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UC Hamal Faqir, Tehsil Sakrand, Shaheed Benazirabad

Restoration of Livelihood & Community Based Infrastructure



Submitted by MOJAZ Foundation

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2012

UC Hamal Faqir, Tehsil Sakrand,
Shaheed Benazirabad

Acronyms & Abbreviations

MF	MOJAZ Foundation
CWWRF	Concern Worldwide Rapid Fund
SBA	Shaheed Benazirabad
UC	Union Council
FDG	Focus Group Discussion
SSI	Semi Structured Interview
KII	Key Informants Interviews
USAID	United States Aid for International Development
OFDA	Office of the Foreign Development Agency/Authority
ERMS	Early Recovery & Market System
RNA	Rapid Need Assessment
HH	Households
CBI	Community Based Infrastructure
CPI	Community Physical Infrastructure
DEO	Data Entry Operator
FMR	Farm to Market Road
CFW	Cash for Work
BOQ	Bills of Quantity
UN	United Nations
OCHA	Office of Coordination for Humanitarian Affairs
CR	Community Restoration
DO	District Officer
DIP	Detailed Implementation Plan
CRM	Complaint Redressal Mechanism
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
PO	Purchase Order
NOC	No Objection Certificate
KLR	Kacha Link Road
WC	Water Course
FMR	Farm to Market Road
SEI	Socio Economic Infrastructure
SM	Social Mobilization
VC	Village Committee
PO	Purchase Order
CFW	Cash for Work
OFWM	On Farm Water Management
CDO	Cash Distribution Officer
NOC	No Objection Certificate
KLR	Kacha Link Road
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
WFP	World Food Programme
O&M	Operations & Maintenance

Executive Summary

District Shaheed Benazirabad is amongst the most affected district in Sindh province by flash rains 2011. NDMA & Clusters had nominated it worst affected & at a high risk with huge agriculture, livestock, Infrastructure & livelihood devastations. Rain caused floods affected more than 0.9 million individuals & 0.3 million houses were collapsed. Shaheed Benazirabad has an agriculture based economy & 100% communities have it as primary occupations. Major reason of worst damages is that there are places at low land level which resulted in water drain towards them. This caused water standing till July of the current year with non cultivation of any agriculture crops.

MOJAZ Foundation has its presence in Shaheed Benazirabad since 2011. It has implemented 2 projects earlier, one with WFP on general food distribution & second with Concern Worldwide & USAID on transitional shelter with a focus on same target areas. MOJAZ Foundation conducted rapid need assessment study in UC Hamal Faqir to find out the most urgent needs of the community. The study revealed that agriculture and community based infrastructure were the worst hit sectors by the flood. Findings of the need assessment were shared with Concern Worldwide against its call of proposal in the month of March 2012. After Concern's verification, the proposal was accepted and a total funding of \$ **265,962** was allocated for the implementation of the project.

The project was approved for a period of 3 months starting from May 09, 2012. The focus of the project was both economic asset restoration and temporary employment to revive the communities and local market through CFW activities and rehabilitation of productive infrastructure to support livelihood.

The project was started after signing the contract with Concern on May 08, 2012. As a first step staff hiring was completed. Most of the staff was transferred from other offices of MOJAZ except for hiring warehouse supervisor & auxiliary staff. After the staff was on board, a 2 days orientation workshop was organized with the entire team and also with Concern. As a result of that workshop, a detailed implementation plan was devised with input from the project team.

The first activity carried out was baseline study which helped in capturing the then existed picture of target area vis-à-vis indicators set in the project proposal. A 10% sample (165 hh) of the total target population (1650) was covered under the baseline study. The baseline study revealed that 100% of respondents are affiliated with agriculture which is primary source of their income. The destruction of crops has seriously affected income generation opportunities along with damages to the Agri-land and affiliated infrastructure. The average income from agriculture has fallen down by 61%, pushing many to find other sources of income generation which seem quite few. The community based infrastructure has suffered the damages caused by the flood. Already a large number of link roads in UC HamalFaqeer are kacha. After flood, they are affected badly, causing many to face difficulty in accessing adjacent areas and in transporting Agri produce to the market.

The most prominent and urgent needs identified through baseline were rehabilitation of infrastructure that included, water courses, link roads and culverts, facilitation and help in land levelling, provision of alternate sources of income other than agriculture to supplement incomes.

The next step after completion of baseline study was formation of Village Committees. For this purpose the social mobilization team arranged large community meetings for the project introduction and

identification of members for Village Committees. A total of 19 village committees were formed out of which 12 were men VCs & 7 were women. The selection of schemes and beneficiaries was done by Village Committees themselves. The criterion for the selection of various schemes and beneficiaries was shared with the village committees. This was meant to give community people a clearer understanding of the project. Once that understanding was created, the village committees began identifying and selecting project schemes.

The project required procurement of good and material related to the implementation of the project. Both the project subsector collectively needed tools kits, Construction material & Tractor machinery. In order to procure these services, the tender bidding process was followed. The advertisement was published in 2 local and national newspapers against which firms submitted bids. For the selection of vendors, opening of tender bidding was organized on June 04, 2012. In this meeting representatives from Concern Worldwide also participated. Keeping in view the criterion for the selection of vendors, 2 vendors were selected and issued purchase order for the materials delivery against each category of the services required.

