

PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT

United Nations Development Programme

Restoration of livelihood and Community Physical Infrastructure in flood affected villages

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01-12-2011 – 28-02-2012



DRR Kit Distribution in Seetpur Village, Tehsil Alipur, District Muzaffargarh
28-02-2012

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Early Recovery Outcome: Restoration of livelihood and Community Physical Infrastructure in flood affected villages

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1. Executive summary

Aftermath of the floods 2010 rendered million of people vulnerable affecting major infrastructures in three provinces of Pakistan. Emergency & early recovery activities were initiated to provide livelihood support to uplift these affected communities. MOJAZ Foundation also contributed to bring positive changes in the lives of many. In this regard, MF implemented the project titled “**Restoration of livelihood and Community Physical Infrastructure in flood affected villages**” for a period of 3 months starting from December 2011 to February 2012, in 10 villages of District Muzaffargarh where 2010 floods affected a large population, depriving them of their sources of livelihood and destroying major infrastructure. The objective of the project was to inculcate resilience in the community by restoring their source of livelihood, essential infrastructure, and instilling disaster preparedness in their daily routine. To attain this objective three outcomes were defined as:

Strengthen local communities & capacity building

Restoration of livelihood (Both on farm & Off Farm livelihood)

Restoration of critical community physical infrastructure

Virtually, there were one goal three outputs’ and eighteen activities in order to ensure its targets achievements. The technical and financial cooperation was extended by UNDP, under the management of UNDP Multan office.

During the reporting period of 3 months, all the planned activities were achieved in accordance with the work plan. As a first step 80 Community organizations were formed and operationalized as community participation was considered a key project implementation tool. The respective communities were actively involved at all stages of the project. These community organizations were instrumental in providing women a platform where they could polish their skills, meet other women, create a network and realise their potential.

Prior to formally implement the activities, village profile and need assessment studies were carried out with key involvement of community organization. The social organizers conducted the survey at two levels i.e. at village level and at household level. At both levels, the community organizations were involved actively. To build the capacity of these community organizations to plan, manage and monitor early recovery activities, national trainers were engaged to enhance their skills through trainings (CMST, LMST and DRR). In total 16 training events were organised and as a result the community organizations were able to improve their management skills and confidence to take charge of the development initiatives. The same community organizations nominated volunteers for disaster risk reduction trainings which aimed at preparing them to understand early warning systems and building their capacity for disaster preparedness and disaster risk mitigation. At the end of these trainings, disaster management kits were distributed.

The second major output defined under the project was restoration/provision of livelihood (on farm) for the purpose of providing new livelihood and restoration of old ones. Most livelihood support was focused around livestock and agriculture. In this regard, agri inputs were distributed to 500 household, irrigation pumps were restored, livestock and poultry was distributed to women, and large ruminants were vaccinated. Cash grant was an important component of overall response as it provided a substantial infusion of cash in

order to help the community to restart the local economy. Cash grants were distributed (Rs. 20000 per person) to most deserving enterprises. It provided an essential source of income to those who had no other source of livelihood. Enterprise development trainings (10 in number) were also organised for the recipients of cash grants to enable them to successfully revive and run their businesses on sustainable basis.

Community physical infrastructure plays a vital role in securing livelihood of communities. The third important output of the project was restoration of essential community infrastructure. To realise this output, culverts were constructed, hand pumps were installed, streets and drains were rehabilitated and soling of farm to market link road was restored.

All the planned activities were completed in time and throughout the project implementation, participatory approach was ensured. The project put special focus to integrate a gender equality approach into its management and operations. Due attention was paid to secure gender balance among social mobilizers so that the project could reach women as well as men's needs and concerns. While the project aimed to ensure women's participation in community decision-making processes, separate consultation were held for women in order to ascertain that their needs and concerns were articulated and adequately incorporated into the decision making process.

The biggest challenge was to implement the project activities in a short span of time. In order to address this challenge the project staff worked closely with the community organizations, work plan was strictly followed and coordination meetings were held on regular basis. The other big implementation challenge was effective targeting. This was addressed by adopting a step by step methodology for reaching out to the most affected household, starting from the formation of Cos to collecting secondary data to conducting village profiling and need assessment and last but not the least validating information at each step. Another key implementation challenge was to restrict benefits of the project to most deserving as most of the people in the targeted villages were affected by floods. This was addressed by strictly following the beneficiary selection criterion.

2. Implementation progress

2.1 Social Mobilization

2.1.1 Activity 1¹

CO FORMATION

Community participation was used as a key project implementation tool. This was achieved through formation of community organizations who then got actively involved at all stages of the project implementation. Initial meetings were held with the communities at which the nature of the project was explained, followed by complete process of CO formation (explained below). In total 80 community organizations were formed in 10 most affected villages, of which 50% were women based as special attention was paid to include women in the process. The project achieved its target in time and within planned budget. Each community organization comprised of 15 to 20 members and each member represented one household.

This provided avenue for people to organize themselves for planning action, define their common and individual needs and problems, and make plans to meet their needs.

Process of CO Formation:

Social mobilization teams used following process for the formation of community organizations:

- Visit of the target villages by the social mobilization teams
- Route Map/area Survey for each village
- First Meeting-Initial contact with activist in project villages
- Conduction of initial village level session
- Second Meeting-Programme introduction
- Sharing of the process of CO formation & eligibility criteria & maximum strength
- Formation of CO's
- Selection of CO leadership (President & Secretary)

Once the community organizations were formed, regular meetings were arranged fortnightly. Each meeting held with an agenda and minutes were documented and filed in respective CO's files.

Criteria for the selection of CO member:

The criteria for the community organization formation and community organization membership was designed & shared with all project staff and more importantly with mobilization teams. The specific criterion was as follows:

The member should be:

¹Please narrate all the activities done under these sectors.

- Local Resident
- Must be active
- Willing & spent time in CO activities
- Representation from all local caste & religion in village
- Must have representation of low, middle & high class from village
- Only one member per family

Community Organizations Membership (village wise)

S#	Name of Villages	No of CO's	Membership	
			Male	Female
1	Nabi pur	12	166	69
2	Ghiri	12	155	70
3	Ghabar Arien	6	59	41
4	Bhati Wala	1	11	-
5	Murad Pur	7	52	66
6	Nawa Dera	12	136	70
7	Nauabad	9	45	110
8	MochiWala	4	45	20
9	Mahkan Bela	9	20	148
10	Azmat Pur	8	0	132
	Total	80	689	726
			1415	

CO Resolutions:

A resolution is an important and frequently used document in community organizations record. The resolution is an endorsement for any particular activity intended to be executed or to record community views & reaction regarding any particular issue/stated action or need. During the formation of CO following resolutions were used for community endorsement:

- Resolution for CO formation
- Resolution for CO membership
- Resolution for Need Identification (for each need identified separate resolution used)

The formation of community organizations in each village promoted a sense of responsibility, ensured the participation of women, and created a venue for interaction and cooperation among villagers, the local village authorities and government personals.

