought apparent changes on the social landscape of these areas. For example safe drinking water and sanitation has enabled the residents to save their annual health budget as the rate of disease is reducing. Bridges and pavements have improved the cost of transport and mobility that saves a lot of their time to spend on productive activities. Women fold spending held of their day in brining water from far reaching areas cannot attend to their livestock and households. Life has become easy for these people who can concentrate on their work. The drinking water improvements have also improved the health of their livestock which are the main source of their cash incomes.

Achievements under phase X Program June 2011-2012

During the reported period CPI constructed a total of 32 development schemes in 8 Union Councils of 5 Taluqas of District Sanghar.

It included a total of 4 schemes (Hand pumps and link roads) in Union Council Berani of Taluqa Jam Nawaz Ali, installation of a total of 3 hand pumps in UC Chotiari and Kahore, 3 schemes (hand pumps, water tank, water course) in UC Gul Mohammad Legari of Taluqa Sanghar, 10 schemes (hand pumps, water tanks, culverts and street pavements) completed in Union Council Jatia Taluqa Shahdadpur, 3 schemes (hand pumps, culverts) completed in Shah Mardan Abad in Taluqa Sinjhor, 1 hand pump installed at Union Council Shaheed Sabaqatullah Shah and 8 schemes (hand pumps, street pavements, water tank) at Union Council Mir Hassan Mari of Taluqa Tando Adam.

These schemes benefitted 32 villages at a total cost of Rs. 18.259 million. PPAF share in this project stood at Rs 14.607 (80%) whereas community share amounted to Rs 3.652 (20%). A total of 1501 Households comprising a population of 10,948 benefitted from these interventions.





Chapter 5

Human and Institutional Development (HID) Program

You develop people the same way as you develop a gold mine. In order to find gold you have to move a lot of dirt, but you don't look for dirt, you look for the gold. A critical aspect of social development is the level of knowledge and skill of the population. Human and Institutional Development Sector (HID) is a supporting sector of SAFWCO which aims to build the working capacity of SAFWCO program stakeholders (males and females), Village Development Organizations (VDO), their activists, office bearers, NGOs/CBOs and the SAFWCO staff by organizing trainings, seminars, workshops, inter-village visits, national as well as International exposure visits and short capacity building packages.

SAFWCO, in its quest for social development, always gives paramount importance to the quality and potentials of manpower and has always been endeavoring to boost up the skills and capacity of its members. We have gone even one step further to extend our training and development process to all the stakeholders in the wide spectrum of social development sector including community members, volunteers, sister NGOs, CBOs, VDO partners, entrepreneurs and artisans and civil society representatives.

SAFWCO set up its Human and Institutional Development Sector (HID) about two decades ago to carry forward the cause of developing communities. Human resources are like natural resources; they're often buried deep. You have to go looking for them; they're not just lying around on the surface. You have to create the circumstances where they show themselves.

This sector is instrumental in building the capacity of individuals and organizations at all levels of development and offers courses to the participants to deal effectively with complex institutional and developmental issues. It provides a framework for the expansion of human capital through the development of both the organization and the individual to achieve high degree of performance.





Promoting 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 the management capacities of development practitioners. This supportive unit of SAFWCO conducts trainings for the following types of stakeholders.

- SAFWCO staff
- VDO Partners
- Entrepreneur and artisans
- NGOs/CBOs Professional staff
- Civil society Representatives

Capacity development refers to investment in people, institutions and practices that will together enable activists to achieve their development objectives. SAFWCO believes in participatory approaches that are people centric and capacity development which is participatory, empowering and in which ownership is a central element.

Here is a glimpse of our HID's dynamic role as an engine of development carriage that moves forward all the wheels of change to stem the enormous tide of poverty, disease and illiteracy from the region.

HID Calendar of Events July 2011 – June 2012

Internal/External	Event Heads	# Events	Male	Female	Total
Internal	Professional Development Training Program	18	294	123	417
External	Professional Development Training Program	8	12	8	20
Exposure Visit	Professional/Staff	4	5	4	9
Seminar	Community Seminar/Workshop	1	20	14	34
	Community Capacity Building Program	215	3589	2592	6181
Internal	HID Facilitated	67	905	288	1193
External	HID Facilitated	32	656	176	901
Internal	Accommodation	55	679	153	827
Grand Total		400	6160	3358	9582



Chapter 6

Health Program

SAFWCO's health sector was launched in 1995 with the advent of the opening a network of community health centers and Thatta in Sanghar as the basic health facilities in the district were seriously lacking. The significance of health in overall sustainable development can be looked at and understood in many ways. The most important is an individual's capacity leading to community's capacity to transform physical and mental wellbeing into economic productivity, growth and sustainable development. However, achieving this vital objective is not that simple.

SAFWCO's Health Sector has embarked upon the mission to highlight and work on issues related to children and women health, environment and general healthcare that plays a significant role in affecting peoples' socio economic life.

Provision of basic healthcare to the rural communities especially women and children is a great challenge as women are hesitant to visit a doctor for antenatal, natal and postnatal check ups and treatment and many died during the labour due to non-availability of services of a qualified health care provider.

Objectives of Health project:

- To aware the people regarding health issues
- To provide primary health care services in areas which are devoid of basic health amenities.
- To decrease MMR and IMR through safe mother hood activities.
- To prepare village volunteers as paramedical force.
- Provided access to quality of PH services
- Provided access to quality of antenatal, postnatal and safe delivery services.
- Established Network for referral to secondary and tertiary outlets
- Enhanced awareness on preventive health care and reproductive health care
- Promote vaccination and ensured Tetanus Toxoid vaccination among pregnant women
- Promote breast feeding and ensure growth monitoring
- Promote child spacing and excess to the products prevented STIs, HIV/AIDS & Hepatitis
- Capacity building through training of health staff
- Linkages stakeholders developed for awareness and advocacy





Details of CHCs

SAFWCO's Community Health Center project was launched in October 2005 to provide primary health care cover to the local communities. The Project is funded by Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF). Today, SAFWCO has a network of 9 Community Health Centres (7 in district Sanghar and 2 in Thatta). These CHCs are operating in 4 Taluqas namely Shahdadpur, Tandoadam, Sinjhor & Kharochan including Union Councils Sarhari, Jatia, Maldasi, Kumbhdarhon, Manik Thheem, Kurkuli & Kharochan centers have been established in the following villages.