Tools kits were issued to project beneficiaries and on completion were handed over to them permanently for operations & maintenance of the schemes, after signing of terms of partnership.

MOJAZ ensured an inclusive approach by involving all the stakeholders (i.e. Govt., Donor, Community etc) for effective implementation of the project. The relevant Government departments were contacted for obtaining NOC before starting work on rehabilitation of water courses and Kacha link roads. Once the schemes were completed, they were handed over to relevant government department after fulfilling necessary requirements.

MOJAZ Foundation also maintained its collaboration/coordination with UN Clusters. MOJAZ was instrumental in reviving community restoration cluster in Shaheed Benazirabad and led the cluster meetings.

In order to ensure accountability and transparency, MOJAZ conducted VC meetings to share project activities, SOPs & documentation requirement using charts & banners in local language i.e. Sindhi. Complaint redressal mechanism was also put in place by installing complaint boxes on VC meetings sites. This helped the project team in addressing communities' concerns in time besides receiving feedback. On completion of project schemes, visibility sign boards were installed on each site for branding & promotion purpose.

Project Cover Page

Project title: Restoration of Livelihood & Community Based Infrastructure
Project start date May 09, 2012
Project End Date August 08, 2012
Project area UC Hamal Faqir, Tehsil Sakrand, Shaheed Benazirabad
Project Amount USD 265,962

Project Main Sector Early Recovery & Market Systems (ERMS)
Sub Sector 1 Economic Asset Restoration
Sub Sector 2 Temporary Employment

DUNS No. 1747376
CMIS No. 463

Project Objective: To revive the communities and local market through CFW activities and rehabilitation of productive infrastructure to support livelihood

Major Activities:

1. Baseline & Area Profiling
2. Village Committee Formation
3. Cash for Work Schemes
 - 3.1 Rehabilitation of Tertiary on Farm Water Irrigation Channels
 - 3.2 Rehabilitation of Kacha Link Roads
 - 3.3 Rehabilitation of Culverts
4. Cash Grant Voucher for Land Levelling
5. Tools Kit Distribution for Cash for Work Activities

Category	No. of families	Age breakdown	Male	Female	Total individuals
Flood Affectee	1,653	Under 18	2,645	2,909	5,554
		Over 18	3,703	3,967	7,670
Total	1653		6348	6876	13,224

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Project progress abstract:

No. of Union Councils	1
No. of Deh/Revenue Villages	3
No. of Villages	37
No. of Beneficiary Households	1888
No. of Village Committees	19 (12 male & 7 female)
No. of CPI schemes (Water Courses with Nakka)	16 schemes (22000 meters)
CFW beneficiaries(Water Courses with Nakka)	531
No. of CPI schemes (Kacha Link Road)	40 schemes (23000 meters)
CFW beneficiaries(Kacha Link Road)	811
No. of CPI schemes (Culverts)	37 schemes
CFW beneficiaries (Culverts)	225
No. of acres levelled	221 acres
Economy stimulated through CFW worth	PKR10638775
Acres of Land Levelled	221 Acres

Project Cooperative Agreement

The project cooperative agreement was signed with Concern Worldwide RAPID Fund with the financing from OFDA financing window of USAID. The project agreement focused on “Early Recovery & Market Systems” as a main sector. The agreement was for a duration of three month starting from 9th May, 2012. However, due to slow pace of work during Ramazan, and delays in the payment of order cheques due to changes on the bank’s operating system, the project got extended till August 18, 2012.

Staff Recruitment & Selection

The staff hiring was completed in the first week. The entire staff is internally transferred from other offices except for warehouse Supervisor and Guards (for office & warehouse). The list of project staff is attached as annexure 1 with the file name of Staff List.

Staff Orientation

The staff induction was completed till May 10, 2012, after which a 2 day orientation was organized for the entire staff on May 19 and 21, 2012. Day one of the workshop was utilized to orient MOJAZ staff on the details of the project objectives, activities, target areas, project duration and implementation methodology and plan etc. Whereas the second day was utilized by Concern staff to discuss in details various policies and procedures of Concern to be followed during project implementation.

In that orientation workshop a detailed presentation was shared with participants on project requirements, target activities, bounded time period apart from sharing different relevant documents with the project staff. The list of the documents shared was as follows:

1. Need Assessment
2. Project Proposal & Budget
3. SOP
4. Communication Strategy
5. List of documentation to be prepared
6. Project reporting guidelines
7. Baseline Questionnaire & samples

Baseline

The baseline study was conducted to determine the current situation of the project field to plan interventions based on the present situation of beneficiaries for smooth and effective implementation. The baseline study conducted, covered general situation of the target population as well as specific aspects relevant to project interventions that include all the indicators that come under project activities. The sample selected for the study was 10% of the total project households (164 households). The main findings of the study are mentioned below:

1. The income level of the respondents has drastically decreased due to major losses in agriculture. Those who have agriculture as a sole source of income are suffering the most as their agriculture fields are totally damaged. The destruction of crops has seriously affected income generation opportunities along with damages to the Agri-land and affiliated infrastructure. The average income from agriculture has fallen down by 61%, pushing many to find other sources of income generation which seem quite few.

