

UNION COUNCIL BASED POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME  
BY  
GOVERNMENT OF SINDH

# Progress Report

As of Dec, 2010



Report Consists:

- Executive Summary
- Dist, wise progress as of Dec, 2010
- Meetings conducted to overcome the flooded situation
- Proposed activities for Rehab
- Progress of Rehabilitation
- Work Plan of Rehab
- BoD Visit Report
- Activities of SRSO during Flood
- Qtr wise Planning of UCBCPRP



## Executive Summary

It was August 7<sup>th</sup> 2010 breach of Torri caused heavy devastation in northern part of Sind. Flood inundated more than seven districts of sindh including UCBPRP pilot Districts i.e Kashmore-Kandhkot & Shikarpur. As it was the un-usual flood that brought people on the roads, when it washed away their belongings, live stock and their Serial foods for their survival. People became shelter-less as their shelters either destroyed are inundated under heavy flood. It was also misfortunate that Pilot activity was suspended till the normal life of the community.

Since, UCBPRP was architected by GoS at improving the quality of life of the rural communities specifically that of the poorest of the poor, through the conceptual package of social mobilization of the Rural Support Programmes (RSPs). This entails organizing rural communities into “organizations of the poor” at the community, village and union council level. At the heart of the social mobilization approach is the belief that there is an innate ability in each individual to improve his / her quality of life. However, what sets the poorest apart is the fact that they are not able to tap into their inherent potential. Social mobilization is the first step in eradicating some of the barriers that the poorest face. In the case of UCBPRP, it caters towards removing common hurdles such as lack of assets, capital and technical skills which ultimately prevent the poorest from climbing up the poverty ladder.

As flood changed the overall scenario, GoS is also intends to go along with community and extends its support to flood affected people in rehabilitation while providing shelters to them on priority basis. A series of meetings by SRSO management and GoS resulted a revision of PC-1 and shifting of amount towards 43 villages while keeping some amount to complete CPIs in Program districts. Amended PC-1 will carry out completion of water and sanitation schemes, low cost housing schemes and low cost village improvement schemes in non-flooded areas. Vocational Training Programme has been minimized up to 3000 scholarships for the siblings of CO members. All capacity building trainings have been curtailed. Micro health insurance Facility is withdrawn from CO members for the next year. The amount for CIF is curtailed up to Rs. 50 million. All additional amounts have been diverted to rehabilitation purpose till July 2011.

According to the new targets the scholarship for vocational training has been given to 348 Pax for the Month of December 2010.