Mian Dad Mangario, Hashim Khashkheli, Ubhapur, Malook Molakhani, Sui Kander, Mua Churra, Sher Khan Leghari, Hashim Memon and Hashim Sholani.

These Community Health Centers (CHCs) operating in 9 villages of Sanghar and Thatta are catering the primary healthcare of 171 villages with a total population of 74,726.

There are 54 staff members that included 35 males and 19 females in this project.

Available Facilities:

1. Preventive and Curative
2. Health Education and Counseling Services
3. Treatment of general illness
4. Antenatal and post natal services
5. Labor room providing safe delivery service
6. Immunization services (Indirectly)
7. Child spacing services
8. Laboratory facilities
9. Dispensary
10. Referral services
11. Community participation (Health Management Committee's)

Health Figures

During the reported period (1st July 2011 - 30 June 2012), all Nine (9) Community Health Centers of SAFWCO provided medical care to 70,850 community members that included 29998 males of all ages and 40,852 females of all ages.

Range of Health Services

The description of ailments included skin, eye, nasal, oral, throat, ear, asthma, cardiac, hypertension, GIT, Diarrhea and dysentery, renal, RTI, CTI, CNS, allergy, viral disease, measles, malaria, Helminthes, Typhoid, musculoskeletal disease, symptomatic, arthritis, injury, burns, dog bite, gynecological, antenatal, postnatal, delivery, family planning, growth monitoring, jaundice and hepatitis, diabetes, breast disease, referrals and others.





Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Program

After barely getting back on their feet from the historic 2010 floods, Pakistan's monsoon season deluged the same region again in 2011 creating a health and housing crisis for over 5 million people according to the UN Reports. Media reports have estimated over 300 people died and thousands have been displaced in Sindh Province.

Heavy, prolonged rainfall joined by run-off from northern areas and exacerbated by breaches in canals all have mixed together to create brackish, black water that is ripe for disease transmission. We're seeing contamination of fodder and water for livestock, which is also leading to disease and death. More importantly, vast tracts of agriculture land have been flooded, meaning loss of food and cash crops.

It was a matter of bitter coincidence that SAFWCO's operational districts such as Thatta and Sanghar were worst hit by the catastrophe and posed huge challenge for SAFWCO to re-build the lives of millions of flood-torn communities.

The years 2010 and 2011 were critical in the history of SAFWCO as Sindh was once again washed by the cruel floods of recent history. SAFWCO carried out large scale operations in districts Snaghar, Thatta, Dadu, Matiari, Badin and Jacobabad.

SAFWCO's Capacity in Disaster Risk Management (DRM)

SAFWCO, being an indigenous organization, started its first professional emergency response in 1992 floods in Sindh. Before that the organization was engaged in providing relief services and helping poor in any calamity within areas of its operation. It was for the first time in 1992 that SAFWCO adopted a systematic and professional approach to relief work when heavy floods hit the entire country.

The operational areas of the organization were badly damaged and were in desperate need of relief. SAFWCO started Search and Rescue (S&R) and sent appeals to national and International communities to extend humanitarian support on large scale. It was a time when the organization established its own Emergency Response Unit. The Unit was reactivated in 2005-2006 after heavy floods.

The years 2010 and 2011 were critical for SAFWCO as Sindh was once again washed by the cruel floods of recent history. SAFWCO carried out large scale operations in districts Snaghar, Thatta, Dadu, Matiari, Badin and Jackobabad.





SAFWCO's DRM Vision

Disaster resilient communities through sustainable development

DRM objectives

- To facilitate develop disaster coping mechanism at local, regional and national level
- To maintain disaster risk management in development march
- To facilitate exchange of DRM related information, experience and expertise at local, regional and national level
- To prepare disaster prone communities to mitigate disasters on their own
- To build the capacities of public and private departments and organizations in DRM spheres
- To develop early warning and rapid response mechanism at regional and local level

Based on its experiences during floods in Sanghar in 1992, 1999, 2005, 2006, 2010 and 2011 and 2003 cyclone in coastal areas and prolonged drought interventions every year, SAFWCO established DRM sector as their regular program. The organization has sufficient expertise to deal with disasters and has also integrated disaster risk management in its routine development programs.

Availability of skilled Human Resource

SAFWCO has availability of qualified staff to carry out disaster risk reduction, mitigation, preparedness, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction. Interestingly, we are one of those organizations having maximum staff retention ratio due to its policy of capacity building and professional elevation of the staff. The staff engaged in disaster risk management has acquired training of international standards. They have exposure to International relief agencies which has enhanced their capacity of responding in emergencies as per the global criteria.

Training curriculum

SAFWCO has complete training manuals on conducting trainings plus a team of skilled trainers to replicate these programs. Here is a glimpse of training programs:

- Search and Rescue (flood /fire /cyclone)
- Disaster Preparedness (flood /fire /cyclone/ drought)
- Disaster Risk Reduction and Mitigation
- Disaster Management (ADPC)
- Drought management
- Water and Soil management in drought prone areas
- Logistics and standards in emergencies
- Community based disaster risk management
- Rapid Need Assessment
- Project proposal writing for emergencies (ADPC)
- Gendering Disaster Risk Reduction
- Natural Resource Management
- Water and Sanitation during Emergencies
- Using SPHERE in Emergencies(CWS,P/A)
- Coping with hygiene issues during emergencies
- First aid in emergencies
- Using McRAM during emergencies



Availability of Technical staff

As SAFWCO deliver its services in eight different development sectors, it has availability of skilled and experienced technical staff such as Civil and Agriculture engineers, Doctors, health and hygiene promoters, educators, community mobilizers and a pool of trainers who can deliver training programs in their respective areas.

Disaster Management Resource Centre

In order to document disaster updates, experiences, best practices and lessons learnt and in order to sharing of information with community, departments and institutions representing civil society, SAFWCO has set up Disaster Management Resource Centre at Taluka Khharo Chan district Thatta. The centre provides disaster related information and early warning to the coastal communities. It facilitates the communities to form village disaster management communities and develop village disaster management plans. The centre has also launched its website to update and monitor the situation.