2. Almost 100 % of the respondents have agriculture as their primary source of income. Out of these, 19 % have livestock, 4 % have govt. jobs, and 1 % has daily wages as their secondary/alternate source of income besides agriculture.
3. Out of total respondents who have agriculture as their primary source of income, 76% are completely relying on agriculture as a sole source of income. This is the sector that has faced major damages after flood and deprived many of their main sources of livelihood leading to miserable lives.
4. The major community based infrastructure that bear the damages due to flood, mentioned by respondents, are link roads, water courses and culverts.
5. The respondents mentioned that almost 100% of kacha culverts are damaged due to flood. The Kacha types of culverts are made up of temporary pipe or bamboos. Out of the total number of respondents interviewed for the baseline study (164) only 6% mentioned paca (concrete) culverts in their area. They also mentioned that out of total damaged culverts, 51% of kacha culverts are fully destroyed.
6. Almost 100% water channels have been affected by flood & standing water. As most of these channels were already kacha, they were badly damaged by the flood. This resulted in huge water losses at watercourse level-one of the major reasons for non-cultivation of land as mentioned by a large majority of respondents. Even where farmers cultivated the land, the crops were not healthy due to shortages of water.
7. The major losses to infrastructure can also be seen in the case of link roads. Out of total respondents only 11% mentioned presence of paca link road out of which 2 are fully damaged. On the other hand 89% respondents mentioned presence of kacha link roads out of which 51 are fully damaged.
8. The baseline study revealed that flood badly affected livelihoods of a large majority. Flash floods 2010 completely destroyed the standing crops & water has still not receded at some places, resulting in non-cultivation of land. Flood has also affected community based infrastructure such as water courses and irrigation pumps which again are reasons for non-cultivation of land. Hence, a large majority who is completely dependent on agriculture for their main source of income is having limited opportunities to earn livelihoods.
9. A significant number of respondents are having land size between 1-3 acres on an average. More than 50% have land size between 1-2, 25% have land size of 3 acres, and almost 23 % have land size between 4 to 15 acres. The details of the landownership are given in the following table.
10. Out of total respondents 68% are having non cultivated land. Only 32% are having their lands cultivated. Whereas a few had partially cultivated their land. These are also included in the category of respondents with cultivated land.
11. Prior to floods, water courses and privately owned tubewells were the sources of irrigation and 100% of the agriculture land was cultivated.
12. The respondents with non-cultivated land were further asked questions as to explain the reasons for not cultivating their land. They described the following ones:
 1. Land erosion due to Floods
 2. Unavailability of water due to damaged Tube well & Water Courses
 3. Standing Water
 4. No resources to buy Agri Inputs (i.e. Seeds & fertilizers etc)

13. 19% of the respondents are still unable to cultivate their agriculture lands due to standing water.

Beneficiary Profile & Numbers

District Shaheed Benazirabad was one of the most affected by flash rains 2011 in Sindh province. Out of the total area under Shaheed Benazirabad's jurisdiction UC Hamal Faqir, Khadar, Karam Jamali, Kumb Leema are the worst affected because of the reason that these areas are positioned at low land levels. That is water from all over the district has drained out towards these mentioned union council's low land areas. This created huge water ponds in all over the area of UC Hamal Faqir resulting damages to agricultural yield & infrastructure damages. This created a situation of huge devastations of crop damages, infrastructure malfunctioning & limited livelihood opportunities to the people of UC Hamal Faqir.

The total population of Union Council Hamal Fakir is 21,642¹ that constitute around 3091 HH with an average family size of 7 members per households out of which MOJAZ Foundation worked with 1,888 HH against a target of 1653 HH. Majorly economy of the target area is agriculture based. Communities are either involved directly in agriculture & agriculture related services like daily wage labourers. Other occupations revealed during baseline & project life are daily wage labor, micro enterprises at mohallah level & services or private jobs is amongst the lowest percentage among all occupations in the target area.

As major focus was on livelihood restoration through rehabilitating communal infrastructure at local level which have direct impact on community's livelihood & indirect on economy. Hence flooding caused 100% damages to standing crops i.e. cotton at that time & also affected agriculture infrastructure like tertiary on farm water channels, kacha link roads & culverts. As well as water stocks on declined lands led non cultivation till 12 months all most. All these factor act as a stimulant of non active & seized local economy for neither being producing nor any agri sector associated occupational opportunities. This forced Hamal Faqir communities in a state of trauma & left them in a very helpless & restless situation. They were seeking external support such as the one which MF provided with Concern Worldwide-USAID venture. At the time of project inception there were very low economic activities in our target area & communities have been stuck in a no go where state.

Village Committee Members

Village Committee members are selected from within target area. Such members are selected which have following qualities but criteria of selection is based on mutual consent of village members & is not limited to factors mentioned beneath:

1. Resident of UC Hamal Faqir
2. Must be affected by floods
3. Willingness to work for voluntary purposes
4. Education is preferred but not restricted
5. Can be project beneficiary project schemes
6. Responsible for schemes O&M

¹Source: UNDP database, August 2011.