2.1.2 Activity 2

DEVELOPING VILLAGE PROFILES

The same community organizations got involved in conducting situational analysis and need assessment described as the second major activity in the project proposal. Village profile and need assessment was carried out at two levels i.e.

1. Household level
2. Village level

Teams of social organizers together with CO members of respective villages carried out village profile activity. The villages under project were divided into Basties (small settlements). Therefore, as a first step village profile formats were filled up at Basti level using informal questions, discussions with key informants and transect walk as tools for data collection. The information gathered mainly comprised of demographic data of the Basti which included geographical spread, infrastructure available, damage to infrastructure and social and economic trends. These Basti level profiles were then compiled to prepare village level profiles (summary of village profile is annexed). These profiles were then became basis for further interventions described in the project.

2.2 Livelihoods On-Farm

2.2.1 Activity 1

DISTRIBUTION AGRI-INPUTS TO 500 HOUSEHOLDS

The 2010 Flood affected agriculture activities of the communities in Alipur. More than 24332 people affected and 3476 households damaged. Crops were destroyed, disturbing the cash cycle and in most of the cases farmers could not save the crop even for the seeds. The target areas were drastically affected in terms of economic opportunities which were the sole source of income for the marginalized families. Due to the devastating floods, standing crops and means of agriculture production (e.g. Seed stocks, irrigation, livestock) were destroyed/damaged rendering affected households highly food and livelihood insecure. The household's personal seed stocks, stored grains, and various equipments were destroyed. Those families were worst affected who rely on the agriculture as their only source of food and income. Poor farmers in particular were experiencing food insecurity due to limited access to agricultural inputs.

The project focused on distribution and provision of agricultural input like cotton seeds, fertilizers to help the poor and vulnerable flood affected men and women to restart agri production. Each beneficiary household received 4 kg cotton seed for planting 1 acres of land. A standard agri-input package included DAP, Urea and cotton seeds. In total 500 household received the agri-input package. The activity completed in Jan within allocated budget. The beneficiaries included 70 women and 430 men from ten villages. This helped the flood affected households revive their farms and avoid relocation to other areas to work as cheap labor. The fertilizer was used for already planted wheat crop and lessened the burden of small farmer to some extent. The cotton seed will be planted in the month of March. The discussions with the villagers revealed that the provision of agri-inputs was a big support for the affected population for early recovery of their agricultural economy. The assistance like fertilizer enabled affected families to restore their economy and re-fertile their land to combat with food security.

SOPs of Agriculture Input provision to 500 HH

- The flood affected villages to be selected from the list identified by UNDP. Beneficiaries selected on CO member's recommendation. Criterion was the most needy, vulnerable and small farmers
- Advertisement in one national newspaper, invite for expression of interest and quotation opening session to be held in front of procurement committee and one official from donor agency. Final selected on basis of best quality, lowest price and timely delivery.
- CO members to help in beneficiary verification by door to door visit.
- Flood affected farmers of the project village having small land holding
- CO will recommend these beneficiaries who will be further verified by SMTs through assessment
- The distribution to be held at central place in the village and tokens to be issued.
- Government officials from agriculture department and deputy district livestock to be invited on distribution event, awareness session to be given by these officials
- Beneficiaries list signed by them and copies of CNIC attached, photograph of the distribution event
- Crop quality after the use of fertilizer, field monitoring to check the quality and quantity of cotton compared with last yield.

Actual Process & Targets

Criteria

Standard operating procedures were followed to select the most vulnerable community members for this activity. Special attention was paid to include women in this intervention. The specific criterion for the selection of beneficiary was as follows:

- The beneficiary should have only one or two acres of land
- Flood affected not having resources to cultivate land

Target

The target for the distribution of Agri inputs was 500 families from ten villages. The Agri Inputs package contained following 3 commodities:

Item	Quantity
cotton Seed	4kg
DAP	50 kg
Urea	50 kg

Tendering & Outsourcing

The distribution of Agri inputs included procurement of Urea, DAP and Cotton Seed. The quotations were requested from external suppliers for timely distribution. Outsourcing followed proper procedure. An advertisement was published in a national newspaper "The News" on January 02, 2012. The procurement committee invited all the bidding agencies &

opened quotations in tender opening ceremony held at MOJAZ Foundation's head office on January 10, 2012. The quotations were analyzed and the contract was issued to MK'S1 (Amjad Hussain Sanawan) on the basis of timely delivery, quality and low price. After selecting the supplying agency, a purchase order was issued with stated terms & condition.

Identification, Assessment & Verification

Regular CO meetings were organized for identification of area and beneficiaries. In this regard relevant community organization passed resolution and shared the need of Agri Inputs in some most vulnerable villages. After identifying beneficiaries and needy areas for the said activity, a verification visit by social organizers and M & E staff was conducted to the target villages. As a result beneficiary list was developed and resolution was passed.

Activity Execution & Implementation

After finalizing the beneficiary list, the contractor started the supply of Agri-inputs package (DAP, Urea & Cotton Seed). The distribution was planned on receiving all the material. Tokens were issued & distributed to the selected beneficiaries in their villages by social organizers. Tokens contained the distribution dates and location of distribution point. MOJAZ, after consultations with the community organizations selected Seetpur as distribution point where field warehouse was also maintained. The distribution was planned in two phases, 50% in the month of Jan and remaining 50% in the month of Feb. However, all the inputs were procured & distributed among beneficiaries in January 2012. The distribution was completed in 4 days as per the following summary table:

Day & Date	Target Achieved
Day 1 (29-01-2012)	241
Day 2 (30-01-2012)	9
Day 3 (31-01-2012)	247
Day 4 (01-02-2012)	3
Total	500

The beneficiaries will utilize cotton seeds in the month of March. However, the monitoring teams during their follow up visits found out that the beneficiaries used DAP and urea for the wheat crop. This helped them get the input in time and also reduced their dependency on the middle man by almost 50%.