Equipments

In case of immediate response to disaster like tropical cyclones, twisters and floods, certain equipment is need for effective response and to expedite search and rescue operations. To meet this need, SAFWCO has availability of life-saving kits, life jackets, motor boats, first aid kits, tents and other stock piling not only for the staff engaged in disaster response, but also for the community activists who voluntarily contribute to response activities. Availability of Thuraya satellite phones and GPS system helps emergency staff in better communication.

Outreach

SAFWCO program has outreach to 9 districts of Sindh where 19 field offices are established. In three of the districts Sanghar, Jamshoro and Thatta, SAFWCO has specific programs on disaster risk management, whereas in the other districts disaster risk management components is integrated in the routine development programs. SAFWCO is running an awareness raising program on "Climate change and its impacts on local communities" in 6 districts of the province.

Logistics

As SAFWCO is one of the largest Social Development Organizations in Sindh, it has established system for logistics. It has transparent and efficient procurement system and skilled staff. All the necessary logistics needed for Disaster Risk Management such as Village, Union Councils, Taluka and District profiles and Maps, Resource Mapping, Fleet System etc are available with logistic section. All GRN, GDN, stock register and other formats are printed and recorded.

Procurement

A well defined procurement policy is available with SAFWCO. An updated list of different vendors for different districts is available with Procurement Section. For emergency procurement, local vendors are preferred as per SPHERE guidelines, so an updated list of different vendors in all districts of Sindh is available. The list contains contact numbers and addresses of the food items suppliers, medicine/ medical items supplier, grains/fertilizers suppliers, grocery items suppliers, plastic sheets and tent suppliers and general household items suppliers. A well designed agreement format is available and all documentation is made while purchase of project items.

Advocacy and Lobbying For effective role of Disaster Management Authorities

In compliance with the Presidential Ordinance XL of 2006, National Disaster Management Commission



and Authority has been established at Federal level and Provincial Disaster Management Authorities in all the provinces. According to the ordinance, all the districts have to establish District Disaster Management Authorities and then the process has to be trickled down to Tehsil and UC level. The Sindh Disaster Management Authority has notified to all the districts for establishment of DDMA's but no district has so far taken initiatives in this regard.

SAFWCO, in collaboration with Oxfam GB, has taken the task of advocating and lobbying for the establishment and effective roles of DDMA's. In this regard advocacy workshops have been organized in districts Sanghar, Hyderabad, Thatta and Jamshoro and initial consultation has been started with the district government. SAFWCO will facilitate and provide the district government in designing District Disaster Risk Management Plan.

Village Disaster Management Committees and Plans

SAFWCO at present is working with over 400 communities in districts Sanghar, Matiari, Thatta and Dadu (Jamshoro) on Disaster Risk Management. In all these communities Village Disaster Management Committees have been formed. On participatory basis, Hazard-Vulnerability-Capacity Assessment has been conducted in all these communities and based on the findings of this assessment; Village Disaster Management Plan have been developed. The communities have taken initiatives according to the planned measures towards disaster management. These plans will be revised annually and shared with DDMA's for incorporating structural measures in annual budget of respective districts.

DRR relief activities (July 2011-June 2012)

At this critical time of massive disaster, SAFWCO responded promptly to provide relief assistance to the affected populations with the support of International agencies and partners. The major immediate needs of the victims included access to clean drinking water, Hygiene and sanitation facilities to the IDPs. Here is the brief summary of relief activities conducted during the reported period.

Jamshoro (2011)

Early Recovery WASH & Shelter Support for Flood Affected Communities

SFWCO-Oxfam GB launched a WASH and Shelter project for the flood victims of Jamshoro following the catastrophe. The program launched during March 2011- August 2011 benefitting 8,000 HH was focused on water, sanitation and hygiene and providing shelter to those flood victims who become homeless during the tragedy.

Sanghar (2011)

Early Recovery WASH & EFSL project

SAFWCO in collaboration with UNICEF launched an Emergency Response program for the flood victims of Sanghar district Taluka Shahdadpur, Sinjoro, Tando Adam Union Councils (Shahdadpur) Asgharabad & Barhoon, (Sinjoro) Syed Shaheed Sibghatullah Shah, (Tando Adam) Manik Thaheem. WASH project was drawn out for 12,500 families while EFSL project targeted 5,600 families during 15 January 2011 to 14 August 2011.

Thatta, Matiari and Khairpur (2011)

WASH - Early Recovery Assistance to the Flood Affected Families

The program launched by SAFWCO, in collaboration with its partners Oxfam Novib-ECHO for the early recovery of flood affected families of the above three districts including Thatta, Matiari and



Khairpur was targeted to benefit 17,000 Households (HH) of these areas between Feb. 2011 – July 2011. The following targets were achieved during the reported period:

District Thatta

- 159- Hand pumps have been installed.
- 471 – Target latrine and bathing places construction have been completed.
- 5, 210- Health Hygiene & Non food items (NFI) kits have been distributed.
- 1, 400- Hygiene sessions awareness campaigns have been disseminated.

District Matiari

- 100 – Hand pumps have been installed.
- 101- Latrine & bathing places have been constructed.
- 3, 000 – Health Hygiene & NFI kits have been distributed.
- 420- Hygiene awareness sessions and campaign disseminated.

District Khairpur

- 90- Hand pumps have been installed.
- 93 –Latrine & bathing construction of bathing places.
- 2, 405 Health Hygiene and NFI kits have been distributed among 4, 000 target families.
- 300- Hygiene and hygiene sessions have been disseminated.



Thatta (2011)

Agriculture & Health Sectors

The program launched by SAFWCO, in collaboration with Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) to benefit 2,500 Households to restore their agriculture activity and improve the health of mothers and child in the targeted areas during Jan 2011 – March 2011.



Achievements:

Agriculture Assistance:

- Baseline survey for 17 targeted UCs has been completed through the collection of secondary data from the different sources referred by the Local Government concern.
- 200 Farming families includes (166 Male & 34 Females Farmers) were identified as the beneficiary based from the given criteria, and through gathered HH data and given tokens for receiving agricultural assistance.
- 200 beneficiaries were assessed based from the immediate needs to start farming activities. First assessments distribution of seeds & fertilizers, & secondly, Cash for works to pay land reclamation & preparation of machinery utilization.
- Guwar seeds & Mung bean were provided to the farmers; 1 DAP & 1 Ureas per beneficiary.
- 10 Kg of Mung beans, Gwar (Urdu DaL) & 2 bags of fertilizers (Sona Urea & DAP) were distributed among identified beneficiaries.