District Wise Achievement as of October, 2010												
S. No	Activity		Project Target	As of Nov, 2010			December, 2010			Cumulative as of Dec,2010		
				Target	Achieved	Achieved%	Target	Achieved	Achieved%	Target	Achieved	Achieved%
1	Poverty Score Card	Shikarpur	50	50	50	100	-	-	-	50	50	100
1		Kashmore	37	37	37	100	-	-	-	37	37	100
		Sub-Total		87	87	87	100	-	-	-	87	87
2	U.C Covered	Shikarpur	50	50	50	100	-	-	-	50	50	100
2		Kashmore	37	37	37	100	-	-	-	37	37	100
		Sub-Total		87	87	87	100	-	-	-	87	87
3	Households Organized	Shikarpur	103,789	103,789	100,001	96	-	-	-	103,789	100,001	96
3		Kashmore	76,803	76,803	78,650	102	-	-	-	76,803	78,650	100
		Sub-Total		180,592	180,592	178,651	99	-	-	-	180,592	178,651
4	CO Formation	Shikarpur	6,919	6,919	5,714	83	-	-	-	6,919	5,714	83
4		Kashmore	5,120	5,120	4,607	90	-	-	-	5,120	4,607	90
		Sub-Total		12,039	12,039	10,321	86	-	-	-	12,039	10,321
5	Village Organizations Formed	Shikarpur	2,414	2,414	1,757	73	-	-	-	2,414	1,757	73
5		Kashmore	1,786	1,786	1,625	91	-	-	-	1,786	1,625	91
		Sub-Total		4,200	4,200	3,382	81	-	-	-	4,200	3,382
6	Households to be Given IGG	Shikarpur	2,474	2,474	1,689	68	-	-	-	2,474	1,689	68
6		Kashmore	1,831	1,831	1,222	67	-	-	-	1,831	1,222	67
		Sub-Total		4,305	4,305	2,911	68	-	-	-	4,305	2,911
7	Households to be Given CIF	Shikarpur	24,664	21,294	23,163	109	-	-	-	21,294	23,163	100
7		Kashmore	18,251	15,758	18,304	116	-	-	-	15,758	18,304	100
		Sub-Total		42,915	37,052	41,467	112	-	-	-	37,052	41,467
8	Households to be Given Scholarship for VTP	Shikarpur	12,068	8,383	6,130	73	200	154	-	8,583	6,284	73
8		Kashmore	8,932	6,203	4,735	76	200	194	-	6,403	4,929	77
		Sub-Total		21,000	14,586	10,865	74	400	348	-	14,986	11,213
9	Villages to be Give Drinking Water Supply	Shikarpur	1,206	946	393	42	-	-	-	946	393	42
9		Kashmore	894	700	291	42	-	-	-	700	291	42
		Sub-Total		2,100	1,646	684	42	-	-	-	1,646	684
10	Locations to improved under Low Cost Village	Shikarpur	80	59	44	75	-	-	-	59	44	75
10		Kashmore	60	44	12	27	-	-	-	44	12	27
		Sub-Total		140	103	56	54	-	-	-	103	56
11	Low Cost Housing Scheme	Shikarpur	2,500	2,334	2,416	104	-	-	-	2,334	2,416	100
11		Kashmore	2,500	2,332	1,256	54	-	-	-	2,332	1,256	54
		Sub-Total		5,000	4,666	3,672	79	-	-	-	4,666	3,672
12	CO members trained in management skills	Shikarpur	13,838	13,838	8,017	58	-	-	-	13,838	8,017	58
12		Kashmore	10,241	10,240	5,691	56	-	-	-	10,240	5,691	56
		Sub-Total		24,079	24,078	13,708	57	-	-	-	24,078	13,708
13	CO members trained in CIF Need	Shikarpur	6,919	6,919	4,148	60	-	-	-	6,919	4,148	60
13		Kashmore	5,120	5,120	2,926	57	-	-	-	5,120	2,926	57
		Sub-Total		12,039	12,039	7,074	59	-	-	-	12,039	7,074
14	No. of Participants Trained in VO Management	Shikarpur	4,828	4,828	4,698	97	-	-	-	4,828	4,698	97
14		Kashmore	3,572	3,572	3,561	99	-	-	-	3,572	3,561	100
		Sub-Total		8,400	8,400	8,259	98	-	-	-	8,400	8,259
15	No. of Participants Trained in VO CIF Training	Shikarpur	4,828	4,828	3,294	68	-	-	-	4,828	3,294	68
15		Kashmore	3,572	3,572	2,844	80	-	-	-	3,572	2,844	80
		Sub-Total		8,400	8,400	6,138	73	-	-	-	8,400	6,138
16	VO Book Keeping Training (No of Pax)	Shikarpur	4,828	4,828	3,166	66	-	-	-	4,828	3,166	66
16		Kashmore	3,572	3,572	2,689	75	-	-	-	3,572	2,689	75
		Sub-Total		8,400	8,400	5,855	70	-	-	-	8,400	5,855
17	Experience Sharing Workshops	Shikarpur	67,255	36,146	19,701	55	-	-	-	36,146	19,701	55
17		Kashmore	49,769	26,748	10,494	39	-	-	-	26,748	10,494	39
		Sub-Total		117,024	62,894	30,195	48	-	-	-	62,894	30,195
18	Productivity Enhancement Training	Shikarpur	793	727	117	16	-	-	-	727	117	16
18		Kashmore	587	538	127	24	-	-	-	538	127	24
		Sub-Total		1,380	1,265	244	19	-	-	-	1,265	244
19	TBA	Shikarpur	2,414	1,877	1,694	90	-	-	-	1,877	1,694	90
19		Kashmore	1,786	1,389	1,109	80	-	-	-	1,389	1,109	80
		Sub-Total		4,200	3,266	2,803	86	-	-	-	3,266	2,803
20	Non Functional Schools to be Functionalized	Shikarpur	150	150	80	53	-	-	-	150	80	53
20		Kashmore	150	150	69	46	-	-	-	150	69	46
		Sub-Total		300	300	149	50	-	-	-	300	149
21	2nd Shift Girls Schools to be established	Shikarpur	100	100	6	6	-	-	-	100	6	6
21		Kashmore	100	100	16	16	-	-	-	100	16	16
		Sub-Total		200	200	22	11	-	-	-	200	22
22	Early Child Hood Centers to be established	Shikarpur	100	100	4	4	-	-	-	100	4	4
22		Kashmore	100	100	5	5	-	-	-	100	5	5
		Sub-Total		200	200	9	5	-	-	-	200	9
23	Exposure Visits	Shikarpur	1,207	194	-	-	-	-	-	194	-	-
23		Kashmore	893	144	-	-	-	-	-	144	-	-
		Sub-Total		2,100	338	-	-	-	-	-	338	-

## **Overall Meetings conducted to overcome the Flood situation**

There are series of meetings has been conducted with GoS officials as well as internal organization to make plans and strategies. Lot of activities are being carried out by SRSO besides this UC based project has remained one of the major programme on which struggle is also being carried, consequently, it was decided to by-furcated the UCs of Districts which are under the Flood area then SRSO analyzed the overall losses of the project and submitted to GoS, regarding this struggle there were several meetings and workshops were arranged to make a comprehensive idea to start again the remaining as well as productive activities, finally it is finalized that remaining budget ought to utilized on the rehabilitation plan and a Concept note is submitted by SRSO to establish the 7000 houses in three Districts Shikarpur, Kashmore and Jacobabad from released budget to SRSO. A list has been provided after the survey by the professionals of SRSO of villages which are having minimum 200 – 300 HHs and 90% damaged due to flood.

### **REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES PROPOSED – IN 2010 FLOOD AFFECTED VILLAGES OF DISTRICTS SHIKARPUR, KASHMORE-KANDHKOT AND JACOBABAD**

#### **Introduction/Rational/Problem Justification**

The August 2010 floods in Sindh have had a devastating physical and socioeconomic impact on the province. Breaches in embankments have inundated vast areas of Kashmore-Kandhkot, Shikarpur, and Jacobabad districts resulting in complete destruction of several towns and thousands of villages and settlements, standing crops, basic infrastructure and displacement of millions of people. The worst affected populations have been those living in the Kacha houses. These areas already lacked basic development (schools, hospitals etc...) and most of the affected population comprise of *haris* and small land holder with livestock as their major asset. According to government estimates a total of 7 million people have been displaced in Sindh.

