

EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES TRANSFORMING LIVES

A Chronical of RCDS Endeavors
for Improving life style of the
Vulnerable in South Punjab



Rural Community Development Society
www.rcdspk.org

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Acronyms

1. Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF)
2. United Nations Development Programs (UNDP)
3. Food & Agriculture Organization- United Nations(FAO-UN)
4. Rural Community Development Society(RCDS)
5. Micro Credit Program (MCP)
6. Community Physical Infrastructure Program (CPI)
7. Water Energy & Climate Change Program (WECC)
8. Institutional Development Program (IDP)
9. Livelihood Enhancement & Protection Program (LEP)
10. Livelihood Enterprise & Employment Development(LEED)
11. Community Livelihood Fund (CLF)
12. Digital Hub (DH)
13. Social Mobilization (SM)
14. Prime Minister Interest Free Program (PMIFL)
15. Naukari Ya Karobar Center (NYK)
16. Production Center (PC)
17. Youth Center(YC)
18. Community Organization (CO)
19. Village Organization (VO)
20. Local Support Organization (LSO)
21. Union Council (UC)
22. Cash For Work (CFW)
23. Community Management Skills & Training (CMCT)
24. Leadership Skills & Management Training (LMST)
25. Open Defecation Free (ODF)
26. Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)
27. Water And Sanitation, Health & Hygiene(WASH)
28. Members' Development Plan (MDP)
29. Settlement Development Plan (SDP)
30. Village Development Plan (UCDP)
31. Union Council Development Plan (UCDP)

32. Village Management Committee(VMC)
33. Project Committee (PC)
34. Focused Group Discussion (FGD)
35. Community Based Broad Meetings (CBBM)
36. Terms of Partnership(ToP)
37. Water Users' Association (WUA)
38. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)
39. International Organization for Migration (IOM)
40. Community Based Organizations (CBOs)
41. House Holds (HHS)
42. Social Mobilization Team (SMT)
43. Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (DVM)
44. Executive District Officers (EDOs)
45. Business Development Plan (BDP)
46. Enterprise Development Training (EDT)
47. Training of Trainers (ToT)
48. Implementation Plan (IP)
49. Millennium Development Goals(MDGs)
50. Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)
51. Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF)
52. Poverty Score Card (PSC)
53. Medical Superintendent (MS)
54. Tehsil Headquarter Hospital (THQ)
55. Security Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP)
56. World Bank (WB)
57. Tube Well (TW)
58. Water Course Lining (WCL)
59. Common Interest Group (CIG)
60. Square Foot(SFT)
61. Running Foot(RFT)

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Executive Summary



Established in early 90s, Rural Community Development Society (RCDS) started its journey of community empowerment and awareness through implementation of multi-dimensional grassroots level initiatives for transformation in lifestyle of teeming millions across the province of Punjab.

Over the last two decades, visionary leadership has led RCDS to become an institution which won accolades at national and international levels in the field of communities' service. Multi-pronged interventions of RCDS have not only built communities institutions at the lowest rung of the society but has also institutions at the grassroots level.

Beginning in July 2010, heavy monsoon rains caused severe flooding in Pakistan's history. Flash and riverine flood across the country affected 20.6 million people and more than 11,000 villages, with at least 1,752 dead and 1.9 million homes destroyed or damaged. There was loss of assets and livelihood on a large scale in more than 79 flood affected districts of Pakistan.

The flood water breached the banks of the rivers in at least twelve (12) districts of the Punjab, destroying the homes, crops and livestock. So, this calamity affected eight million people of the Punjab.

Through implementation of integrated development projects, RCDS has ample work experience with national and international donors in districts of Layyah, Bhakkar, Jhang, Muzaffargarh and Jhang in emergency, relief, early recovery, rehabilitation and sustainability.

RCDS, with the help of its Local Support Organizations' (LSOs) volunteers, rescued 10,000 in district Layyah during 2010 floods. Further, it provided food and non-food items to over 30,000 families. More than 2,000 peoples were provided with medical emergency medical treatment while 500 livestock were also provided different vaccination.

With this work to its credit, FAO-UN awarded RCDS a project of agriculture inputs, kitchen garden seed kits, livestock concentrated food (Wanda) and de-siltation and rehabilitation of watercourses. RCDS identified and distributed agri packages (wheat seed, fertilizers with ten seasonal vegetables' seed for kitchen gardening) among 9,200 households with an estimated population of 65,000 persons. The compound feed was distributed among 2,000 families with an estimated population of 14,000. This project was carried out in eight union councils of two tehsils of district Layyah



Cash for Work (CFW) improvement benefitted 800 households with population of 5,752 persons. These watercourses improved for 31 tube wells. The length of these watercourses is 53,750 meters, irrigating 3,000 acres of agricultural land. The project was carried out in two districts of Layyah & Bhakkar.