Mother & Child Health Assistance:

- Baseline survey for identifying prevailing diseases & beneficiaries were carried out through by conducting rapid assessment in the targeted UCs.
- 56 varieties of Medicines were purchased based from the identified prevailing diseases like Diarrhea,
- Pneumonia, Malaria, Scabies, tuberculosis, Jaundice, Oral Carcinoma & Hepatitis in the areas.
- Treatment for 2, 112 Women with diseases like Diarrhea, fever, & other water borne diseases were provided in the organized Health Camps.
- Health counseling services regarding antenatal & post natal care were provided during the treatment as well.
- 3, 285 Children were treated with diseases such as Diarrhea, fever, skin infection, scabies, worm infestation, oral ulcers in the Health Camps.

Dadu (2011)

WASH – EFSL

SAFWCO, in collaboration with Oxfam GB, launched this Early Recovery program for 4 Union Councils of Tehsil Mehar of Dstirict Dadu for the restoration of 12,000 flood affected Households (HH) of the district during Feb. 2011 – July 2011. The program featured water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and Emergency Food Security and Livelihood (EFSL).

Jamshoro and Thatta (2011)

WASH

SAFWCO, in collaboration with UNICEF, launched this Emergency program for 4 Union Councils of Tehsil Thatta and 3 Union Councils of Jamshoro for the emergency response for 13,000 flood affected Households (HH) during October 2010– January 2011. The program featured NFIs, hard component and soft component in the context of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

Sanghar, Thatta & Dadu (2011)

WASH Capacity Building

SAFWCO, in collaboration with OXFAM Novib, launched this WASH Capacity Building program for 3 Districts (Sanghar, Dadu & Thatta). The overall objective of this project was to increase the effectiveness of WASH responses to humanitarian crisis by increased capacity of WASH human



resources and institutionalization WASH capacities. Enhanced capacities in the context of WASH of 275 male and female SAFWCO staff members including communities from three districts during June to November 2011.

Dadu (2011)

WASH

SAFWCO, in collaboration with UNICEF, launched this Early Recovery program for 7 Union Councils of Tehsil Johi and KN Shah of District Dadu for the restoration of 20,000 flood affected Households (HH) of the district during May- October 2011. The program featured water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

Sanghar (2011-2012)

ER 2011 -Emergency Response WASH & EFSL

SAFWCO in collaboration with Oxfam GB launched an Emergency Response program for the flood victims of Sanghar district Taluka Shahdadpur Union Councils Asgharabad, jatia, Manik Thaheem, Lundo, Soomar, Faqir Hingoro for 11,000 families during 15 December 2011 to 14 March 2012.

Specific Objectives of the project:

WASH

- To provide safe drinking water supply through tanker services to approximately 77,000 people Tehsil Shahdadpur of District Sanghar, Sindh
- To provide adequate sanitation facilities to an estimated 53,900 displaced people.
- To disseminate appropriate hygiene education messages on the risks associated with drinking contaminated water & unsafe hygiene practices among 77, 000 people (11, 000 families).
- Families are sensitized for using safe water, adapting to safe sanitation, personal & domestic hygiene promotion and vector control through formation of WASH committees.

EFSL

- To provide unconditional cash grants to 6, 000 extremely vulnerable families (widows, old aged persons, disabled / ill persons headed families and child headed families).
- To provide solid food fodder support to approximately 1, 000 families for one month.

Sanghar (2011)

ER 2011-WASH Flood Emergency Response - WASH

SAFWCO in collaboration with Oxfam GB and UNICEF launched an Emergency Response program for the flood victims of Sanghar district Taluka Sinjhor Union Councils Jhol, Jaffer Khan Laghari, Kurkeli, Shaheed Syed Subghtullah Shah for 12,000 families during 19 September 2011 to 18 December 2011.



Shaheed Benazir Abad (2011)

Emergency Food Assistance

SAFWCO in collaboration with UN World Food Program (WFP) launched an Emergency Response program for food assistance for 16,000 flood victim families of Union Council Ismail Brohi, Buchhari, Khadhar, Kher Shah & 1-city of Taluka Benazirabad District Shaheed Benazirabad during 10 September 2011 to 10 December 2011.

Shaheed Benazir Abad (2011)

Emergency Response - WASH

SAFWCO in collaboration with UNICEF launched an Emergency Response program for the flood victims of Shaheed Benazir Abad district Taluka Dour, Sakrand & Nawashah Union Councils Ismail Brohi, Buchhari, Khadhar, Kher Shah, & 1-City for 20,000 families during 16 September 2011 to 15 December 2011.



Shaheed Benazir Abad, Umerkot, Sanghar (2012)

WASH - "Emergency WASH, 2011 - Up-scaling Rural Sanitation

Intervention through PATS Approach, Critical Early Recovery in Rural Sindh "

SAFWCO in collaboration with UNICEF launched an Emergency Response program for the flood victims of Shaheed Benazir Abad, Umerkot and Sanghar districts Taluka Dour, Sakrand & Nawashah Union Councils Daur- 20-A Gupchani-6, 32-Buchery-14, Ismail KhanBrohi, 30-Amerji-13, & Bandhi, Sakrand- Khadhar, Nawab Shah- Khairshah & Ghandtar, Samaro- Araro Bhugari, Padhrio, Samaro, Samaro road, & Satriyoon, Shahdadpur- Lundo, Maldasi, Serhani, & Shahpur Chakar, Jam Nawaz Ali-Berani for 58,571 families during 15 Marc 2012 to 15 November 2012.