- The survey reports of various agencies regarding destroyed houses in various districts, particularly in Shikarpur Jacobabad, Kashmore-Kandhkot, Dadu and Thatta.
- It was imperative that houses were constructed for homeless people living in deplorable conditions. A comprehensive programme for constructing low-cost houses for flood-hit people in different areas has been chalked out.
- Various housing projects were in hand, including construction of 10,000 houses under the Behan Benazir Basti Programme, 10,000 houses under the Zakat programme and 7,000 houses under community development project through SRSO.
- Initiate work on the 27,000 houses to start on war-footing basis and efforts be made that could launch the project on December 27.
- A coordination committee would be constituted for villages' rehabilitation programme; and Sindh Rehabilitation Minister Muzaffar Shujra, Adviser to CM for Planning & Development (P&D) Qaiser Bengali, P&D additional chief secretary, Planning Secretary Shams Qasim Lakha and secretary to CM would be

the members of the committee, which would coordinate all projects and chalk out a necessary programme for implementing the decisions.

- The housing, sanitation, streets, pavements and other facilities would be provided to the survivors, while each house would comprise two rooms with solar light, drainage and brick-paved streets. The material cost of one house would be Rs 83,541 and the total cost of the house would be Rs.128000.

Based on above discussions this concept is presented to World Food Programme with the request of participating in the initiatives particularly Food for Work covering the labor cost of skilled and non-skilled labor.

According to the initial decision and start the work the total 43 villages to be targeted, each village comprises 200-300 households. These villages have been surveyed and initial numbers of damaged houses have been assessed. These include: 12 Villages in Kashmore-Kandhkot, 18 Villages in Jacobabad, and 13 Villages in Shikarpur. The Project to target damaged houses in the targeted villages and package to comprise:

- Two room house
- Each House to have Hand Pump, Latrine and solar light
- Each village to have sanitation drains and brick paved streets
- Every five houses to share biogas one.

The location of houses will be the same where people were living before flood situation, customs, traditions, economical levels, etc, will be considered and community participation will be ensured. The project will also ensure the use of locally available and energy efficient and environment friendly material. While rehabilitation of the village following sectors will be considered as priority area:

#### **Food –**

The need for food remains the most urgent and will continue to be so for a while as people have no source of income or fixed housing. NDMA reports that approximately 14% of the IDPs are children while pregnant women and elderly make up 8% and 6%, respectively.

#### **Health –**

Key concerns are ensuring access to health services, sustained supplies of medicines, vaccination against various communicable diseases (particularly for women and children under five) and restoration of public health facilities. Acute diarrhea, acute respiratory infections, skin diseases and suspected malaria remain the leading causes of health care consultations in flood-affected districts.

#### **Shelter –**

With over 1 million homes damaged in Sindh there is an acute need for shelter and the need is far outstripping the supply. Emergency shelter in Sindh is only about 4% of requirement.

#### **Water and Sanitation and Health –**

There is also a huge need for clean drinking water and not enough input supplies have made it out to camps with only about 28% of the initial assessment of funding requirement for this purpose being met. The limited funding is restricting capacity for intervention in this area.

The long term implications for these floods are grave as a large number of the IDPs depend on farming and livestock for income generation. It is unclear at this stage whether their land will be suitable for cultivation in the near future. Furthermore, a

significant loss in the number of livestock has compounded the loss of the IDPs. Therefore, as the flood water recede, basic infrastructure and agriculture inputs will be a large part of the rehabilitation process.

### **SRSO Plans to address during the Rehabilitation Process**

- Food -for-work program
- Reviving agriculture and livelihoods in targeted areas
- Livestock and training in livestock care, management practices and breeding
- Developing small businesses through cash grants/CIF
- Kitchen Gardening
- Awareness raising Health and Hygiene Issues
- Medical facilitation to the Pregnant Women through Health Insurance Service
- Skill Development and enhancement in various vocational trades
- Address the critical needs of people with disabilities, especially the women
- Women, peace and security
- Displaced Women and Girls at Risk of Sexual Violence

The cost for a house has been calculated as per following plan, which include Rs.31000 (estimated) as labor cost. SRSO has been allowed and approved 7000 approx houses in next 6 months. The work on the scheme will start immediately after December 15, 2010 and will be finished by 30<sup>th</sup> June 2011. The work will be initiated simultaneously in all villages. A dedicated unit is being established with all required technical staff to undertake this task.

SRSO will be implementing a food for work potentially supported by WFP under these of “building back better” and village rehabilitation project announced by GoS. The provision of food voucher or commodity options would be worked out in collaboration with WFP.

The emphasis of the project is on the building shelter, creation of water and sanitation infrastructure, and drainage and street pavements. The long-term objective is to improve the living standards of rural women and reduce their workload.

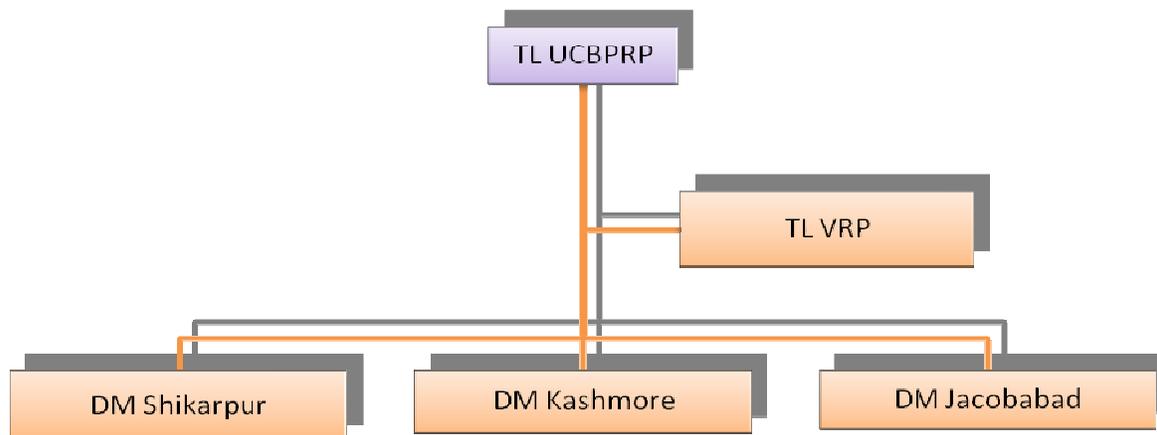
The food for work approach is combined with the social mobilization approach of SRSO to provide opportunities for women (and families) to increase family incomes, improve household food security, build capacity and skills and strengthen the role of poor rural women in decision-making allowing them more access and control over resources and assets.