Cash For Work Schemes Beneficiaries

Cash for Work schemes beneficiaries are again selected following SOPs & agreed criterion. CFW schemes beneficiaries profile is as under beneath:

1. Associated land owner of selected water course/kacha link road/culvert
2. Resident of village where schemes has been selected
3. No or below poverty threshold earning
4. Can be a member of VC

Land Levelling Beneficiaries

Land levelling is another major intervention of reporting project in target area of UC Hamal Faqir. Beneficiary selected for land levelling activity have following profiles:

1. Must have land size that ranges 1-5 acres only
2. Selected piece of land must not be cultivated since last flood
3. Beneficiary must have agriculture as a primary source of livelihood
4. Have no alternative & out of cash

Project Beneficiary Table

Category	No. of families	Age breakdown	Male	Female	Total individuals
Village Committee	133 HH	Under 18	233	214	447
		Over 18	251	233	484
Land Levelling	177 HH	Under 18	302	282	584
		Over 18	345	326	671
Water Channels Beneficiaries	531 HH	Under 18	740	772	1512
		Over 18	869	838	1707
Kacha Farm to market Link Road Beneficiaries	811 HH	Under 18	1295	1355	2650
		Over 18	1536	1478	3014
Culverts Beneficiaries	225 HH	Under 18	369	380	749
		Over 18	431	409	840
Total	1877 HH	Under 18	2939	3003	5942
		Over 18	3432	3284	6716

Note: Village Committee beneficiaries are also included in different schemes mentioned in the table. But figure is separately mentioned as this is one of the project major activities & 100% VC members are not beneficiaries in project schemes.

Although in many cases village committee members were also beneficiaries of different schemes. However, as not all of them were beneficiaries in other schemes, they are mentioned separately.

Selection of Villages

Villages were selected after obtaining notified list of villages from District Govt and UC Hamal Faqir office to select the most deserving villages & hamlets.

The details of number of villages, baseline villages and project villages are given in the following table.

Deh/Revenue Village	No. of Villages	Baseline Villages	Project Villages
Yakhtiyar Khan	23	19	28
MorioLakho	19	9	14
Nakur	10	7	7
Tali	1	0	0
KetiJurio	2	0	0

From the list Deh/Revenue village 3 revenue villages were selected². These were the villages which were most affected by flood and where most of the schemes were identified during RNA. Scanned List obtained from UC Office is attached as annexure No. 2 with the name List of Govt. Registered Villages & List of Villages Intervened.

VC Formation

The social mobilization process started from 1st June, 2012 to form Village Committees. In total 19 (12 male and 7 female) village Committees were formed from 29 villages within 3 revenue villages of UC Hamal Faqir. The village committees were informed about different schemes to be implemented under the project along with the criteria for the selection of schemes and beneficiaries. Each village committees comprised of 7 members only and each member represented one mobilized household. The project achieved its target of VC formation in time and within planned budget. List of VCs is attached as annexure No 3 with name as list of village committees.

Role of VC

The VCs played an important role in the implementation of the project activities. Following is the list of activities performed by VCs in the light of SOPs shared with them. SOPs are attached as annexure No 4.

1. Identification & Selection of CPI Schemes
2. Identification & Selection of Project Beneficiaries' for CFW schemes
3. Land Levelling Identification & Selection

² The hamlets within the registered villages are also included that is why the No. has raised from the ones mentioned in villages list got from UC office.

4. Lead Role in Rehabilitation SEI-CFW of Schemes
5. Operations & maintenance of CPI schemes after project phases out

Tender Bidding

As per Concern Worldwide RF & MF SOPs of procurement, tendering process was adopted to engage professional vendors for the quality inputs supply as per project stated requirements to complete target activities of rehabilitation of communal schemes. An advertisement was published in the Daily Urdu Nawaiwaqt & Kawishat³ national level and also in one local sindhi newspaper on Friday, May 25, 2012 publications.

After tender advertisement, 11 bids were received in response to published adverts at MF project office-Sakrand. The tender bidding event was held on Monday, June 04, 2012 in the presence of Concern Worldwide staff. Mr. Ghulam Abbas & Mr. Nirdosh Kumar accompanied MF staff for the selection of best suited vendors during the event. Of total 11 bids received for different categories, 7 bidders were nominated for consideration for final selection after further capacity assessments. Following is the table of bids received under each activity.

Category A Tools Kits	Category B Construction	Category C Land Levelling Machinery
5 bids	4 bids	8 bids

During bidding event proper evaluation sheet (comparative statement) was prepared. Vendors were selected on the basis of lowest quoted rates. The final selection was made keeping in view the best suited vendors for relevant input category supply as per predefined qualities & quantities along with agreed terms & conditions for deliveries i.e. 9 days after issuance of PO. For capacity assessment following criteria was followed:

Sr.#	Capacity Assessment Documents
1	Registration
2	NTN
3	Acknowledgment
4	Earnest Money
5	Past experience
6	Declaration

Two bidders were selected and the purchase orders were issued on June 14, 2012 for the delivery of input. The vendor for the supply of tool kits and construction material was bound to deliver within 9 days after issuing the purchase order. In case of tractor services this time period was 20 working days.