Kashmore (2012)

WASH & EFSL

SAFWCO in collaboration with Oxfam GB launched an Emergency Response program for the flood victims of Union Council Kajili and Aakhero of Taluka Kandhkot District Kashmore. The WASH & EFSL program that benefitted 35,000 households had achieved the following objectives:

- Improved access to safe and adequate water for 35,000 flood affected people (Men 9,240 Women 10,010 and 15,750 Children)
- Increased access to appropriate and fully utilize culturally appropriate sanitation facilities for 21,000 individuals (Men 5,544, Women 6,006 and Children 9,450)
- Increased awareness of public health risks for 35,000 flood affected people (Men 9,240 Women 10,010 and Children 15,750) to make optimal use of WASH facilities and practices safe hygiene behaviours in a dignified manner
- Improve food intake and purchasing power for 4,000 flood affected households through cash for work and conditional cash grants for 1 month
- Vaccination and de-worming of livestock 9000 animals.
- Provision of fodder 1200 packages



Sanghar (2012)

WASH

SAFWCO-Oxfam GB

SAFWCO has been an implementation partner of an International relief organization Oxfam GB in a number of social development projects in various districts of Sindh since more than a decade. The Oxfam GB provided support to grant Pour Flush facility to 7,000 families of Sanghar. This regular facility was provided to permanent residents who were unable to afford the cost of this unit due to poverty and lack of resources. The project was aimed to improve the public health through the improvement of sanitation.



Sanghar (2012)

WASH & Food Security

SAFWCO- CIDA

SAFWCO in collaboration with CIDA launched an urgent program to contribute to the reduction of food un-security water, sanitation and hygiene risks through the support of food security and Water Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH) services to the flood affected communities in returnee villages of 4 UCs of Sanghar that included Taluka Sinjoro (union council PSSSSR) Taluka Shahdadpur (Union Council, Brhoon Asgharabad) Taluka Tando Adam (Union Council" Manak Thaheem.

The project was mainly focused on 2 specific objectives. Firstly, to reduce the risk of water related diseases of the 87,500 people (12500 HHs) of 4 Ucs of district Sanghar due to insufficient access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene facilities. Secondly, to contribute in food security & improvement of livelihoods of 5,600 flood affected households of District Sanghar.

The project was implemented in about 224 villages of the four union councils with Broad Based Community Meetings (BBCM) conducted by SAFWCO social mobilization teams. Community participation was ensured through the formation of Village Development Committees comprising the village residents including women.

Thatta (2012)

Early Recovery – Disability

Training program for PWDs

SAFWCO, in collaboration with PPAF, launched an Early Recovery program for providing relief to the Person with Disabilities (PWDs) in two Union Councils KAR Shah and Udassi in District Thatta. The project featured skill training and assistive device distribution to PWDs.

A total of 1533 PWDs (817 males and 716 females) were identified during the project. Their types of disability break-up included physically disabled (178 males and 120 females), visual impairment (25 males and 34 females) and multiple disabilities (6 males and 6 females).

SAFWCO team conducted the base line survey in the both union councils of the operational area and categorized the subsequent no regarding to attain the trainings as for the Soap, surf and candle making form the male PWDs and tailoring for the female PWDs.

Soap, Surf (detergent) and candle making training was imparted to 49 male PWDs where as training in tailoring (sewing and cutting) was provided to 36 female PWDs. A total of 85 PWDs were covered under this training program.

Assistive devices distribution:

As per the project's objective that SAFWCO distributed the assistive devices among the PWDs after the scrutiny process. After the data collection and eligibility criteria, the following 308 beneficiaries were categorized for distribution of assistive devices as:

- | | | |
|----|---------------|----|
| 1. | Wheel chair | |
| a. | Small | 68 |
| b. | Large | 60 |
| 2. | Walking frame | 42 |
| 3. | Walking stick | 63 |
| 4. | Crutches | 75 |



SAFWCO-SANA Goat distribution among poor families – Sanghar

District Sanghar has been experiencing heavy rainfall since early August 2011 onwards. This rainfall intensified from August 2011, significantly increasing the level and extent of flooding caused by rain and breaches in canals. More than 1.1 millions of people living in more than 5,500 villages and towns are directly affected. According to reports 172,723 houses are damaged out of which 63,018 are fully damaged. More than 1.2 million people are affected in this disaster.

SAFWCO believes that the income of the rural population comes from agriculture and livestock. The livestock contributes 55% of the income among agriculture sector. Therefore, the only option for the livelihood remains the livestock. Sanghar district is also famous for the livestock breeds specially the goats.

Under this scheme 250 flood affected families of Sanghar preferably women were given a total of 5000 heads (2 units to each family) of goats to improve their livelihood. The program enabled the beneficiaries to breed these goats and have an arrangement to sell their milk on daily basis to have a source of income. The families were able to sell these goats to buy food and households and save money for the education needs of their children as well.

Water Filtration Plants for flood affected communities

SAFWCO Water Filter Plant project supported by Planning & Development, Government of Sindh, for the provision of Safe and clean drinking water for the flood affected communities of three districts Dadu, Thatta and Sanghar was launched in 2011 to address the needs of the communities to ensure safe drinking water. A total of ----- beneficiaries were able to utilize these facilities.

1.	Dadu:	18
2.	Thatta	11
3.	Sanghar	16





Agriculture

Major portion of rural population is involved in agriculture and its sub-sectors like livestock and horticulture as major sources of their livelihood and income generation. In rural areas, agriculture and livestock rearing are the primary sources of livelihoods in the rural settlements. Agriculture accounts almost 50 percent of the total household income. But the role of agriculture in household economy/food security is gradually diminishing due to several reasons. Different farmer groups are being affected by the different factors resulting in an increasing food and livelihood insecurity. As per the feedback given by the farmers and small land-holders and SAFWCO's situation analysis, agriculture does not seem to provide livelihood security. Therefore, the need is to promote some off-farm entrepreneurial activities to support the livelihood security of the rural poor.

Agriculture industry of Sindh has a number of weaknesses and threats that constitute the basis of the development agenda for SAFWCO. One of the most critical weaknesses in these sub sectors of agriculture is low productivity of land, labour and other inputs. A very important threat to agricultural development is now posed by the unawareness of horticulture improved standard crops and its marketing. Farmers living individually are prone to vulnerability. If formed in association or groups they also lack capacity in terms of staff, funding, and facilities for carrying out their mandated activities. The poor linkages within the marketing, processing and production chains affect the performance of agriculture. The low income also tends to put farmers in socio-economic backwardness. Recent floods have also contributed towards further increase in vulnerability of farming community in the field of Dairy and crop cultivation.

When compared with developed countries of the world, our farmers don not reap the maximum production from their cultivation. Uneducated about the modern practices and adoption of new technologies, still old and outdated practices are carried out. There is also lack of marketing skills among farmers especially those who keep small land size. Rapidly increasing population has also adversely affected lives of people concerned with agriculture as their main source of livelihood. These factors have bitterly contributed to their food insecurity.