Agri Inputs beneficiaries

S #	Name of Villages	No of Agri Inputs	Participants	
			Male	Female
	Agri Input			
1	Nabi Pur	50	59	-
2	Ghiri	50	62	4
3	Ghabbar Araien	50	49	3
4	Bhatti Wala	50	71	-
5	Murad Pur	50	17	9
6	Nawa Dera	50	104	8
7	Nauabad	50	19	13
8	Mochiwala	50	43	-
9	Makhan Bela	50	6	15
10	Azmat Pur	50	-	18

			430	70
	Total		500	

2.2.2 Activity 2

IRRIGATION PUMPS RESTORED:

Floods had choked bore-holes of the tube wells and destroyed the machinery as well. Support in restoring irrigation pumps augmented the efforts of the farmers to recover from the loss. The sub-activities included boring and repair of pump/engine. The activity completed within scheduled time and budget.

Following standard operating procedures were followed for the selection and execution of the activity:

SOPs of Irrigation Pumps

- Most affected areas of 10 villages identified for the project, irrigating maximum land of beneficiaries particularly those most affected by flood.
- Need identification by CO and further assessment by SMT, physical work through vendor
- List of direct beneficiaries to be available with respective CO and also at project office. Also number of indirect beneficiaries to be available at project office
- Bills of quantity, Bills of labor, resolution, design and layout
- Photographs and physical verification and monitoring reports
- The life of the pump will be five to seven years if not any disaster strikes
- Sign boards and monograms of the donor & IP will be installed on the pump and pump site
- Awareness raising sessions by social mobilization teams

Actual Process & Targets

Criteria

The selection criterion mentioned in the SOPs was shared with the community organizations and was followed strictly. It was quite obvious that there were more than 15 irrigation pumps that needed to be restored. In order to avoid any conflict following guidelines were observed and discussed with the community organizations in detail, while selecting irrigation pumps:

- Bore should be affected by flood
- Bore is dead & no water is retrieved by it
- No other bore is present in the radius of 500 meters
- At least 5 to 7 farmers use the water of bore

Target

The target for the restoration bores was 15 pumps in ten project villages. As per the work plan, 7 bores were planned to be restored in January and remaining 8 in the month of February 2012. However, due to rescheduling of certain other activities, only the need identification was carried out in the month of Jan. The installation was completed in the month of Feb.

Tendering & Outsourcing

In order to complete the activity within two months the restoration of bores was outsourced to a third party. Proper procedure was followed for outsourcing. The advertisement for tender was published in a national newspaper “The News” on January 02, 2012. The procurement committee invited all the bidding agencies & open tenders in tender opening ceremony held in MOJAZ Foundation’s head office on January 10, 2012. The quotations were analyzed and M. Aslam Ansari was selected on the basis of quality, timely delivery and low price.

Activity Execution & Implementation

The identification process was completed in January and the restoration work started and completed in February. The need identification and its resolution were duly passed by majority of CO members. The selection and verification of selected bores was completed in the presence of all CO members to ensure transparency and quality assurance as per project guidelines. Further community members were mobilized about the sustainability of intervention through communal efforts for development. The list of selected bores was shared with the contractor with complete site details and specification required, as proposed in the project. The range of the bore was from 80 ft to 120 ft deep depending upon the availability of water. Following items were installed on bore sites:

- Filter Pipe
- Bore (80-120 Feet)
- Steel Pipe Installation
- Fan with Belt and Pulley

Installation of irrigation pumps coupled with provision of agri-inputs would surely help the community revive their agriculture. Thus securing their main source of livelihood and building confidence.

Irrigation Pumps beneficiaries

S #	Name of Villages	No of Agri Inputs	Beneficiaries HH
1	Nabi Pur	1	25
2	Ghiri	6	124
3	Ghabbar Araien	-	-
4	Bhatti Wala	-	-
5	Murad Pur	2	41
6	Nawa Dera	-	-
7	Nauabad	-	-
8	Mochiwala	5	56
9	Makhan Bela	-	-
10	Azmat Pur	1	25
	Total		271

2.2.3 Activity 3

DISTRIBUTION OF GOATS

Traditionally the target area has been active for goat farming and goat rearing plays a significant role in their income stream. Floods played havoc with this asset too. Reviving this important activity helped the economic uplift of the communities. As taking care of livestock is mainly done by women and that is true in the context of Alipur also, therefore, a package containing two female goats was provided to 200 female-headed households. The package included:

- Goat of improved breed
- Feed stock
- Vaccination
- Training on better management of the goats

SOPs of Goats distribution (800)

- Flood affected villages selected from the list identified by UNDP. COs members and Social Mobilization Teams to conduct door to door assessment for the selection of potential beneficiaries.
- Advertisement in one national newspaper, invite for expression of interest & tender opening session held in front of procurement committee and one official from donor agency. As per given criteria one vendor selected on basis of best quality & lowest price and timely delivery.
- Take photographs, list of beneficiaries, CNIC copies of beneficiaries
- Beneficiaries selected from flood affected villages identified by COs members
- COs members to recommend the beneficiaries verified by SMTs
- The distribution s to be held at a central place of all villages/warehouse, through tokens
- Photographs of token distribution, beneficiaries list
- vaccination report by supplies
- Quality of livestock to be assessed by health & physical condition of Goats

Actual Process & Targets

Criteria

Following criteria was followed for distribution of goats:

- Prime focus on women
- Must be flood affected
- Members who do not have sufficient space for large ruminants

Target

The project achieved its target of providing 800 goats to 400 women headed household within planned time and budget.

Tendering & Outsourcing

The distribution of livestock included procurement of vaccinated & disease free goats. The quotations were requested from external suppliers for timely distribution. For outsourcing

proper procedure was followed. The quotations were analyzed and MK'S1 (Amjad Hussain Sanawan) was selected on the basis of low price, quality and timely delivery. Furthermore, purchase order was issued with stated terms & condition to the contractor.

Identification, Assessment & Verification

Social organizers facilitated the community organization to identify members for the activity. Afterwards, the social mobilization teams conducted door to door visit to verify and finalize the list of beneficiaries.

After identification & assessment of the members nominated for the intervention, the community members passed a resolution for carrying out the said activity.

Activity Execution & Implementation

The distribution was planned after receiving the input for the activity. Tokens containing complete details about the supplies and date and place of distribution, were distributed among the selected members for the intervention. It was planned to distribute 200 goats in Jan and remaining 200 in Feb. However, the activity completed in the month of Jan. The vaccination process was completed with the vaccination of large ruminants in Feb.

The distribution of goats was completed in 7 days. The details of the distribution are given in the following table.