Further, early recovery project was carried out with the UNDP in two three union councils of Layyah district. The on farm and off farm support was provided to vulnerable farmers. In this context, wheat seed and fertilizers were provided to 900 households, 200 she goats (200) were handed over to 100 household, fifty households were given poultry packages, seventy persons were provided cash grant for running petty business, etc. Link roads of 8.75 Km were laid anew, fifteen tube-wells and four bio-gas plants were installed. Infrastructure projects benefitted 1,100 households. All the above mentioned rescue, relief, rehabilitation and early recovery activities were carried out with the riverine belt of District Layyah.

Later in July 2012, integrated development program was carried through technical and financial assistance of Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) in two union councils of Tehsil Chaubara of Layyah District. 90% area of the tehsil consists of desert and sand dunes. Through social mobilization program, 234 Community Organizations (COs), 18 Village Organizations

(VOs) and two Local Support Organizations (LSOs) were formed and 4,220 households were organized. Later, their capacity was built through different types of trainings i.e. Community Management & Skills Training (CMST), Leadership Skills & Management Trainings (LMSTs) and Institutional Development (ID) Trainings. Training sessions on Health & Hygiene, Open Defecation Free (ODF), awareness raising walks and community interactive theatres on ODF & female education, early marriage and Aman Aur Azadi Mela were conducted. A many as 3,000 communities members were trained. Besides, 234 settlement development plans, 35 Village Development Plans (VDPs) and two Union Council Development Plans (UCDP) were prepared involving all the relevant stakeholders at grassroot level.

Sessions on Open Defecation were held in 35 revenue villages of two union councils of tehsil Chaubara. Total 35 sessions were held on ODF, awareness sessions imparted to 1,058 male and 850 females. Activists trained on ODF were 90. Out of 6,021 households, 5,546 household were set on ODF in two UCs.

Livelihood Enterprise & Employment Development (LEED) programs were carried out in the same two UCs where short, medium and long term technical and skills trainings were imparted to 3,317 persons. Different kinds of assets were given to 526 households to graduate them from poverty gradually.

As many as 145 Community Physical Infrastructure Program (CPI) projects of different types such as irrigation, watercourse lining, tube-well installation, solar energy for households and tube-wells, soling & sanitation and bio-gas plants were installed besides sprinkler irrigation system and land development. CPI project benefitted 2,182 households with 18,202 population.

Through irrigation schemes and watercourse lining, as many as 3,685 acres of land were irrigated. The total projects cost was Rs. 139 million out of which PPAF share remained Rs. 114 million and communities contributed Rs. 25 million besides 3% of annual operation and maintenance cost of projects.

For connecting the rural areas with the global world, a Digital Hub has been opened in the district Layyah. This is fully equipped with information, communication and technology (ICT) equipment such as laptop, computer and internet facility.

For peace promotion and engaging youth in healthy activities, a Youth Center has been fully functional and holds different games, speech competitions, etc. Two Production Centers have been established and their capacity built and linkages developed.

Rescue & Relief Activities in Flood-hit Areas

In July 2010, heavy monsoon rains caused severe flooding in Pakistan's history. Flash and riverine flood across the country affected 20.6 million people and more than 11,000 villages, with at least 1,752 dead and 1.9 million homes destroyed or damaged. There was loss of assets and livelihood on a large scale in more than 79 flood affected districts of Pakistan. The flood water breached the banks of the rivers in at least 12 districts of the Punjab, destroying the homes, crops and livestock. So, this calamity affected eight million people of the Punjab.

RCDS not only rescued the people at mass level during the flooding but also assisted in the form of providing them cooked and dry food so that they may be relieved. In this context RCDS has formed a "District Youth Forum" consisting of the youth from the whole of the district. After their election and two days training on official rules a regulations, they were given trainings of the Community Management & Skills Training (CMST), Leadership Management and Skills Training (LMST), Institutional Development Training, Record Keeping basic training and finally they were give the training of Community Based Disaster Reduction/Management Training(CBSRM). Finally they were linked with the district line department especially with 1122 service. The district youth Forum rescued ten thousand (10,000) people from the flood.