As SAFWCO is primarily working in the rural areas, therefore, agriculture and livelihood enhancement are two major thematic areas. SAFWCO, through its Social Mobilization program, has mobilized the farming communities of districts Thatta, Dadu, Sanghar, Hyderabad, Matiari and Jamshoro with specific objectives to undertake initiatives for the farmer communities in their respective fields of agriculture, horticulture and livestock production and its proper marketing so as their farm income can be ensured.

The main objectives of this program are organization of farmers and educating them about modern practices for pre and post harvesting of crops; provide technical support and agriculture inputs to small farmers for cultivation; vocational skill development trainings and assets transfer to poor families especially women.

SAFWCO's Program for small farmers

During the reported period, SAFWCO in coordination with CIDA, launched agriculture and health sector program. The activities targeted 17 villages of the 02 UC's (KAR shah and Khan) Taluka Ghora Bari, District Thatta. Under the project 200 small farming families (166 male farmers and 34 female farmers) with 1-5 acre of cultivable land were provided seed and fertilizer for the winter crops such as vegetables, sunflower, mung bean, pulses (the type of seeds may vary according to the need and preference of each farmer; approximately 400 acre of land was rehabilitated through cash for work support to 200 farming families. The distribution package included 2 bags fertilizer (Sona Urea and DAP respectively) and 10kg of mungbean (Kind of pulse Urd Dal) for a acre and Gwar for another acre.

Food Security

'Enhancing Food Security and Resilience of small farmers in Pakistan'

SAFWCO's Food Security Project in Sindh titled **Enhancing Food Security and Resilience of small farmers in Pakistan** launched, in collaboration with European Commission and Oxfam GB, in two districts namely Dadu and Sanghar primarily focuses on building the capacity of and strengthening technologically the small women and men farmers to increase farm production. It aims these groups to have easy access to inputs and mainstream them into the social safety nets. The action proposes to provide the target farmers the required quality inputs, modern agriculture technology, capacity building for appropriate use of inputs, land and water management, land reclamation, investment in dairy farming and linkages with the government and private services and credit facilities.





Sanghar

The project area in Sanghar District comprised UC Manik Thaheem, Taluka Tando Adam UC Soomer Faqir, Taluka Shahdadpur and UC Jatia, Taluka Shahdadpur having a total Population of 105721 in 80 villages. The beneficiaries included 34237 small farmers (17217 male and 17020 Female),

Dadu

Dadu district comprised UC Khudabad, UC Mian Yar Mohammad Kalhoro, UC Sial having a Total population of 67530 people in 80 villages. The beneficiaries included 25440 small farmers (11500 male and 13940 female).

Wheat seeds and fertilizer distribution

The scheme implemented in Districts Dadu and Sanghar selected a total of 2700 individual farmers including 1080 men and 1620 women farmers.

Among these beneficiaries a total of 1450 including 870 men and 580 women farmers belonged to Dadu. According to the household statistics a total of 8700 people of 80 villages are among the indirect beneficiaries of the scheme.

Among these beneficiaries a total of 1250 including 500 men and 750 women farmers belonged to Sanghar. According to the household statistics a total of 5250 people of 80 villages are among the indirect beneficiaries of the scheme.

Sapling distribution

The scheme implemented in Districts Dadu and Sanghar selected a total of 1250 individual farmers including 500 men and 750 women farmers.

Among these beneficiaries a total of 1100 households with 6600 indirect beneficiaries belonged to Dadu whereas 500 households with 3000 indirect beneficiaries belonged to Sanghar.





Establishment of community grain and Seed banks

In order to promote the trend of grain and seed storage among the target farming communities, the concept of community grain and seed banks is introduced as a part of the project. The community grain and seed banks imply each farmer will have to deposit certain quantity of grain and seed at a common storage place operated by farmers' cooperative society. The grain and seed thus stored will be used for twofold purposes i.e. emergency reserve in case food insecurity/shortage takes place and revolving pool as seed. During the project life time, the farmers will be provided grains as seed for cultivation and will return certain agreed quantity of grain to these banks. This process will be recycled for two times till the farmers have sufficient grain as equity reserve.

The banks will benefit all the community members in time of food shortage. The farmers will not have to purchase grain seeds for cultivation, but will borrow from these banks on minimal service charges and will return the same grain after the crop matures for harvesting. During the course of the project, 12 grain and seed banks will be established in each district one for each ten villages (farmers' organizations). In order to build the capacity of the cooperatives, trainings will be organized to train them on establishment of banks and operations and maintenance.

Food Security Project Thatta

Food Security has become a vital issue of global importance since it is hurting the vulnerable communities throughout the world. SAFWCO believes that Food security cannot be addressed without strengthening the poor women and men farmers. SAFWCO, in coordination with Oxfam Novib and European Community, launched a food security program titled "Food Security through efficient agriculture production of small farmers in Pakistan" in District Thatta. The programme featured the construction of infrastructures including Farm Service Center (FSC), Plant Nursery, Bio-pits, Water Storage Ponds and Goat/Sheep Dips for 1071 vulnerable households (approx. 4256 male and 3241 female beneficiaries).

The overall objectives of the project were aimed to improve food security of small farmers through strengthening their capacity for efficient agricultural production. The particular objective of the project were to increase agricultural yields and food access of over 7,532 vulnerable households (approx. 3920 male and 3612 female beneficiaries) through the introduction of improved and diversified farming methods and strengthening of local capacities in 30 disaster-prone villages in Sindh province of Pakistan.

The program enabled working of FSC and Plant Nursery to its full capacity through a committee of farmers who were trained to run these facilities to improve their yields. The farmers were also trained on financial and operational management to successfully offer services in target areas. The beneficiaries learned the know-how to develop a Business plan, record keeping formats, standard operating procedures and opening of bank account both for FSC and plant nursery.

As a follow up to enhance the local adaptation and use of bio-pits, water ponds and sheep/goat dips, visits and meetings were carried out in farmer groups to create awareness on good agriculture practices. Farmer groups were facilitated on operation, management and functioning of these facilities. The targeted communities would not only enhance the agriculture output and nutrition choices available to the households but it would also improve the living in the communities.