Day & Date	Target Achieved
Day 1 (25-01-2012)	145
Day 2 (27-01-2012)	83
Day 3 (28-01-2012)	63
Day 4 (29-01-2012)	4
Day 5 (30-01-2012)	95
Day 6 (31-01-2012)	3
Day 7 (01-02-2012)	7
Total	400

The distribution of goats to 400 women was an important activity as it helped them not only secure livelihood but also to establish contacts with line agencies. The trainings also facilitated women get exposure to latest knowledge about better management of livestock.

Goats distribution to 400 Beneficiaries

S #	Name of Villages	No of Goats distributed	Participants	
			Male	Female
	Goats			
1	Nabi Pur	40	26	31
2	Ghiri	40	30	43
3	Ghabbar Araien	40	3	6
4	Bhatti Wala	40	-	-
5	Murad Pur	40	12	39
6	Nawa Dera	40	18	71
7	Nauabad	40	4	25
8	Mochiwala	40	-	5
9	Makhan Bela	40	6	48

10	Azmat Pur	40	-	33
	Total		99	301
			400	

2.2.4 Activity 4

DISTRIBUTION OF POULTRY

Livestock sector of the flood affected community was severely damaged, leaving many with scarce livelihood opportunities and food insecurity. Therefore, it was planned to give poultry to women headed households as it was considered an easy and quick way to get cash. It was planned to distribute 200 poultry packages to 200 female households in the project area. The activity was completed within timeline and budget and facilitated beneficiary women to get some cash in near future. It is hoped that the poultry would not only help women get cash by selling eggs but also would help the poor family get some nutrition as well. Although this activity was planned only for women, however, after having consultations with the community organizations it was suggested to give poultry to men also as there were many old age men who didn't have any source of income and were not able to do physical work.

It was estimated that if everything goes well, after two months time period, the beneficiaries of this activity would be able to ear Rs.250/day and Rs. 7500 / month.

SOPs of Poultry 400 households

- Flood affected villages selected from the list identified by UNDP. COs members and Social Mobilization Teams further conduct door to door assessment for the selection of potential beneficiaries
- Advertisement in one national newspaper, invite for expression of interest and quotation opening session held in front of procurement committee and one official from donor agency. As per given criteria one vendor selected on basis of best quality, lowest price and timely delivery.
- List of beneficiaries to be available at project office, copies of CNIC attached with the list
- Female beneficiaries selected from flood affected villages ,
- COs members to recommend the beneficiaries
- The distribution to be held at central place of all villages/warehouse, through tokens
- The distribution events photograph and selected beneficiaries list.
- Veterinary doctor to provide vaccination certificate.
- The quality to be ensured by health & physical condition of hens and through vaccination certificate.
- The poultry pullets, poultry feed and cage to be provided to each beneficiary
- Constructed coops to be provided.

Actual Process & Targets

Criteria

Implementation of the Poultry flocks intervention was mainly to support the livelihood of the most vulnerable flood affectees. The specific criterion observed for the selection of beneficiaries was as follows:

- Prime focus should be on women
- Poor widows & Divorced women
- Must be flood affected
- Members having poultry raising experience at small level

Target

The target for the poultry distribution was 400 households from 10 project villages. The package distributed included:

- 1flock of 30 chicks (25 female & 5 male) vaccinated
- 1 wooden cage
- 2 bags of poultry feed

Provision of Poultry to 400 Beneficiaries

S #	Name of Villages	No of Goats distributed	Participants	
			Male	Female
	Poultry			
1	Nabi Pur	40	21	58
2	Ghiri	40	15	41
3	Ghabbar Araien	40	5	28
4	Bhatti Wala	40	-	3
5	Murad Pur	40	3	14
6	Nawa Dera	40	8	32
7	Nauabad	40	24	30
8	Mochiwala	40	-	24
9	Makhan Bela	40	1	46
10	Azmat Pur	40	-	47
	Total		77	323
			400	

Identification, Assessment & Verification

The most vulnerable families were identified for this activity. The identification and assessment was carried out by social mobilization team of MOJAZ Foundation in consultation with the community organizations.

Once the assessments & verification of MOJAZ team by door to door visit was completed, the resolution was prepared for the community endorsement prior to intervention.

Activity Execution & Implementation

After identification and input supplies at MOJAZ field warehouse located in Seetpur, the distribution was planned. Printed tokens were distributed among selected members for the intervention. The tokens contained complete activity details like date & site of distribution and specifications of input. The distribution was completed in 6 days starting from 31st Jan to 29 Feb, 2012.

Day & Date	Target Achieved
Day 1 (31-01-2012)	52
Day 2 (15-02-2012)	50
Day 3 (17-02-2012)	50
Day 4 (19-02-2012)	50
Day 5 (28-02-2012)	100
Day 6 (29-02-2012)	98
Total	400

2.2.5 Activity 5

VACCINATION OF LARGE RUMINANTS

Vaccination of large ruminants was planned to save the communities from big loses and to help them bear the cost of vaccination. Following SOPs were followed to execute the activity:

SOPs of 1000 large ruminants vaccinated

- There will be two options for the procurement process.
- Will hire official from government livestock department for vaccination
- Will purchase vaccination and hire expert for vaccination of ruminants.
- 1000 large ruminants to be vaccinated
- CO members to recommend the owners that are having large ruminants.
- The Govt. livestock officer to be consulted for advice for the vaccination as per area and season needs
- Vaccination certificates by Veterinary assistants.
- The veterinary to be invited from line departments to give awareness to community members about benefits of vaccination.
- Field team to follow up
- Veterinary to perform vaccination of animals.
- Get certificate from veterinary

Actual Process & Targets

Criteria

Healthy animal are a vital economic asset in rural areas and is considered a major livelihood source. The project proposed vaccination of large ruminants which were affected by flood. The criterion for the vaccination of large ruminants was as follows:

- Large ruminants will be vaccinated with in 10 project villages
- The service is provided at community member's door step

Target

Under On-farm livelihood restoration, vaccination of 1000 large ruminants (animals) was proposed within 10 project villages. As per the agreed work plan 400 vaccinations were planned in January & remaining 600 in February. However all 1000 vaccinations were completed in February.