The social mobilization approach will be operationalized in the formation of community Organizations for women which would make decisions regarding the creation of assets at both household and community level, thereby increasing their involvement in decision making in the family and the community.

Before starting the operations for the rehabilitation it was decided a tender process for the procurement of housing material, firstly a procurement committee was organized; the members were selected;

- |                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1- Ilyas Ahmed          | Manager-Finance     |
| 2- Ghulam Rasool Samejo | Team Leader –UCBPRP |
| 3- Mohd Ahmed Khan      | Manager-HR & Admin  |
| 4- Sikander Sanam       | Team Leader- VRP    |

### Rehabilitation Structure



### Process of rehabilitation

- Identification of villages which consists of more than 200 hhs
- Physical verification of village
- Dialogue with community
- TOP Signed with COs
- Layout of houses
- Excavation of houses
- DPC of houses
- Payment by CHQ PKR 30,000
- At roof level Material will be provided
- ✓ Windows, doors, 11 bags of cement for plastering, Girders, Wooden Bamboos, Chicks, Plastic sheets.
- Latrin Material
- Hand pump Material
- Closed drainage for the village
- Bricks Pavement for the village

*Dialog with Community*



*Lay out*



*Excavation*



*DPC*



*Complete House*



**Village Rehabilitation Project**  
**Progress Report for the Month of Dec, 2010**

**District Shikarpur**

S.#	District Shikarpur	NO: of Dialogues	TOPs signed with # of CO's	Terms of Partnership signed with no: of beneficiaries	NO: of Houses list finalized	Lay out	Excavation work completed	DPC Level	Amount Disbursed (Rs.30,000/-)	SILL Level	Lintel Level	Roof Level	Material provided by SRSO			
													Doors (Nos)	Windows (Nos)	Wooden Bamboos	Cement (bags)
1	Salar Marfani	1	7	135	135	51	51	21	120,000	0	0	0	36	36	640	385
2	Ali Khan Lund	1	6	108	108	5	0									
3	Fateh Pur	1	7	130	130	11	1									
4	Peer Bux Bhund	1	6	94	94	14	4									
<b>Total</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>				

**District Kashmir**

1	Gias Bhagio	2	10	193	193	193	90	89	1,770,000	0	0	3	Doors, windows, cement & wooden			
2	Abdul Qadir Chachar	1	19	279	279	279	103	90	2,070,000	0	0					
3	Noor Hasan Sabzoi	1	9	126	126	126	16	16	390,000							
4	Markh Bhagio	1	11	191	191	191	2	2		0						
<b>Total</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>4,230,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>				

**District Jackabad**

1	Ranjhapur	1	8	148	148	145	135	103		16	3		36	36	640	385
2	Lal Bux Bhugio	1	6	108	108	106	84	3		0	0					
3	Sheranpur	1	5	100	100	18										
4	Ali Pur	1	4	78	78	37	11	2		0						
<b>Total</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>				

**Cumulative Progress Report for the Month of Dec, 2010**

S.#	Name of District	NO: of Dialogues	TOPs signed with # of CO's	Terms of Partnership signed with no: of beneficiaries	NO: of Houses list finalized	Lay out	Excavation work completed	DPC Level	Amount Disbursed (Rs.30,000/-)	SILL Level	Lintel Level	Roof Level	Material provided by SRSO			
													Doors (Nos)	Windows (Nos)	Wooden Bamboos	Cement (bags)
1	Kandhkot	5	49	789	789	789	211	197	4230000	0	0	3				
2	Jacobabad	4	23	434	434	306	230	108	0	16	3	0				
3	Shikarpur	4	26	467	467	81	56	21	120000	0	0	0				
<b>Total</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>1690</b>	<b>1690</b>	<b>1176</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>4,350,000</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>				