Health Camps

In response to flood affected communities in union councils of Haji Shah Kotla, Baseera in District Layyah, RCDS organized health camps, ration camp which benefitted 2,000 households. In these camps, the focus remained on preventing the communities from water-borne diseases especially women and children. RCDS health staff including male and female lady doctors and paramedical staff deliver their services for the relief of affected communities.



Food Distribution

During the flood, as the people were displaced and were compelled to take refuge in the camps set up by the govt and civil society organizations. There was shortage of food items, cooked or uncooked. RCDS provided food and non-food items to 1,150 families in Jhang district and Angoora Goat Farm at Chaubara, district Layyah in 2014 floods. In the same way, 1,750 families were given dry ration in 2015 floods in Layyah. The dry food hampers contained rice, tea bags, sugar, biscuits, grams, dates, bath soap.



Sr.#	Activity Detail	Year	District	Qty	Remarks
1	Rescued People with 1122	2015	Layyah	10,000	RCDS Volunteers & District Youth Forum Established by RCDS
2	Health Camp	2010	Layyah & Rajan Pur	2,000	02 Camps for four days
3	Dry Rasha Distribution	2010	Layyah	550	
4	Cooked Food/ Dry Rasha Distribution	2014	Jhang	1,150	In Govt. set up camps
5	Cooked Food & Dry Rasha Hampers	2015	Layyah	1,750	1,200 families were given cooked food for one week and 550 families were given dry food rasha hampers
6	Livestock Health Camp	2015	Layyah	450	Vaccination against diseases





(RCDS & FAO-UN)

Work with FAO-UN



RCDS started its working in flood-affected district in October 2010 through financial assistance of United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (UN-FAO). The project was implemented in two tehsils, eight Union Councils and more than two hundred villages of district Layyah, benefitting 9,179 households. Agriculture packages were distributed among 1,993 household for compound feed and livestock management trainings and medicines. Total Project Cost was PKR 16,936,815/- (16.93 in millions) Project duration (from Oct 2010 to June 2011) through basic data of flood affected victims so as to identify them as per laid criteria.

Project Activities

Following project activities were carried out;

- Focused Group Discussion
- Formation of Village Management Committees
- Identification of beneficiaries
- Cross verification/validation of beneficiaries through the VMCs
- Trainings of the finalized beneficiaries through agriculture department
- Distribution of agriculture inputs
- Ensuring cultivation
- Monitoring and evaluation

Village Management Committees

First of all the broad-based community meetings were held and later at every village level, a Village Management Committees (VMCs) comprising ten people were formed. People belonging to all castes and sects participated in the VMCs so as to ensure transparent management before and after distribution. A regular process of social mobilization meetings was carried out.

Identification of Small Land Holders & Verification

Detailed assessment of villages/settlements held and the people having one to three acres of land whose 100% crops had destroyed were initially identified and later with the help of the Village Management Committees they were verified so that the deserving persons may get benefit.

Training Sessions by the Agriculture Department

Before the distribution of agri inputs, comprehensive sessions were arranged at every union council level. People were guided about the tilling time, sowing and using exact time of the fertilizers and then about the watering time so as to get optimum yield.

Agri-Inputs Distribution

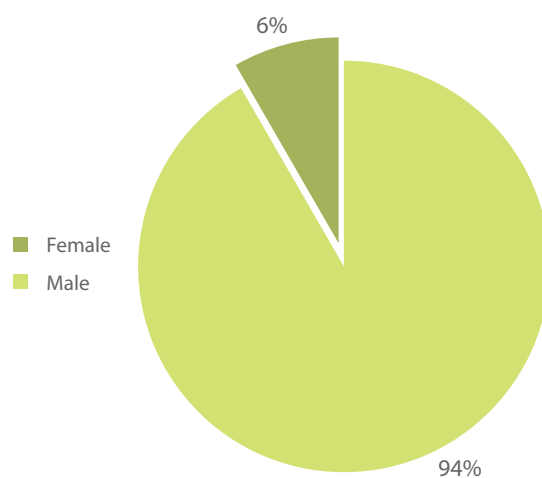
In this way, a package consisting of fertilizer bags wheat seed and vegetable seeds were distributed among 9,179 households comprising 64,253 population. Following is the package detail along with the UC-wise distribution detail;

Sr.#	Item	Quantity
1	DAP Fertilizer	10 bag (50 kg)
2	Urea	01 bag (50 kg)
3	Wheat seed	01 bag (50 kg)
4	Vegetable seed	500 Grams of 08 different Vegetables