Vaccination of large ruminants' beneficiaries

S #	Name of Villages	No of Animal Vaccinated	Beneficiaries HH
1	Nabi Pur	100	38
2	Ghiri	100	29
3	Ghabbar Araien	100	82
4	Bhatti Wala	100	-
5	Murad Pur	100	40
6	Nawa Dera	100	30
7	Nauabad	100	59
8	Mochiwala	100	29
9	Makhan Bela	100	73
10	Azmat Pur	100	30
	Total		410

Activity Execution & Implementation

Once the community organizations passed the resolution, the list was finalized. The veterinary doctor was consulted regarding the existing disease attack & remedial vaccination. The veterinary doctor suggested F&M along with de-wormers Blisters. After finalizing the vaccinations, the social mobilization teams called community meetings for arranging large ruminant's vaccination in 4 days session consecutively in the last week of February. A detailed list of vaccinations is maintained.

Day & Date	Vaccinated Targets
Day 1 (25-2-2012)	291
Day 2 (26-2-2012)	167
Day 3 (27-2-2012)	124
Day 4 (28-2-2012)	145
TOTAL	1000

2.3 Livelihoods Off-Farm

2.3.1 Activity 1

DISTRIBUTION OF CASH GRANT

Many of the established small enterprise were victim of the flood and in most cases deprived communities of their only source of livelihood. In order to revive crippled enterprises cash grant of PKR. 20,000 was planned to be provided to 250 most deserving enterprises, whereas priority was given to the female headed families, person with disabilities, widows, minority groups and vulnerable.

Following standard operating procedures were followed for the activity:

SOPs of Livelihoods cash grants to 250 beneficiaries

- CO member to identify beneficiaries with MOJAZ Social Mobilization Team

- List of beneficiaries to be available at project office, copies of CNIC of beneficiaries.
- CO members to recommend the beneficiaries, further verified by Social Mobilization Team.
- Men and women Who have crippled/affected enterprise due to flood of 2010
- The grants to be disbursed thorough cheques in the names of beneficiary after verifying the tokens
- The beneficiaries to be provided enterprise development training
- Micro investment plan for income generation activities proposed by the beneficiary

Actual Process & Targets

Criteria

To support off-farm livelihood of the flood affectees, cash grants were proposed. For the disbursement of cash grants following criterion was followed:

- Must have an enterprise crippled by floods
- Must not be running
- Must be from CO member
- Preference to widows, disables & Women headed families
- Minority groups should also be considered

Target

The total target for the enterprise development & restoration was 250 households from the 10 project villages. As per the work plan the cash grants were distributed in the month of Jan to 250 beneficiaries.

Distribution of Cash Grant Beneficiaries

S #	Name of Villages	No of Cash Grant	Participants	
			Male	Female
1	Nabi Pur	25	21	11
2	Ghiri	25	31	11
3	Ghabbar Araien	25	23	-
4	Bhatti Wala	25	9	-
5	Murad Pur	25	20	2
6	Nawa Dera	25	33	3
7	Nauabad	25	5	4
8	Mochiwala	25	34	7
9	Makhan Bela	25	7	13
10	Azmat Pur	25	-	16
	Total		183	67
			250	

Identification, Assessment & Verification

For the identification & assessment of beneficiaries, community meetings were called and CO members were briefed regarding the modality of the activity. After having the basic idea

about eligibility criteria, the COs made resolutions suggesting most vulnerable whose earning assets (enterprises) were affected. The social mobilization team conducted door to door visit to verify the nominated beneficiaries. During assessment visits their homes, family members, assets & damaged enterprise were visited. After assessment a final resolution nominating the selected beneficiaries for cash grants was passed.

Activity Execution & Implementation

Once the list of 250 beneficiaries was finalized, tokens were printed for Rs. 25000(due to some clerical mistake) instead of agreed amount of Rs. 20,000 and distributed among the selected community members. The cheques were prepared for Rs. 20000 as planned. Because of work burden on the staff and lack of timely coordination the two deliverables (tokens and cheques) couldn't be matched and this created confusion amongst beneficiaries. The issue was resolved by taking the community organization into confidence and by having detailed meetings with the entire staff and streamlining the coordination methods.

The cash grants were distributed in 2 events which were organized in Alipur city for security reasons. The community members were called at the venue mentioned in table underneath. They were explained the reason for change in the cash amount by the project Manager.

The cheques were prepared in the names of beneficiaries. Before the cash grants disbursement, beneficiaries were informed about the procedure of cheques encashment & banking policies. It was made clear that on encashment of cheque a deduction of 348 as bank service charges will be made. MOJAZ also shared complaint number with the community for any type of assistance in cheques encashment.

Day & Date	Target Achieved	Venue
Day 1 (26-01-2012)	125	TMA Hall, Alipur
Day 2 (30-01-2012)	125	Alipur Community Hall, Alipur
Total	250	

2.3.2 Activity 2

TRAININGS (CMST, LMST, EDT, Farmer's day)

In order to build the capacity of the communities in areas of community management skills, leadership management skills, enterprise development, and latest agriculture techniques, different trainings were organized. All these trainings were important in the context of communities' capacities to manage the developmental interventions and also ensuring the sustainability of the interventions. These trainings were also instrumental in preparing the communities for future developmental interventions. Particularly for the women who otherwise have very few opportunities to realize their potential and leadership qualities. The trainings also helped men realize importance of women participation in activities. As a result, men were ready to send their women for trainings. Women having small children also participated in the trainings.

The trainings were conducted as per the work plan and within allocated budget.

Following standard operating procedures were followed while executing respective trainings.

SOPs of EDT Trainings

- Preferably beneficiary who has received the cash grants
- Lecture, example sharing, group work, Practical demonstrations & trainings
- The nature of training to be participatory
- Through the training attendance sheet, training evaluation forms, CO information, photographs and physical verification
- Hand outs in local language for better understanding
- Profile, training proposal.
- Photograph of training session, minutes of training, attendance of beneficiaries.
- Filling up of Training evaluation form

SOPs of Farmers Day

- All CO members & villagers to be involved
- Some secure public place where large number of people can be accommodated
- Proper invitation to participants and line depts., through activist and field team.
- One day seminar comprising lectures, study material distribution focusing on latest agriculture related intervention, knowledge sharing, technology introduction
- Officials to be invited/hired from agriculture department to deliver awareness session/lectures to community members.

Theme of the event was **“technology transfer and production enhancement”**.