Following is the list of selected vendor for relevant input category:

Vendor Selected	Category for which Vendor Selected
-----------------	------------------------------------

³Newspaper clipping is attached as Annexure 1

Reliable Tech. Engineering Services	1. Tools Kits
MA Engineering Services	2. Construction Material 3. Machinery for Land Levelling

All the material supply was made as per agreed terms & conditions. The vendors were paid by the finance department on completion of material delivery notes and verification by project field office. Tender Advertisements are attached as annexure No. 4 with name as Tender Adverts.

Progress against Indicators

Sub Sector I	ECONOMIC ASSET RESTORATION
Indicator 1	10969 number of people assisted through economic asset restoration activities.
Indicator 2	Total 10638775 PKR. Channeled into the local economy (through cash for work)
Sub Sector 2	Temporary Employment
Indicator 1	1567 number of people employed through cash for work, economic asset restoration activities.
Indicator 2	Average 6789 per household earned through cash for work (CFW) activities

Cash Grants through Vouchers: Land Levelling

The flood water caused serious damage to the lands on high level and silted heavily the land on the shallow areas. A large portion of land in UC Hamal Faqir was not fit to cultivate and needed extensive levelling.

Through this activity, MOJAZ foundation supported 225 small farmers and 225 acres of land was levelled.

Under this component, such land was selected that was not cultivated since last flash rains due to standing water. The VC was responsible for the identification & selection of land for levelling.

Target of Land Levelling:

	1 Acre	2 Acres	Total HHs
Target HH to be covered	125 HHs	50 HHs	175 HHs
Actual HH covered	133 HHs	44 HHs	177 HHs

The reason why the achievement exceeded target was that some land needed less time than expected. Therefore, the team in consultation with Concern staff decided to increase the target to benefit more households.

Selection Criteria

After having VC members on boards the SOPs & criteria for land and beneficiary identification was shared with them. The selection criteria for the said activity was as follows:

- Must be affected by Flood
- Selected fields should not be currently cultivated
- Owner of selected land must own an average range of 1 to 5 acre land
- Land is within target area

Process for Land Levelling Execution

After sharing of criteria for land levelling and beneficiary identification, the VC were asked to identify land and beneficiaries. Resolutions were passed by the VCs for endorsement of selection (separate resolutions were used for both identification & selection of land for levelling). Once VC had passed the resolution, the list was further verified by social mobilization team leader & M&E officer to confirm that the selection was as per criterion. After field verification a final list was prepared and shared with VC members for passing final resolution.

Land levelling was started from June 23, 2012 and was completed on July 10, 2012. After preparing final land levelling list, following execution process was followed to ensure compatibility with work plan & SOPs:

- A computer generated token/voucher having 3 copies (official copy, beneficiary copy & contractor copy)
- Each token/voucher was given to relevant person for actual record maintenance
- Land levelling activity was carried out in the presence of beneficiary (i.e. owner of land selected for levelling), contractor representative or tractor driver himself, and a social organizer to monitor progress and to maintain record.
- Tractor driver was asked to maintain a log book for recording of tractor hours for each beneficiary separately, which was checked & verified on daily basis by MOJAZ team. After reconciliation of record, the payment request was processed for payment to contractors.
- Land levelling was done using three types of cultivators. At start, disc plough was used to rupture hard soil layer, then a cultivator plough (called goble in local language) was used to make land able for cultivation with deep legs in soil & finally leveller plough (called suhaga or karaha in local language) was used for making land even.
- A term of partnership was signed with each beneficiary for before starting levelling. After completion of land levelling, completion certificate was issued by the project engineer as a proof of successful completion.

It was proposed in the project proposal that on average one acre would require 8 hours of ploughing. Therefore, each beneficiary was expected to receive vouchers for 8 hours. The rate for levelling one acre was budgeted as Rs. 1000. However, it was realized that due to increases in the diesel price the rate for levelling one acre increased to Rs. 1300. In order to complete the activity within planned budget, it was decided to maintaining actual record of hours consumed for levelling land of each beneficiary as some land needed less time than the other. As a result the progress exceeded target by benefiting more

households. List of land levelling beneficiaries is annexed No 5 with name as Land Levelling beneficiaries Details.

Progress against Indicator 2: Temporary Employment

Cash For Work Activities: Rehabilitation of Community Based Infrastructure Schemes:

Identification & Selection of Project CFW Beneficiaries

Cash For Work component aimed at reviving local economy at micro level by injecting cash for creating employment opportunities. Under this component efforts were made to employ most deserving communities who had limited livelihood opportunities and were unemployed since last year's flood. MF rehabilitate following infrastructures for temporary employment:

- Rehabilitation of Kacha Link Roads
- De-silting/ Rehabilitation of tertiary on farm irrigation channels (water courses)
- Rehabilitation of Culverts.