Trainings

- Food preservation
- Kitchen Gardening along with Toolkits
- Establish 2 farm service centers
- Providing Tractor & implements to farm service centers
- Trainings on livestock management



Livelihood Enhancement Program (LEP) Sanghar (2012)

SAFWCO, in collaboration with PPAF, launched its LEP program in 2 Union Councils of District Taluka Shahdadpur Union council Maldasi & Lundo. The program aims to support vulnerable and ultra poor through capital grants and skill development trainings. A total of 2355 Poverty Score Cards(PSCs) were prepared to discover Ultra poor and vulnerable poor categories. Assets transfer to 30 ultra poor and 15 vulnerable poor were completed during the reported period.

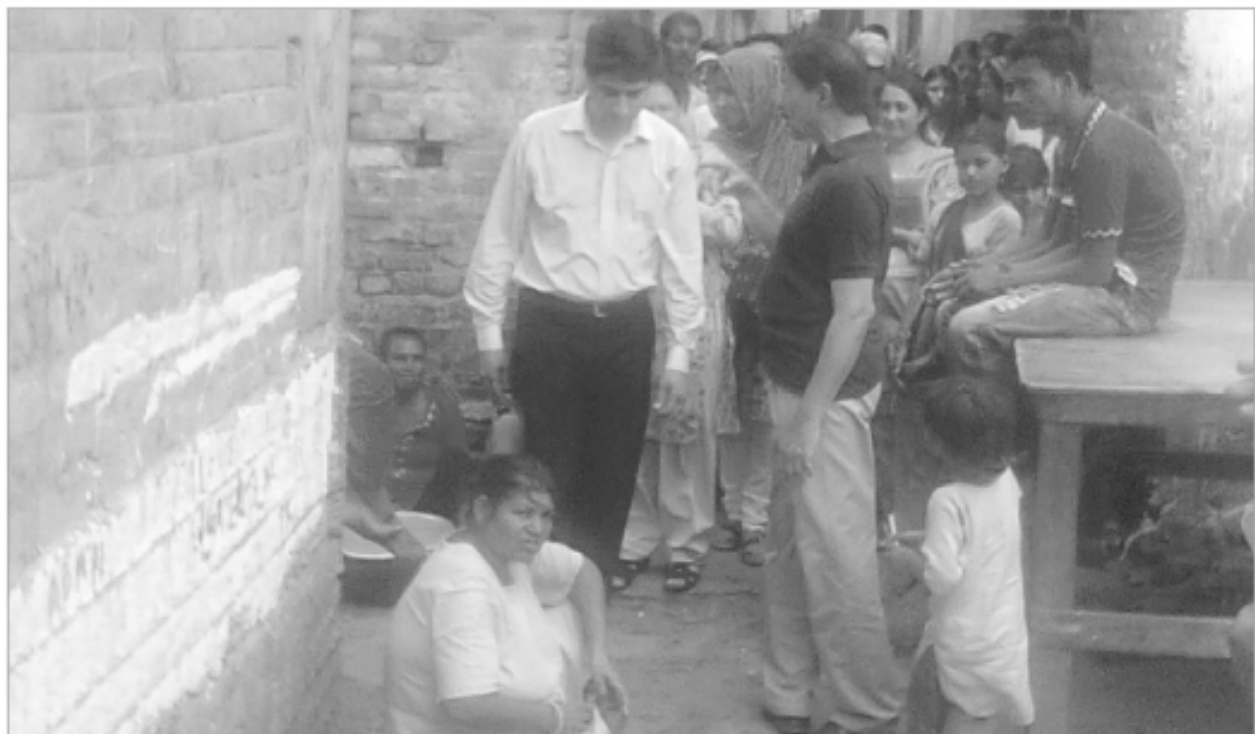
Enterprise Development Training was provided to a total of 62 community members including 37 males and 25 females. Livestock Rearing Management training was provided to a total of 29 members who were all females. Agriculture promotion training was imparted to 25 male farmers. Total number of beneficiaries of this project were 116 including 62 males and 54 females.

Ghera Basti Project: Strengthening Socio Economic status of home-based workers of Urban slums of Hyderabad

There are millions of unregistered home based workers (HBWs) majority being women in all parts of the country. These invisible workers are exploited by their employers and contractors and are deprived of their basic rights. Ghera Basti of Hyderabad is the best example of the problems faced by HBWs throughout the country.

Through this project, launched in coordination with UN Women and International Labour Organization (ILO), SAFWCO chose to work with a marginalized non-Muslim community engaged in recycling clothes as the target group for the project. The entire group of women was illiterate and unexposed to any income generating skill other than cloth recycling. The project established 2 training centers and provided two types of trainings to the beneficiaries including a beautician course and tailoring. The beneficiary women have become self-reliant after these trainings which has gone a long way to support them to fetch for their families and educate their children. The beneficiaries were also given advocacy on their rights under the labour lawas of the country.

SAFWCO is looking forward to mobilize support to launch more programs in Ghera Basti to improve the living conditions of this minority community.





Reforestation Project National Highway / 5 Kotri to Thatta:

Kotri-Thatta National Highway is completely devoid of trees growth, though it is important National Highway for the people of Sindh to reach Zulfiqarabad and Karachi.

Kotri site area where the project area is located no doubt is industrial village; there is dire need of creating environmental awareness among all segments of society.

The Kotri-Thatta road carries great importance for tourists fond of visiting historical Kalri Lake, ancient ruins graveyard and Monuments of Makli and Sunda.

The road is likely to be connected with model city Zulfiqarabad as reported in Dawn (Metropolitan) dated July 23, 2010, "Zulfiqarabad Development Authority Ordinance 2010" has been promulgated for the establishment of the new city in Thatta district as port-city.

The project aimed to achieve following objectives:

- a. To provide comfort to vehicular traffic and pedestrians
- b. To improve local environment
- c. To provide effective wind breaks and landscaping look
- d. To create awareness on the importance of tree plantation among the communities living adjacent to target area.
- e. To stop drifting of sand and dust to the surface of road
- f. Shady avenue helps in attracting the pedestrians, animals and bullock-carts to keep the sides and thus reduce the chances of accident.

Tree plantation was completed on both sides of road up to twenty kilometers (NH KM 181 to 149). 12 kilometers in between were left un tackled due to various site factors.