SOPs of CMST & LMST

- Both of these trainings to be conducted in field area, President and Secretary to be the beneficiaries of these 2 training. Besides these two office bearers, other active members of Cos can also to be considered
- Training sessions and handouts in local language for better understanding. Easily understandable visual aids.
- Group exercises and practical demonstrations by trainers
- Registration and attendance sheet maintained to verify beneficiaries
- Hand outs in local language
- Trainer’s profile, proposal for training
- Photographs, attendance sheets, minutes of the training proceeding
- Evaluation forms

Actual Process & Targets

Criteria

The criteria for the selection of training participants was as follows:

- Trainings to be conducted in field area, President and Secretary to be the beneficiaries of these training. Besides these two office bearers, other active members of COs are also considered
- Training participants should be able to read & write
- Must be a member of CO formed by MOJAZ Foundation
- For Enterprise Development training only beneficiaries of cash grants are eligible
- For Farmer Days regular CO members along with other community members are eligible

Target

Training events were planned in order to inculcate basic skills regarding community management, leadership skill and enterprise development in the communities. Following were the targets and execution plan during the project term:

Training Name	Event Target	Participants Target	Training Duration
Community Management Skill Training	08	160	3 Days
Leadership Management Skill Training	05	80	5 Days
Enterprise Development Training	10	250	3 Days
Disaster Risk Reduction Training	03	30	3 Days
Farmer's Day	10	1000	

Tendering & Outsourcing

To hire the Master trainers an advertisement was published on HRDN website. Against the advertisement training proposals were submitted to MOJAZ head office. A proper evaluation & procurement committee was involved to select the best suited proposal. Human Resource Learning Centre was selected for CMST; LMST, while SAVED Organization was selected for DRR & EDT training events. Farmers Days were conducted with the local Agriculture Department Officers.

Activity Execution & Implementation

The training events were organized in the field areas to facilitate women for maximum participation. The community organizations decided the venue in consultation with social organizers. Invitations were floated 2 days before any training event to ensure 100% participation of the nominated CO members. The training sessions included lectures in local

language. On completion of each training evaluation forms were filled up by the participants to assess the quality of training.

Community Management Skills Training

S #	Name of Villages	Areas Covered	Participants	
	CMST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participatory Development Historical Background of RSPs, philosophy and Approach Basic Principles of Social Mobilization and motivation Skills Effective Communication Skills Knowledge sharing about how to conduct CO's meeting, maintained record, proceeding registers, saving pass books. Role of activist and concept of community resource person 	Male	Female
1	Nabi Pur		18	10
2	Ghiri		10	8
3	Ghabbar Araien		8	4
4	Bhatti Wala		2	-
5	Murad Pur		6	8
6	Nawa Dera		16	11
7	Nauabad		11	12
8	Mochiwala		6	2
9	Makhan Wala		6	16
10	Azmat Pur		-	19
	Total		83	90
			173	

Leadership Management Skills Training

S #	Name of Villages	Areas Covered	Participants	
	LMST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is organization? Development & organization formation process Who is activist & his/her role Qualities of good activists What is project? What is project cycle? What is project evaluation? 	Male	Female
1	Nabi Pur		12	4
2	Ghiri		8	4
3	Ghabbar Araien		11	3
4	Bhatti Wala		2	-
5	Murad Pur		8	5
6	Nawa Dera		13	6
7	Nauabad		4	5
8	Mochiwala		6	2
9	Makhan Wala		-	9
10	Azmat Pur		-	8
	Total		64	46
			110	

2.4 Disaster Risk Preparedness/Management

2.4.1 Activity 1

DRR TRAINING AND DISTRIBUTION OF KIT

One of the reasons for huge losses during flood 2010 was lack of disaster preparedness. As a step towards disaster preparedness 3 volunteers from each community organization from each village were trained in Disaster Risk Reduction strategies. In total 68 volunteers were trained (41 male and 27 female). The trainings were followed by distribution of disaster kits. The activity was completed within allocated budget and timeline.

Following standard operating procedures were observed.

SOPs of DRR trainings and of DRR Kits

- Training will be held in flood affected areas of project villages. Three active CO members from each village to be selected for DRR trainings
- The resource persons deliver lecture and share the use of disaster kits items in local language. Practical demonstration by the trainers
- Attendance sheets and photographs and minutes of the trainings
- Training material
- Trainer's profile, training proposal
- Attendance sheet, photographs, minutes of the training.
- Filling up of Evaluation forms.

SOPs of Provision of Emergency Kits:

- One Disaster Management kit to be provided in each flood affected village (total of 10 kits). Disaster Management Committee to be responsible for the disaster management kit to be used by the entire village particularly the most vulnerable (women and children and old aged)
- CO's record to be maintained
- President and secretary of Disaster Management Committee
- These kits to be utilized in times of emergency and They will be trained for the effective use of the kit
- The disaster management kit to be handed over to the Disaster Management Committee in-front of members of all COs, present in respective village.
- Advertisement in one national newspaper inviting expression of interest, quotation opening in the presence of procurement committee and a representative from donor. Agreement on the basis of best quality, lowest price and timely delivery
- Distribution event and receiving records to be maintained for verification of beneficiaries

Actual Process & Targets

Criteria

Following criteria was set for DRR trainings and distribution of Kit:

- One DRR kit is for 1 project village
- 3 participants from each village for DRR training
- Out of 3 participants one should be female
- The DRR kit is the property of the entire village

Each kit contained following items:

Reduction Kit having the following Items:

Item No.	Item Name	Quantities
1	Rescue Boat	1 (10 seater)
2	Ring Buoys	1
3	Jerry Can	10 (20 liters)
4	Torch Light	10
5	Life Jacket	10
6	Stature	3
7	First Aid Kit	1
8	Ropes	1 bundle

Target

For DRR training 3 participants were selected from each village. In total 68 participants were trained out of which 27 were women and one disaster risk reduction kit was distributed to each village.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Training

S #	Name of Villages	Areas Covered	Participants	
	DRR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazard Vulnerabilities and Capacities Assessment (HVCA) • Brief introduction about early warning system • Sketch mapping exercise • First aid and emergency kit training • Rope management • Fire fighting 	Male	Female
1	Nabi Pur		3	3
2	Ghiri		5	2
3	Ghabbar Araien		5	6
4	Bhatti Wala		3	-
5	Murad Pur		3	3
6	Nawa Dera		3	3
7	Nauabad		3	3
8	Mochiwala		3	3
9	Makhan Wala		9	4
10	Azmat Pur		4	-
	Total		41	27
			248	

Tendering & Outsourcing

The quotations for supply were requested through an advertisement in a national newspaper “The News” published on January 02, 2012. Proper procurement procedures were followed. SAVEL Organization was selected for DRR training.

Activity Execution & Implementation

The community organizations passed the resolution and conveyed them to the social organizers. The social organizers called community organization meetings to sensitize them for DRR trainings. Three disaster management committees were formed comprising of these 68 members for the said trainings. After completion of trainings, 10 disaster management Kits were distributed for each target village.