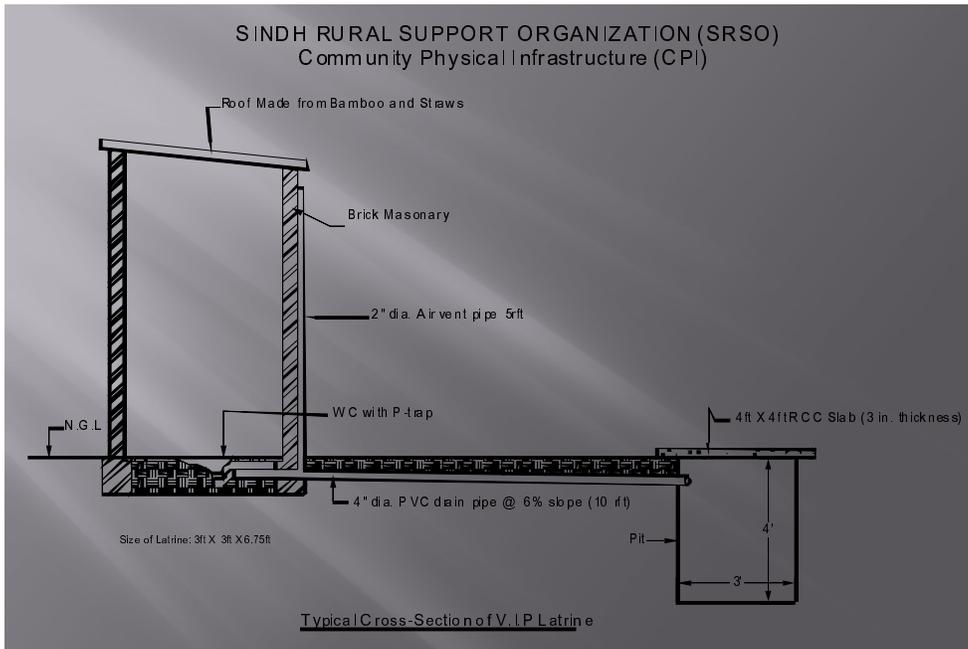
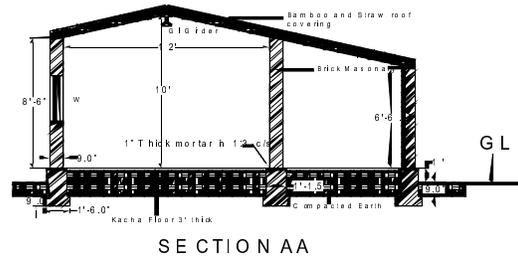
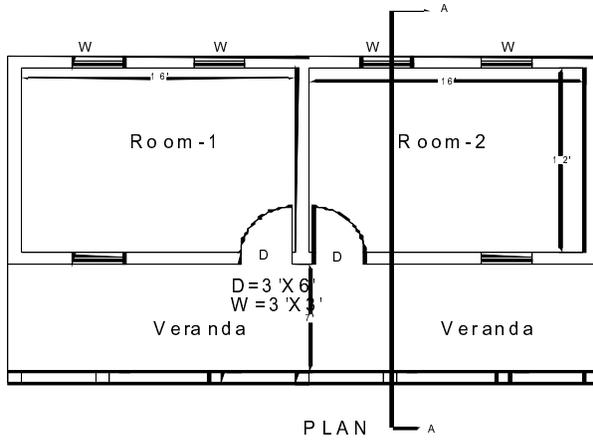
Sample design (2 ROOM HOUSE)



Design (2 ROOM HOUSE)



SINDH RURAL SUPPORT ORGANIZATION (SRSO)  
 LOW COST HOUSE MODEL proposed for rehabilitation in Sindh after Flood -2010



## WORK PLAN & TARGETS FOR REHABILITATION OF VILLAGES

S. No	Activity	Dec-10	Quarter-3			Q-3 (Total)	Quarter-4			Q-4 (Total)	Total
			Jan-11	Feb-11	Mar-11		Apr-11	May-11	Jun-11		
<b>Low Cost House</b>											
1	Establishment of Unit										
2	Dialouge with Community (No: of Villages).	3	7	14	15	36	5	0	0	5	44
3	Lay out for Houses.	200	1,400	2,000	2,400	5,800	1,000	0	0	1,000	7,000
4	Construction work initiated	200	1,400	2,000	2,400	5,800	1,000	0	0	1,000	7,000
5	Work completed upto Plinth Level	200	1,400	2,000	2,400	5,800	1,000	0	0	1,000	7,000
6	Work completed upto Roof level	0	200	1,400	2,000	3,600	2,400	1,000	0	3,400	7,000
7	Roof material laid	0	0	200	1,400	1,600	2,000	2,400	1,000	5,400	7,000
8	Low Cost House Completed	0	0	200	1,400	1,600	2,000	2,400	1,000	5,400	7,000
<b>Sanitation Schemes</b>											
9	Survey of Schemes	1	3	7	14	24	18	0	0	18	43
10	No: of Schemes initiated	0	1	3	7	11	14	18		32	43
11	No: of Schemes Completed	0	0	0	4	4	7	14	18	39	43

## **BoD Visit Report**

**Date: November 11-14, 2010**

**Venue: District Kashmore-Kandhkot & Shikarpur**

**Members:**

**Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan.....Chairman-SRSO**

**Dr. Shereen Narejo.....PC-SGRRP GoS**

**Dr. Sono Khangharani.....CEO-SRSO**

**Please find the below detailed given NFR**

### **Note for Record**

**November 11-14, 2010**

**By: Shoaib Sultan Khan**

**November 26, 2010**

**Subject: Aftermath of Floods in Sindh**

Before proceeding to Sukkur, I was fortunate to find Dr. Kaiser Bengali, Adviser Planning to Government of Sindh (GoS) in town who very kindly met me in his office, joined by Secretary Planning Department Ms Naheed Shah Durrani and Project Coordinator Dr. Shirin.

It was a very useful meeting for me, as Dr. Bengali spelled out GoS determination to have a strategy of total Village Reconstruction and Rehabilitation (TVRR) of all the flood affected villages with over 200 hh in Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme (UCBPRP) in the districts of Shikarpur, Kashmore-Kandhkot and Jacobabad. Initially 43 villages have been identified as the focus of this approach. A spin off of this approach is the expectation that smaller settlements surrounding the big village, may also be persuaded to shift in the village, of course, if land to rehabilitate is found. Currently most of such households are at the mercy of powerful Waderas who had accommodated them on their lands.

There was also concern about recovery of community investment fund (CIF) and what would be the modalities of writing off CIF in flood affected areas. I clarified as CIF was grant money to be used as revolving fund by the CO/Village Organization (VO)/Local Support Organisation (LSO), there was no need for write off. What needs to be done was to give a clear message to VOs with CIF that CIF belonged to the entire village and it is upto them how to use the money. Unless they recover and replenish it, the loss would be of the entire village. It is, therefore, the responsibility of all the CO members comprising the VO to devise ways and means to keep the CIF in tact. A clear message should go to VOs that non recovery would result in no additional CIF in the village. Later I was happy to learn at Sukkur that out of Rs. 71 million given as CIF, 69 million had come back. I had a very useful meeting with Dr. Shirin in her Project Office along with Ghias. I was impressed by the functional look of the office, as earlier I had noticed how Dr. Bengali is enforcing cleanliness in the Tughlaq House.