Target: Individual beneficiaries were enrolled for CFW activities. One beneficiary was employed only on single scheme with minimum of 20 days of labor. Following is a summary table of CFW individual beneficiaries employed on each scheme:

Schemes	Target Employment ⁴	Actual Employment ⁵
Water Courses	1478	531
Kacha Link Road (FMR)		811
Culverts		225
Total	1478	1567

Annexure No. 6 Beneficiaries of CPI schemes

Process of CFW beneficiaries Employment

The VC identified beneficiaries for CFW activities by following SOPs for the selection of beneficiaries. The identification of beneficiaries was then shared with MF team and final selection was made after verification of the same by MF mobilization team with written endorsement in the form of resolutions passed by VCs. The activity was completed in the last week of June 2012.

Criteria for the selection of beneficiaries:

Following criterion was followed for CFW beneficiary's selections under each scheme:

Water Course Beneficiaries

- Associated land owners of the selected water course

⁴ This figure is proposed in the approved proposal.

⁵ This is cumulative figure of both skill & unskilled labor engaged

- Residents of the project village
- Unemployed or having crippled enterprise

Kacha Link Road Beneficiaries

- Having associated land or house with selected KLR
- Residents of the project village
- Commonly used & passes the selected KLR
- Link agriculture fields to local market (i.e. FMR)

Culverts

- Residents of the project village
- Commonly used & passes the selected culverts
- Culvert leads to their agriculture fields & connects with local market
- On KLR selected for restoration under project

Identification & Selection CFW-CPI Schemes

The criterion for the selection of CPI schemes was shared with the VCs who in turn selected the schemes that were worst affected, benefitting a large number of people. Following schemes were selected for rehabilitation as confirmed by the baseline study as well:

- Tertiary On Farm Water Channels
- Kacha Link Roads-FMR
- Culverts

Target: All the schemes were proposed after a need assessment study conducted in the month of March 2012. After the project was initiated a baseline study was conducted to revalidate the need and the target was set for the rehabilitation of schemes.

The details of the target and achievement are given in the following table.

Scheme	Target Proposed	Actual Achievement	
		Target length achieved	Additional Length
Water Course	22000 meters	22000 meters	6505 meters
	16 schemes with 1375m average length	16 schemes	
Kacha Link Road (FMR)	23000 meters	23000 meters	0 meters
	40 schemes with average 575m length	40 schemes	
Culverts	37 schemes	37 schemes	

Criteria: SOPs were developed for the identification & selection of CFW-CPI schemes mentioned in the above table. The specific criterion developed for the selection CPI schemes was as follows & also annexure No. 7 with name as SOPs:

CFW-CPI Schemes: Kacha Link Roads

- Must be affected by floods
- Must be mud paved
- Link agriculture fields to local markets (FMR)

Rehabilitation Process

- Clearing & grubbing
- Earth filling
- Proper alignment
- Restoration of proper slopes

CFW-CPI Schemes: Water Courses

- Water course must be flood affected
- Water courses must be registered by the Govt.
- Identified water course must have at least 12-15 beneficiary landholders

Rehabilitation Process

- Clearing & grubbing
- De-silting
- Proper alignment
- Restoration of side berms

CFW-CPI Schemes: Culverts

- The identified culverts must be part of FMR
- New culverts must replace flood affected culverts
- Or need based new culverts if required

Construction Process

- Excavation & bed formation
- Brick work
- Concrete slab formation
- Finishing

Process of CFW Activities implementation:

The VC identified schemes keeping in view the selection criterion and shared the list in the form of written resolution with MF engineer. The MF engineer in turn visited the schemes for verification against specified criterion. After verification a final list was shared with VC members and a resolution was passed by VC for selected list of schemes. The selected schemes of water courses were then shared with OFWM department-Tehsil Sakrand to obtain NOC⁶ prior to start initiating physical work. The physical work was initiated after obtaining NOC from respective line department. The Cash for Work beneficiaries were briefed about the details of working hours and days. The details of the said sharing were as follows:

- One beneficiary will be employed for each scheme

⁶No objection certificate is annexed in pack

- Minimum employment duration is 20 days
- Wages of skill labour are PKR. 650 & Unskilled labour are 350 per day
- Payments will be made after completion of schemes (i.e. 20 days plan) through order cheques
- Work norms for 1 unskilled labour at water course was set at 3 meters per day & 1.5 meters per day for KLR

For maintenance of regular documentation, schemes were divided among 2 MF field teams⁷. Daily attendance format was developed for recording of labour hours and attendance. The Social Organizers conducted surprise visits to monitor progress & labour attendance. A supervisor was also employed (who was paid equivalent PKR. 650 per day) to keep the record of labour attendance on daily basis. The same record was verified by SO and Sub Engineer. The sub engineer regularly guided skilled labours to maintain & follow minimum sphere standards.

The CDO was responsible for preparing payments after verifying the attendance record. The payment requests were then conveyed to MF head office for preparing order cheques.

Coordination

Maximum coordination was ensured at each & every stage of project implementation. Coordination with Concern RF team, Line departments, working groups & MF internal management including staff was guaranteed by arranging regular meetings/communication. The coordination amongst all stakeholders helped in effective implementation of the project by timely addressing the needs and concerns.