2.5 Restoration of Basic and Critical Community Infrastructure

2.5.1 Activity 1

HAND PUMPS

For the provision of water to distant hamlets hand pumps were installed. In total 50 hand pumps were installed in ten villages. The activity was completed within stipulated time and budget.

Following standard operating procedures were followed for the execution of the activity:

- Selected from the list identified by UNDP, and with the help of COs members, most needed place benefiting maximum number of beneficiaries
- Selection of the place, procurement, hiring of labor and installation.
- Beneficiary list and number of indirect beneficiaries to be maintained at the project office
- Bills of quantity, bills of labor, resolution, Community Organization meeting minutes, Snap before and after
- Completion report with pictures before and after
- All the CPI schemes to sustain for a long period as the community ownership is an integral part of the schemes
- Sign boards along with monograms to be installed on the sites
- Involve line departments by taking NOC for the installation of hand pumps.
- Awareness raising sessions by SMTs for community members
- Completion report with pictures, procurement documents and photographs.

Actual Process & Targets

Criteria

Infrastructure schemes under the project umbrella were identified as per the need of the area affected by floods 2010. The criterion for the installation of Hand Pumps followed was as follows:

- At least 5 to 7 families benefit for the installed hand pump
- Range of bore for the hand pumps is from 40 to 80 feet
- Will not be installed within any house premises

Target

The total target for the installation of hand pumps was 50 in 10 project villages.

Hand Pumps

S#	Name of Villages	No of Cash Grant	Beneficiaries HH
1	Nabi Pur	3	24
2	Ghiri	23	186
3	Ghabbar Araien	7	81
4	Bhatti Wala	0	-
5	Murad Pur	0	-
6	Nawa Dera	0	-
7	Nauabad	0	-
8	Mochiwala	10	91
9	Makhan Bela	3	30
10	Azmat Pur	4	50
	Total		462

Tendering & Outsourcing

All the construction related work was outsourced for speedy execution of construction activities. The quotations were asked for the installation of 50 hand pumps in 10 project villages.

Identification, Assessment & Verification

Community meetings were called in every project village to share the said interventions. The community organizations passed the resolution which was then shared with social mobilization teams for the assessment & final verifications.

Activity Execution & Implementation

After finalizing the sites for hand pumps installation, the designs and specifications were shared with the contractor. The community organizations ensured proper installation and material quality. The target for the installation of hand pumps was 25 in January & 25 in

February. However due to delays in contractor selection, the installation work started and completed in February.

CPI Scheme	Target	Households	Beneficiaries
Hand Pumps	50	462	3234

2.5.2 Activity 2

LINK ROADS

After flood, the major infrastructure that got damaged was farm to market link road. This affected not only transportation of farm produce to market but also mobility of the communities in general. Three union councils benefited by this activity. The first soling was done in UC Sultanpur connecting UC Muradpur janoobi and UC Langerwah with Alipur. The activity benefited households from 25 villages, saving almost 45 minutes to reach Alipuis road. The other soling activity was done in UC Bait Mullahwali benefiting a large number of households that use this road reach the main road.

Farm to market link road and distribution of agri inputs helped improve agriculture productivity and livelihood incomes in ten villages of UC Alipur. The community organization members were encouraged to participate in meetings that ensured commitment and sustainability of the schemes. The discussions with the community organizations reiterated the point that distribution of farm inputs and rehabilitation of small infrastructure schemes could stimulate agriculture activity thus securing livelihood of a large number of population and improve mobility in general. With a community led approach, the formation of community organizations and engagement of villagers helped strengthen community solidarity towards sustainability of small infrastructure schemes. Another important contribution of these infrastructure schemes' rehabilitation was providing work to unskilled labor from these villages. Almost 260 unskilled and 114 skilled labour benefited from these schemes by getting daily wages. The communities also expressed that rehabilitation of roads had not only improved the livelihood for many but was also helpful in regaining their community pride.

Actual Process & Targets

Criteria

Following criteria was followed for the selection of community physical infrastructure schemes:

- Must be from project villages
- Relevant intervention affected by flood
- Affected CPI scheme not repaired by any agency
- Must benefit more than 300 families
- Should link 2 to 3 villages with under consideration link road & street scheme

Target

Initially 30 culverts, 1.5 km link road & 3000 Rft Streets & Drains was the target. The target for link road was revised from 1.5 to 2.2 keeping in mind the standard width of road. The project proposed soling of 1.5 km farm to market link road with the specification of 12 ft

width. However after consultations with the community and keeping in mind the standard width the target was revised and the width was decreased from 12 ft to 8 ft. Therefore, the length was increased from 1.5 to 2.1 km.

Also, during community organizations' meeting the villagers expressed the need for soling in UC Baitmullah wali too. As the activity of demonstration plot was cancelled, the funds were redirected towards soling activity. Hence the total target of link roads was revised as 3.3 km (2.1 in UC Sultanpur, 1.2 and 1.3 km in UC Bait Mullahwali).

Tendering & Outsourcing

As suggested in the proposal and agreed by UNDP, the CPI schemes were sublet to a third party. For this purpose a tender notice was published in a national newspaper "The News" on January 02, 2012. Many interested experienced organization participated. The tender opening ceremony was held on January 10, 2012 with UNDP participation to ensure SOPs are followed & transparency was maintained. Muhammad Aslam Ansari Govt. Contractor was chosen & issued purchase order. The contractor on issuance of purchase order was briefed in detail regarding the designs & layout, BOQs, specification & quality assurance.

Identification, Assessment & Verification

During regular community organization meetings disrupted infrastructure rehabilitation came out as a critical need of the villagers. The schemes for soling were identified by the COs and the list was shared with mobilization team of MOJAZ Foundation. Mobilization team along with engineers conducted assessment visits to verify community identified schemes. Final resolution endorsed by the community was handed over to the Project Manager for execution of the activity.

Activity Execution & Implementation

The contractor M. Aslam Ansari was handed over the designs & BOQs for the construction of link road, streets & drains & culverts. The contractor took almost one month (February 2012) for the completion of all the stated CPI schemes. During the construction MOJAZ engineering staff along with the respective community organizations, continuously visited CPI under construction sites to ensure quality & transparency. The soling of road took extra time than planned and completed in the second week of March.