It was not without a sense of nervousness and apprehension that I set out for the field visit. I was planning to hold a dialogue in one of the villages selected by GoS for TVRR package. The journey from Sukkur to Sheralabad in Union Council Haibat of Taluka and district Kandhkot took a little over two hours. The devastation by the flood stared you in the face. It seemed an uprooted countryside with relief camps still visible but more heartbreaking was standing water, which we came across off and on. At Ghouspur, I was shocked to hear how dacoits came in boats when the inhabitants had fled from onslaught of the approaching wave of water and decamped with the valuable personal effects of the flood victims including computers, air conditioners, televisions etc.

As we turned on the link road to Sheralabad from the main road, with water on both sides of the road as we drove, I was expecting to be thronged by crowds of people agitated and demanding, expressing anger and annoyance pleading for help from government. As we entered the village and drove through it, I saw people going about their business paying little heed to our van. Finally we reached our place of meeting and then to my unbelieving eyes over 100 women were sitting, like in the past, waiting for us to come and attend the VO meeting. This was the miracle of social mobilization. Their discipline, patience and determination were incredible. A person, who had lost everything, had to leave the village helter skelter when a wave of 15 feet high water engulfed their whole village, where four households lost their loved ones. The Social Organiser Mehtab Channa had instilled all the ingredients of a VO in the members. I could not but had only intense praise in my heart form Ghulam Rasool and his team.

The Chairperson of the VO Sheralabad Ms Shamshad started the proceedings as if everything was normal. Giving us a presentation with the help of charts, as she used to do in normal times, except that out of 382 households, 122 had still not returned. She described what the 182 households who had organized themselves in 10 COs and a VO had implemented under UCBPRP including Rs. 1.2 million



CIF, Rs. 128,000 IGG, 36 lowest housing worth Rs. 2.1 million and a drinking water scheme worth Rs. 262,000. Everything was lost but they assured us about CIF. They are already seized of the matter, how to keep it going. What was not lost were skills 37 persons had acquired in management, book keeping, CIF need identification and its monitoring and TBA training.

Shamshad also described the role of VO during and after floods in distribution of cooked food twice daily, 2 mounds of ration, tent distribution, children's facilitation space, health and hygienic sessions, distribution of hygienic kits and animal ration facilitated through SRSO/N-IRM provided by GoS, District Government, Army, UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR and SRSO's own resources.

The VO future planning, according to Shamshad, includes construction of houses, hand pumps and latrines, sanitation system, repair and reconstruction of streets, financial support for businesses and vocational training. Having concluded the VO's normal business, Mehtab invited the members, if they had anything to add. Naziran described how rains and sudden water inundated the village. The cost of transport jumped from

Rs. 10 to 100, a tractor to Rs. 3000-4000 and large scale death of animals. She and her family rushed to the Bund and sat there till SRSO and Army came to help.

Hajjani described how paying Rs. 3000 to a tractor trolley, she and her children escaped to Guddu Barrage and lost 18 years old son.

Bashiran, her husband and eight children spent two days on the roof. Made a local raft to get to dry ground, everything was afloat and got as treated at the hospital through Sehat Salamat Card.

Warai lost two children due to snake bite and cholera.

One woman spoke of her husband having been given wrong injection

by a quake, still suffering despite treatment at a Rahimyar Khan hospital. As an insured person under micro health insurance, she was assured of proper treatment in a well equipped hospital. The Adamjee Insurance Doctor who was accompanying us took the details of the person to arrange appropriate treatment.

The VO members reiterated their future village plan, already presented and enthusiastically welcomed GoS TVRR package. However they were unanimous in demanding that the construction of houses should be left to owners strictly according to the plan mutually approved by SRSO and the VO.



Having concluded the dialogue on TVRR plan, we proceeded to see the UNICEF supported latrines which littered many of the villages we saw on the way, distinctly visible in the UN blue colour. The Children's Facilitation space was a beautiful tent in which over 100 boys and girls were sitting. When I asked a boy what did he like most, he shyly replied the tent. On my suggestion Sono agreed to provide energy biscuits to the children midway during their five hours in the tent. This was received with howls of joy although when asked earlier, they had suggested pakoras but energy biscuits won the day.

On our drive back, we were stopped by a crowd of villagers belonging to the minority community living in Sheralabad. Sono thought they might have some grievances. When we got down, all that they wanted was to offer us tea. Sono politely explained to them that tea or food was not in the SRSO terms of partnership with the village that is the reason SRSO staff is strictly forbidden to accept food or drinks. I took a sigh of relief it was most satisfactory conclusion of a most productive dialogue.

I wish our planners and governments would realize what a tremendous asset is an organized village the presence of a framework of institutions of the people at the grassroots.

From Sheralabad we proceeded to see the Thorbi Bund breach which caused the widespread disaster in Union Council Haibat. On the way we saw people carrying tents distributed by SRSO under the DFID funded Komak project given through RSPN. The breach was a gaping nearly two hundred yards hole in the 20' by 30' high bund. On the

opposite side, we saw the Thorbi Bungalows built in the British days for touring officers who were responsible for upkeep of the Bund. I wonder when the bungalow was last occupied by any of the Irrigation Department touring officers.