District	Tehsil	UC	Total Nos of Villages	Total Agri Packages/ Beneficiaries' HHs	Total Population	Male	Female	Remarks
Layyah	Layyah	Kotla Haji Shah	5	1,397	9,779	4,792	4,987	Urea, DAP, Wheat Seed and Hybered vegetable seed one bag each
		Lohanch Nasheeb	4	1,398	9,786	4,795	4,991	
		Bakhri Ahmad Khan	7	1,000	7,000	3,430	3,570	
		Jakhar	7	1,396	9,772	4,788	4,984	
		Bait wasava shumali	6	1,147	8,029	3,934	4,095	
		Shadu						
	Layyah	Khan	8	928	6,496	3,183	3,313	
	Karore	Baseera	12	1,397	9,779	4,792	4,987	
	Karore	Wara	7	516	3,612	1,770	1,842	
Total		8	56	9,179	64,253	31,484	32,769	

Gender Segregation

As the agriculture mostly depends/done by the males so the chunk of the agriculture inputs goes to the males. Following is the detail:



Compound Feed bags for Livestock

Owing to the flooding, there was massive migration of the people to the nearby safe places. The people also brought their animals with them. There was no fodder for animals. Furthermore, these animals also fell victims to the different types of diseases.

For this, the livestock management skills training was conducted, livestock health camps were organized and free of cost vaccination were provided for the treatment of ill livestock. Parallel to this, the compound feed bags were also distributed among the 1,993 households, which not only provided balanced diet but also cured the animals from the seasonal and water born disease.

District	Tehsil	UC	Total Nos of Villages	Total Livestock Beneficiaries' HHs	Total Population	Male	Female	Remarks
Layyah	Layyah	Kotla Haji Shah	5	308	2156	1,056	1,100	Animal Compound Feed 120kg and Albendazol tablets for animal. (Per Beneficiary)
		Lohanch Nasheeb	7	290	2030	995	1,035	
		Bakhri Ahmad Khan	8	207	1,449	710	739	
		Jakhar	9	244	1,708	837	871	
		Bait wasava shumali	7	224	1,568	768	800	
		Shadu Khan	4	211	1,477	724	753	
		Baseera	4	381	2667	1,307	1,360	
	Karore	Wara	3	128	896	439	457	
Total		8	47	1,993	13,951	6,836	7,115	