CPI Scheme	Target of CPI Scheme	Households	Individual Beneficiaries
Link Roads	4.6 Km	841	5887
Streets & Drains	3000 Rft	250	1750
Culverts	30 culverts	170	1195

PROGRESS TOWARDS PROJECT OUTPUTS

Please fill the excel sheet Annex 1. Physical Progress.

3. Project implementation challenges

3.1 Updated project risks and actions

Project Risk 1:

Political & regularity risk persists in the country hence in the project area too.

Actions taken:

Specific transparent Criteria was selected for each intervention and monitoring team regularly verifies the data to avoid any interference by political & regularity.

Project Risk 2:

The project relied on the process approach that can cause delay in the timing of the activities. Willingness of the community to take part in project activities was another risk that could hamper project progress

Actions taken:

The process approach calls for dedicated and selfless efforts and the outcome is directly proportional to the efforts made. In order to meet the target and avert the possible risk, the level of efforts and quality of social mobilization was geared towards achieving timely results.

3.2 Updated project issues and actions

Project Issue 1:

There were some issues in the encashment of cash grant cheque of the beneficiaries. The beneficiaries complained that they were not receiving full amount written on the cheque.

Actions taken:

The management of MOJAZ Foundation conducted meeting with UBL Alipur branch management and discussed the issue raised by the beneficiaries. The bank management informed MOJAZ that service charges of PKR. 348 were deducted from the total amount of the grant. The management conducted meeting with the beneficiaries to clear the issue by explaining the bank policy.

Project Issue 2:

Due to short time the procurement of material for CPI schemes was an issue.

Actions taken:

: The procurement issue was managed by outsourcing the tender to different contractors. Hence the procurement was on time & aligns with the project work plan.

4. Case Studies/Success Stories

4.1 Striving paved my way.... Story of Noor Mai

"There is no support & no mercy for a widow in this world." These were the opening words of a 40 years old widow of Ashique Hussain. Noor Mai's husband died due to an accident 4 years back. After her husband's death, she had to take care of everything. She had two daughters and her husband left only a small house for them. The flood adversely hit Basti Billi Mar of union council Bait Mullan Wali, destroying Noor Mai's little home, and further adding to her miseries. This posed security threats to a family. They were forced to shift to their relative's house nearby until water receded. After spending 3 months with the relatives, she along with her 2 daughters moved back to her village and started carpet weaving to meet her both ends need. By this labour she earned up to 150 to 200 per day and started repairing her house to some extent.



Still she was not able to run her house and meet her family's daily needs. Her 10 year old daughter is a patient of asthma the 4 year old is a patient of allergy since her birth. She couldn't afford their treatment. While talking to social organizers from MOJAZ she said "What can I do except FOR waiting for some miracle to happen"

During early days of January 2012, she became a member of community organization formed by MOJAZ Foundation.

She was nominated for livelihood support. Mobilization team of MOJAZ provided her a pair of 2 goats as livelihood support.

Now she has some ray of hope in her life. She is confident that after a few months she would not only be able to give proper food to her daughters but would also start their treatment. Sending her daughters to school is her dream which does not seem far away.



4.2 Hope Never Dies

Woes of disability, helplessness & poverty are only known to those who bear it” These are the opening phrases recorded by Allah Diwaya, a 48 years old middle pass disabled. Allah Diwaya’s legs were paralyzed when he was a child. After completing his education he started teaching school children in a school near his house.



Situation became worst for him when flood hit his village Badda in union council Bait Mullan Wali. Being a disabled and from a deprived area Allah Diwaya had to face many problems. His house was affected severely & shop which was the only earning source for him was completely destroyed. His life became miserable and he started taking loans from here and there.



He became a member of community organization in his village and during vulnerability assessment community organization suggested his name for Cash Grant. He was given cash grant of 20,000 to revive his crippled enterprise. He also participated in “Enterprise Development Training Programme” arranged for the effective utilization of Cash Grant.

Allah Diwaya repaired his previously crippled shop with the help of Cash Grant. Allah Diwaya told the MOJAZ team that he has started earning an average amount of Rs. 200 to 250 per day. He is very happy as he is meeting his needs from his own earnings without getting trapped into loans and charity

4.3 A Case Study of Tasleem Bibi

Tasleem Bibi , even a year after the flood was not able to rebuild her house. “Water ruined her little world in rubble & left her family into a state of trauma whose imprints are still very fresh in her mind: said Tasleem Bibi while passing tears.” Her family migrated to the neighboring place along with her other relatives to save her family as the water level was very high & her Basti Turk, Gabar Arain of union council Sultanpur was badly affected. She had to feed a family of 4 members as her husband is a patient of tuberculosis & asthma.



She started working in fields to earn some grains for her family. She also managed to do some stitching as well to meet make her ends meet. Even then she was not able to earn enough to manage her children’s education & food. She met

MOJAZ Foundation social mobilization team in early January 2012 & found the session useful regarding community organization formation. She volunteered herself as a member of community organization. Afterwards, during vulnerability index exercise her name was also mentioned in the list of most deprived community members.

She was provided poultry flock of 30 chicks along with a cage & their feed for 2 months. She is very excited by this support as she foresees herself as a small poultry farm owner. She told that after 2 months the eggs production will start and she will earn 250 per day approximately

4.5 Story of Abdul Karim

Abdul Karim, bread winner for a family of 6 & is resident of Basti Turk, Gabar Arain of union council Sultanpur. While sharing his family status after flood, he mentioned that he was having a brick constructed house which was damaged and the family had to live in open sky till he managed to get temporary shelter and food from govt. aid. Since then he was working hard to arrange some funds for the repair & maintenance of his house. He is a liver patient since his birth & could not work continuously for long.



Prior to the floods, his children used to go to school regularly but after flood he had to pull them out of school. His wife also started some domestic labor to assist her husband in meeting their daily expenditures. Abdul Karim lost his pride and started feeling ashamed of himself and became a patient of depression.

During second week of January 2012, he attended a meeting and offered his services as a member of community organization proposed in his locality. During vulnerability index exercise his name was also endorsed by community members for some in-kind support. On his individual assessment he was selected for Agri-Inputs package for his 2 Acre of land.

Abdul Karim, on receiving agri- inputs, utilizes fertilizers in his wheat fields & claimed that 30% of his debts were reduced. In the absence of this support he was supposed to purchase same fertilizers at a higher rate from local broker and was also supposed to sell his crop at a lower rate than offered by the market. The facility saved him from exploitation in the hands of local brokers. He mentioned that his real income from his fields will increase by 30% & with no debts of course.

5. Financial status and utilization

Attached

6. Photo Log

Please find separate file attached herewith