The visit to village Joggi (UC Chak, Taluka Lakhi, District Shikarpur) was indeed a silver lining in this otherwise doom and gloom scenario. A year ago when I had visited the

village for first dialogue introducing UCBPRP, of the 48 households, according to poverty scorecard, none of the households were above the poverty line. In fact they were all beggars. With IGG support to 4 households of Rs.30,000, CIF beneficiaries numbering 40 getting 348,000, low cost housing for 23 at a cost of Rs. 1.38 million and full



coverage with micro health insurance, there was no begging. Each household was engaged in one or other kind of enterprise. The women being in the forefront and providing their menfolk with their example to adopt a respectable way of living instead of disgracing themselves by stretching their palm for alms before everyone. I could see a sea change in the way the women were dressed but more so with the smiles on their faces and the determination in their eyes for a better future for their children. The VO is actively taking steps to get their boys and girls educated.

## Activities of SRSO during flood in three Districts

### Cooked Food Distribution by Government of Sindh

Cooked food was provided by Government of Sindh; facility was continued for 27 days and the government of Sindh provided/ committee. Under this agreement SRSO has provided flood Affectees of Kashmore-Kandhkot, Jacobabad, and Shikarpur districts in the IDPs camps established by each district government. The activity remained obligatory for 43 days started from August 21, 2010 and October 02, 2010.

As of Oct 31,2010	The activity has been stopped after the provisions of dry ration	
District	Camps	individuals Served
Shikarpur	23	231,015
Kashmore	9	131,929
Jacobabad	12	123,584
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>486,528</b>

### SRSO Cooked Food Support

SRSO provided cooked food to the flood affected families from very start of the flood and supplied to those families who were in camps in SRSO's operational districts and the basic aim of the drive was to provide relief to those who are in remote camps and where government and other relief work agencies were unavailable.

District	Camps	No. HHs	Individual
Shikarpur	23	712	5,265
Kashmore	22	2,224	18,595
Jacobabad	12	6,353	38,119
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>9,289</b>	<b>61,979</b>

### WFP food for Flood Affectees

The World Food Programme is being provided dry Ration to the flood affected families in flood affected area as a quick relief and food security by SRSO. The distribution is being made according to the approved plan from World Food Program (WFP).

Detail is;

Districts	Total distribution as of December , 2010	Package per household
Kashmore/Kandhkot	92,876	Wheat 40-80 Kgs, cooking oil 4.5 Kgs, HEBs 2.25 Kgs, Sugar 4 Kgs, tea 0.3 Kgs, pulses 8 Kgs and spices 1 Kg and RUSF 1.5 Kgs.
Shikarpur	30,412	
Jacobabad	78,031	
<b>G. Total</b>	<b>346,562</b>	

**NOTE: This project is still being carried out in last cycle**

#### Food and Non-food Items by USAID

The programme was designed to provide emergency relief items to 5,000 households in the below mentioned districts of Sindh, which were under the worst flood situation. The relief items were packaged into food and non food items that prolong immediate needs of household comprising 6-7 members. The food items included Flour 30 Kg, Oil 3 liters, Spices 1 Kg, Pulses 3 Kgs, Rice 4 Kgs, Sugar 4 Kgs, Mineral water 6 liters, Salt, Energy Biscuits and dates 1 kg. The non food items package included kitchen items (plates, cooking pots, Tawa) bath soaps, detergent soaps, cotton wool, Bucket, tooth brushes, dentonic powder, comb and pot and mug.

Detail is;

District	Target HH	Distribution
Kashmore	3,000	3,000
Shikarpur	2,000	2,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>

DFID-KOMAK: (Early Recovery Project by RSPN)

**The estimated cost of the project is Rs.148 million. The DFID-RSPN KOMAK project aims to provide emergency shelter, health care and safe WASH services and support for early recovery.**

For the early recovery it is aiming to provide support in WASH, shelter and food security. The project activities include provision of clean water kits, Hand pumps, hygiene kits, pit latrines, medicated mosquito nets, emergency shelters, animal food supplements and conducting hygiene promoting awareness sessions.

## Detail is;

District	Shelter	Clean Water Kits	Hygiene sessions	Hygiene Kits	Fodder for Livestock in begs	Pit latrines	Hand Pumps
Kashmore - Kandhkot	2,000				7,176	2,000	180
Jacobabad	3,900	1,822	60	1822	1,592	2,000	180
Shikarpur	320	500	17	500	8,144	2,000	180
<b>G. Total</b>	<b>6,220</b>	<b>2,322</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>4873</b>	<b>31,352</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>540</b>

### SRSO -GOAL Ireland (Emergency Relief)

SRSO signed an agreement with GOAL Ireland to provide support in the shape of shelter, safe drinking water and sanitation and hygiene kits for the flood affectees in the Kashmore-Kandhkot. The MoU of the project had been signed and proposed to complete in two months. As of September 06, 2010 following items have been distributed. This includes shelter (Tent 01), Gerry Kans (2) and blankets (2).

Shelter & NFI support by GOAL					
District	Temporary shelter kits	NFIs (kitchen sets)	Hygiene kits	Pit Latrines	Hygiene sessions
Kashmore	1,000		-		

### UNICEF- SRSO (Flood Relief WASH Project)

SRSO with the support of UNICEF is implementing the WASH project for flood affectees in the relief camps. In addition to this UNICEF continued support with Phase ii in Shikarpur, Jacobabad, Kashmore. Under this project SRSO conducted awareness in the IDPs regarding Personal Hygiene, hand wash and use of soap. SRSO is also providing the Jeri Canes and hygiene kits containing (tooth powder, cotton, sanitary pad, soap and detergent soap) provisions of water through tankers, emergency latrines bath soaps and cubicles, jerry canes, water purification tabs material in these districts.