With line department

Govt. line departments were also kept well informed about project interventions. Since the project inception phase, MF had received support from line departments. The line department was helpful in sharing the list of revenue villages with MF team. The water management department was helpful in sharing the list of registered water channels. The On Farm Water Management Department was consulted for verification & selection of watercourses. MF also shared all project details with Social Welfare department for their necessary information & records. MF received NOC from OFWM department before starting CFW project activities on selected tertiary water channels. On completion, the rehabilitated watercourses were handed over to OFWM department.

Working Group Clusters

MF team participated in all major working groups led by UNDP in Sindh. MOJAZ was also instrumental in reviving Community Restoration Cluster for District Shaheed Benaizirabad. The cluster meetings were Co-Chaired by MOJAZ and chaired by Social Welfare Department (represented by DO Social Welfare department). During the project following CR cluster meetings were held:

Meeting No.	Date	Venue	Agenda
1	June 19, 2012	DCO Office, Darbar Hall	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Welcome Note 2. Introduction of participants 3. Activation of community

⁷ Each team had 1 sub engineer & 2 social organizers

			restoration cluster activities 4. Selection of CR cluster Co-Chair 5. Sharing community restoration activities by partners
2	July 26, 2012	District Office Social welfare Department-SBA	1. Welcome Note 2. Introduction of the participants 3. Project Progress Updates 4. Project presentation (MOJAZ Foundation & NRSP) 5. 3W matrix 6. Any Other Business
3	August 08, 2012	District Office Social welfare Department-SBA	1. Welcome Note 2. Introduction of the participants 3. Project Progress Updates 4. Project presentation (MOJAZ Foundation & NRSP) 5. 3W matrix 6. Partner's Contingency Plans Any Other Business

Internal Staff Coordination

Staff coordination was ensured for tracking progress through regular meetings. The M&E focal person was responsible to organize weekly meetings with the entire project staff. These meetings help in better coordination, team work, addressing of issues in timely manner and information sharing. The details of these meetings were shared with the MF management in the form of meeting minutes.

Operating Environment

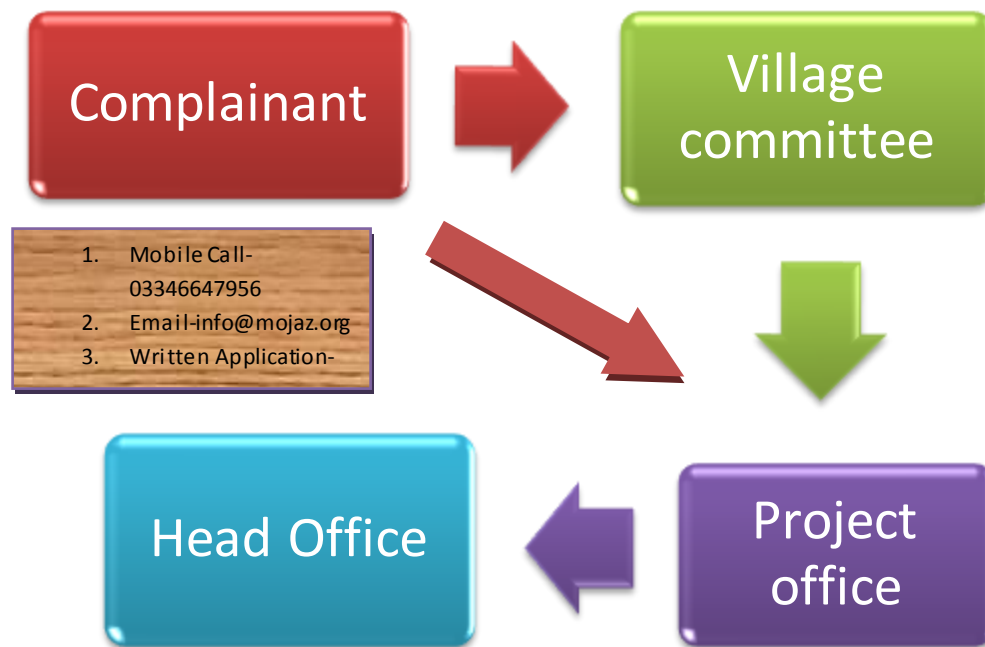
Overall operating environment in UC Hamal Faqir was conducive for the implementation of project. No security concerns were faced by the project team. The field activities were stopped for one day only due to a call of strike in the province on 23 May, 2012. In order to avoid or handle any security issue and to ensure maximum security to the field staff, a proper security guide & security tree was prepared.

The only issue that aroused during project implementation was encashment of order cheques. This happened due to slow pace of work during the month of Ramadan apart from short working hours of the bank. Also due to system and software's up-gradation, the bank authorities were not able to cater the

project beneficiaries as planned. MF made sure that the project CDOs were present in the bank to facilitate beneficiaries as well as bank by providing verification signatures & official stamp.

Complaint Redressal Mechanism

Proper complaint Redressal mechanism was devised by MF for effective & hassle free implementation by ensuring accountability to all stakeholders through effective complaint Redressal mechanism. CRM was implemented in all the project target areas. Following is CRM diagrammatic depiction of lodging a complaint & its response.