Jungle clearance, eradication of mesquite, leveling, digging of pits, filling of pits with river sand and plantation tasks were completed. Community of 14 surrounding villages was sensitized towards importance of trees. Their awareness was raised through sessions.

As there was no canal irrigation nearby road, the plants were irrigated through tractor driven tankers. Due to soil conditions which is from loamy to stony containing pebbles, the main species planted were English Cono which is fast growing, having deep green color. It is mostly used in landscaping.

The project launching ceremony was attended by the GM Philip Morris (the donor organization, representatives of Lakson Tobacco, Chief Conservator Forest Sindh, DFOs Thatta and Jamshoro, CEO Safwco, Project Manager and community members and activists.

At the completion, the charge of reforestation project was handed over to Sindh Forest Department for maintenance of the project.





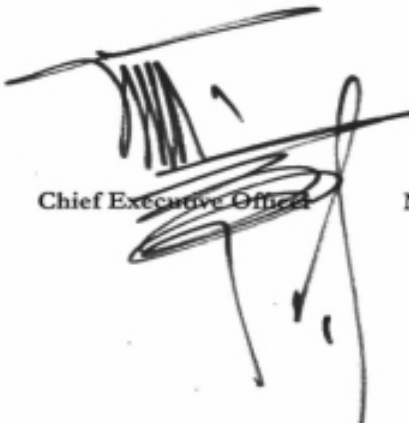
Audit Report



**SINDH AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY WORKERS COORDINATING ORGANISATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
AS AT JUNE 30, 2012**

	Note	2012 ----- Rupees -----	2011 -----
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash at bank	4	64,361,003	216,813,643
Advance, deposit and prepayments	5	36,069,899	41,628,797
Receivable from donors	6	29,398,548	39,628,565
Other receivables		2,858,094	2,695,638
Non - Current assets			
Fixed assets - tangible	7	16,493,571	19,120,833
Fixed assets - intangible	8	1,416,417	596,250
		<u>150,597,532</u>	<u>320,483,726</u>
ACCUMULATED FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accrued and other liabilities	9	84,057,349	98,018,198
Other payables	10	1,650,882	900,882
Non - current liabilities			
Deferred capital grant	11	15,207,802	18,388,097
Accumulated fund			
Restricted fund balance	12	77,231,560	197,711,388
Unrestricted fund balance	12	(27,550,061)	5,465,161
		<u>49,681,499</u>	<u>203,176,549</u>
Total accumulated fund and liabilities		<u>150,597,532</u>	<u>320,483,726</u>
Contingencies and commitments	13		

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


Chief Executive Officer


Member Governing Body


Financial Controller




**SINDH AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY WORKERS COORDINATING ORGANISATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012**

	Note	2012 ----- Rupees -----	2011
INCOME			
Grant		733,116,136	579,478,955
Deferred capital grant recognized		3,885,042	4,395,774
Income from training		23,782,478	14,321,148
Bank profits		219,816	11,427
Other income		4,461,140	500,000
Total income		765,464,612	598,707,304
EXPENDITURES			
Project	14.1	696,451,732	480,248,122
Operating	14.2	97,699,360	122,242,907
Other	14.3	4,328,742	7,141,282
		(798,479,834)	(609,632,311)
Deficit for the year		(33,015,222)	(10,925,007)

The annexed notes from 1 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements *BBB*


Chief Executive Officer


Member Governing Body



Financial Controller



SINDHI AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY WORKERS COORDINATING ORGANISATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

	2012	2011
	----- Rupees -----	
Deficit for the year	(33,018,222)	(10,975,037)
Adjustments:		
Depreciation	4,148,909	4,048,780
Amortization	179,833	39,750
Debtors capital grant recognized during the year	(3,885,042)	(1,395,774)
	<u>(32,571,522)</u>	<u>(10,652,281)</u>
(Increase) / Decrease in operating assets		
Advances, deposits and prepayments	5,558,898	(33,458,716)
Other receivables	(152,456)	(1,695,838)
	5,396,442	(35,154,554)
Increase / (Decrease) in operating liabilities		
Accrued and other liabilities	(13,200,849)	54,565,422
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(40,885,929)</u>	<u>3,310,150</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of fixed assets - tangible	(2,747,600)	(1,943,255)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(2,747,600)</u>	<u>(4,943,155)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Fund received during the year	619,654,298	301,803,793
Fund utilized during the year	(718,978,409)	(59,268,125)
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities	<u>(109,324,111)</u>	<u>242,535,668</u>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(152,452,640)</u>	<u>194,510,463</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	216,813,643	22,303,178
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	<u>64,361,003</u>	<u>216,813,643</u>

The annexed notes issued to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.


Chief Executive Officer


Member Governing Body


Financial Controller



SINDH AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY WORKERS COORDINATING ORGANISATION
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUNDS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED LINE 30 2012

	2012		2011		Total	Unrestricted fund	Restricted fund	Unrestricted fund	Total
	Restricted fund	Unrestricted fund	Restricted fund	Unrestricted fund					
Balance at beginning of the year	197,714,388	5,465,161	203,176,549	33,929,956	16,390,165			55,321,124	
Funds received/ receivable during the year:	629,867,842	-	623,857,942	740,276,828	-			940,226,528	
SAPWCO contributions	(864,189)	-	1,864,189	2,064,932	-			2,064,932	
Returns made to donor	(12,293,031)	-	(12,293,031)	-	-			-	
Bank profits	2,8,924	-	218,924	191,302	-			191,303	
	612,648,024	-	613,648,024	742,482,762	-			942,482,763	
	81,359,412	5,455,161	616,824,573	731,412,715	16,390,165			797,802,887	
Fund balances pertaining to completed projects	(2,28,743)	-	(4,218,743)	(105,251)	-			(105,531)	
	507,140,669	5,455,161	512,605,830	731,307,166	16,390,165			797,697,336	
Fund utilized under restricted funds	(729,909,309)	-	(729,909,309)	(583,595,780)	-			(583,595,780)	
Deficit transferred from income and expenditure statement	-	(33,015,222)	(33,015,222)	-	(10,925,407)			(10,925,407)	
	77,231,560	(27,580,961)	49,681,499	197,711,386	5,465,161			203,176,549	

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.


 Chief Executive Officer


 Member Governing Body


 Financial Controller



Media Resource & Publication Center Safwco

Safwco

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Workers

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