Activities	Kashmore	Jacobabad	Shikarpur	Total
Total No. of Water liter Tankered	290,000	950,000	965,000	2,205,000
Emergency Latrines (No.)	100	890	862	1,852
Hygiene Kits (No.)	600	10,000	10,003	20,603
Hygiene sessions delivered (No of sessions)	-			
Jerry Canes (No.)	600	10,000	10,137	20,737
Plastic buckets No.	-	10,000	11,203	21,203
No. of Bathing Cubicles	-	300	372	672
Water purification tablets (No.)	-	141,000	164,660	305,660
PUR Sachet (No.)	-	230,655	185,360	416,015
Defecation Trenches	-	135	30	165
Hand Pumps installed	70	76	95	241
Water Bladders	2	-	-	2

#### Water Filter Plants Project- Government of Sindh

SRSO with the support of GoS is installing 23 filter plants having capacity to filter 10,000 liters per day which will provide sufficient drinking water to the flood affected families.

District	HH Beneficiaries	No of plants installed
Shikarpur	4,000	5
Kandhkot	3,250	9
Jacobabad	3,850	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,100</b>	<b>23</b>

### Micro Health Insurance Facility (Sehat Salamat Package of GoS)

SRSO insurance division has been working to facilitate the flood affectees in order to have access to the health insurance cover which was provided under Sehat Salamat scheme of Government of Sindh extended during UCBPRP to the CO and VO members and for this we are providing guidance including issuance of duplicate identification documents, confirmation of the memberships, facilitating the panel hospitals. The overall insured families are 56,541 in district Shikarpur and Kashmore-Kandhkot and 20,000 families covered under SRSO regular programme and till September 03, 2010 the CO, VO members treated were as follows.

No. of camps visited by SRSO team	Sehat Salamt cards available with CO VO members	Insurance receipts missed by members	Receipts provided in duplicate	No of patients admitted in panel hospitals
94	540	414	338	757

### SRSO Livestock Relief Project Vaccination and Treatment

SRSO has provided support for the livestock in the flood affected zone by using its veterinary doctors fully equipped with medicines and necessary instruments. SRSO has also been purchased fodder and distributed in Shikarpur & Kashmore Districts.

District	Completed on September 17,2010			
	De-worming	Vaccinations	Treatment	Total Served
Shikarpur	6,784	22,671	731	30,186
Kashmore	1,135	2,214	-	3,349
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,919</b>	<b>24,885</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>33,535</b>

### SRSO Livestock fodder support. (Funded by Goal Ireland)

Fodder for livestock in Shikarpur and Kashmore has been distributed considering the worst condition of the livestock and lesser access of the IDPs to the fodder in order to save the lives of the animals.

District	Completed on Sep 17,2010			Cumulative	
	#of Camps	#of animals served	Fodder in Kgs	#of animals served	Fodder in Kg
Shikarpur	5	3,078	21,546	3,078	21,546
Kashmore	3	6,613	48,462	6,613	48,462
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9,691</b>	<b>70,008</b>	<b>9,691</b>	<b>70,008</b>

### UNICEF Education Project

SRSO in partnership with UNICEF is working on “School in a box” project. The objective of the project is to help to re-established learning as the first step towards the restoration of normal schooling following an emergency.

District	Target TLRs	No: of TLRs	No of Children registered
Jacobabad	25	10	522

### Cloths Distribution for Flood Affected People By SRSO

SRSO has distributed the stitched clothes in the flood affected families in Shikarpur, Kashmore and Jacobabad Districts. The said clothes were stitched by the community members trained during the SRSO core programme vocational training setup at khairpur and Ranipur centers. IRM also contributed in cloths and Ali Jamil and SRSO staff showed their generosity to support the flood affected by providing cloths on the occasion of Eid.

District	Ladies\Gents suits	Children Suits	Towel Kits	Ladies\Gents Shoes	Children shoes	Total
Shikarpur	2,000	1,000	300	0	0	3,300
Kashmore	200	300	0	20	21	541
Jacobabad	160	390	0	16	30	596
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,360</b>	<b>1,690</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>4,437</b>

### BAHAL Project by USAID

BAHAL a relief and early recovery project with the support of the RSPN and OFDA for the flood affectees is at the implementation stage and aims to focus on shelter, agriculture support, health and hygiene support and will provide temporary shelter, food items, mosquito nets, seeds and fertilizers including cash for work of Rs. 2000 per household and latrines, hand pumps for an overall 23,215 affected families of Kashmore, Shikarpur, Qamber- Shehdadkot, Jacobabad and Jamshoro.

### SARP (Sindh Agriculture Recovery Program)

SRSO with the Support of USAID and Sindh Abadgar Board through RSPN is implementing the Sindh Agriculture Recovery Program. Where 93,000 flood affected farmers (1-3 acre) will be supported by providing sunflower seed, fertilizers and mechanical support along with market linkages in order to support their livelihood. The project is in implementation phase.

## Quarter Wise Planning for UCBPRP Shikarpur and Kashmore

S.No	Activity	District	Dec 2010	Q 3 (Jan - Mar) 2011				Q 4 (Apr - June) 2011				Total
				Jan	Feb	Mar	Total	Apr	May	Jun	Total	
1	DWSS	Shikarpur	-	43	43	43	129	43	43	43	129	258
		Kashmore	-	38	38	39	115	38	38	38	114	229
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>487</b>
2	LCHS	Shikarpur	-	233	233	234	700	244	244	243	731	1,431
		Kashmore	-	159	159	159	477	133	133	134	400	877
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>2,308</b>
3	LCVI	Shikarpur	-	4	4	4	12	3	3	4	10	22
		Kashmore	-	1	1	1	3	1	1	-	2	5
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>27</b>
4	CIF	Shikarpur	-	500	500	500	1,500	500	500	500	1,500	3,000
		Kashmore	-	333	333	334	1,000	333	333	334	1,000	2,000
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>5,000</b>
5	VTP	Shikarpur	200	250	250	250	750	183	183	184	550	1,500
		Kashmore	200	250	250	750	183	183	184	550	1,500	
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>3,000</b>