To enhance CRM accessibility for the target area community, alternative ways were also planned to lodge a complaint. Following were the 3 alternate ways devised for lodging a complaint:

- Mobile complaint number-03346647956
- Through email on info@mojaz.org
- Through written application to MF Project Office-Sakrand address

In total 4 complaints were received & all were resolved with VC & staff involvement. As far as nature of complaints is concerned 3 are general in nature like individuals asked for their target area intervention & reason for not selecting their villages, criteria of selection schemes beneficiaries etc. One complaint is regarding Land Levelling of beneficiary selected for land levelling. All these were manageable ones & were resolved with project staff & VC member's consultation.

Overall Impact⁸

The project aimed at reviving local economy by introducing CFW activities and rehabilitating productive infrastructure to support livelihoods. MOJAZ has designed this project to offer livelihood support for revival of livelihood in the target regions through repair and restoration of agri lands, water course, link roads and culvert and linking these with cash for work. These activities helped revive the local economy by providing opportunities of temporary employment besides restoring productive assets. The project supported cash against work, enabling communities to meet their basic needs as well as restore agri-lands, water courses to support livelihood. This particularly helped the small farmers to prepare for the upcoming season to revive the cycle of food security; and landless farmers to get cash for their labor. Link roads and culverts are providing access to market to small farmers besides providing easy access to the entire community.

Economic Asset Restoration

Under this sub sector MF selected 4 major activities for community's economic asset restoration.

- a. Tertiary On farm Water Channels 23000 meters
- b. Kacha Link Road 22000 meters
- c. Culverts 37
- d. Land Levelling 221 acres

Rehabilitation of on farm water channels had the following impacts:

- Water losses have reduced to 70%
- Tail Enders are also receiving water.
- The side berms are cleared & leveled which enabled to walk through these water channels & helped in watering their fields
- Inlet & Outlet of water discharge is now in control through installed Nakkas

Rehabilitation of Kacha Link Road

- Passage ways are leveled & cleared
- Maintained width of average 8 ft
- Now donkey & ass carts, Suzuki vans & even trolleys can pass through these KLR
- Travel time of communities has been reduced.
- These KLR are also serving also as an alternate route of pacca/metal roads that used to get blocked very frequently during floods
- Also link villages with main roads such as Highway

Rehabilitation of Culverts

⁸ The report on impact assessment of the project is shared separately

- New culverts have replaced old damaged culverts
- Provided a cross section of water to pass through the passage/kacha link road to adjacent fields on road sides
- Enabled transportation of tractor trolley along with Suzuki & Donkey or ass carts

Land Levelling

- Make land ready for sowing or cultivation
- Onion, Rice & Fodder were sowed on the land levelled
- Provided an opportunity to restart agri production cycle that leads to food security

Temporary Employment Generation

Under Cash for Work activities MF was able to provide employment opportunities to skilled and unskilled labor. The progress against indicators set out in the proposal is as under:

- Provided employment to 1567 individuals for a maximum of 20 days
- Injected cash worth 1064527 PKR in Hama Faqeer's local economy

MF designed this project to offer livelihood support for the revival of livelihood in the target regions through repair and restoration of Agri lands, water course, link roads and culvert and linking these with cash for work. These activities enabled local economy to revive and provided opportunities of temporary employment besides restoration of productive assets. The project supported cash against work, enabling communities to meet their basic needs as well as restore agri-lands, water courses to support livelihood. This helped small farmers to prepare for the upcoming cropping season and revive whole cycle of food security. Link roads and culverts provided access to market, besides providing easy access to the entire community.

Another major achievement of the project activities was seen in village Meran Laghari which was 100% affected & had fully destroyed houses & agriculture fields. MF activities resulted in rehabilitation of agriculture land & other communal infrastructure that attracted residents of Meeran Laghari back who had shifted to other areas.

Case Studies

MR. Urs has been living his life a disabled person since last 50 years. His right limb was paralysed when he was born. He doesn't own any land and has 2daughters (4 & 7 years old). He



lives in village Ali Akbar Shar of Deh Yakhtiyar Khan in union council Hamal Faqir of district Shaheed Benazirabad.

He used to do labor work in banana fields near his house with an average daily earning of rupees 250-300 seasonally. He owns 2 goats. Last year's flood damaged his house completely, forcing him to live under sky with no help. The floods posed many problems to his life. He had to arrange for some shelter for his family, secure food and also take care of his health. He had to beg the local landlord for financial help.

MOJAZ Foundation registered Muhammad Urs for emergency entitlement of food for two months funded by WFP & also provided him transitional shelter under Concern Worldwide - Project 1. This support provided a little relief to Muhammad Urs by securing his family food & shelter. Muhammad Urs started residing in transitional shelter but soon he realized that he had to arrange for food as the food supply programme was ended. He tried to look for some work in the agriculture field but couldn't find as there was not much agricultural activity due to destroyed land. He had to sell off his goats to get food for his family. MOJAZ engaged him for light labour work on the rehabilitation of Kacha Link Road on the recommendation of Village Committee" Old Bhatto". He was employed for 20 days at a wage rate of 350 per day.

This gave him a sigh of relief as he was able to find some work after such a long time. He said that he could at least earn with some dignity without asking someone to help him and wished if he could find some more work so that he is again able to do something for his family.

Photo Gallery