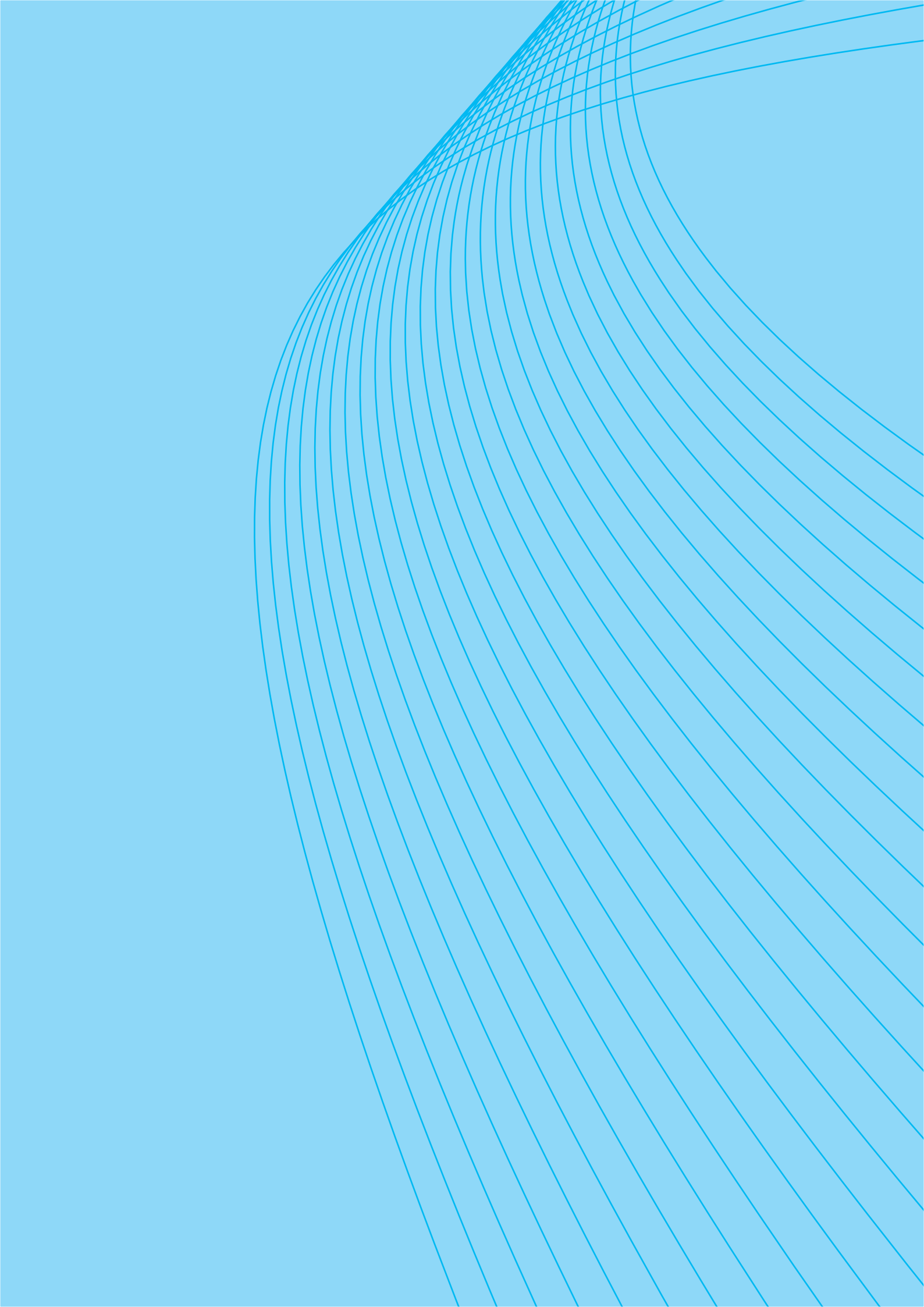
Project Output

In this way 9,179 households regained their life cycle. The flood haunted became in the position to drive the wolf from the door. They not only got grains for their life but got fodder and chuff for their livestock. Although the span of the project was short but its outputs and impacts on the lives of the flood stricken people were large.

Total Packages (Nos)	Packages served acres(Nos)	Per Acre Avg. Yield (Maund)	Total Yeild (Maund)	Per 40 Kg. Cost	Total Cost of Wheat	Total Cost in Million
9,179	9,179	25	229,475	1,000	229,475,000	229.475

- Engagement of the people in agriculture
- Rehabilitation and cultivation of the 9,179 acres of land
- People had grains for live round the year
- Through kitchen gardening kits, people started growing fresh vegetables
- Compound feed provision increased daily milk capacity of animal (1-2 liters per day).
- Control over the animal diseases





**RCDS signed Second
Project with FAO-UN**

Second Phase with FAO-UN

Due to flooding, earthen watercourses were damaged and filled with silt and without their de-siltation and proper rehabilitation and maintenance, the agriculture was impossible. After the completion of first phase, the de-siltation and construction and rehabilitation of watercourses started so that the people may not have any kind of problem in irrigating to their lands.

Cash for Work Program

Improved watercourse reduces 50% labor of farmer and 28% time is saved. In the same way, under cultivation area increases up to 17% and per acre yield increases from 16 to 37%. Consequently the income of a farmer increases up to 20% that is meaningful for a poor and developing country.

The flood of 2010 destroyed the existing agri infrastructure i.e. watercourses lined by On Farm Water Management and Sustainable Livelihood for Barani Areas Program. The flood silted and damaged watercourses on large scale, reducing the agriculture to none in districts of Layyah & Bhakkar.

The Cash for Work Project was carried out in three tehsils, ten union councils and 25 villages of two districts. In this way total watercourses improved in the above mentioned districts are 42. The total length of watercourses is 81,750 meters, irrigating 5,200 acres of land and benefitting 1,067 households with an estimated population of 8,002. The households who got daily laborers were 941 having 7,057 persons including men, women and children.

The project of the desiltation was the insistence of the time as the flood had silted and damaged the already watercourses. Besides improvement, poor farmers too had cash to kindle the fire to their stove.



Planned Outputs versus Actual Outputs

The overall objective and output of the project was to desilt watercourses and their earthen improvement according to the engineering point of view so as to save water, time, human labor and above all provision of livelihood to the local people. Here is the planned outputs versus actually achieved;

Sr.#	Planned out puts	Actual Output
1	De-siltation of watercourses	The watercourses were demolished and aligned so as to increase velocity
2	Saving of water	Due to the technical facilitation and work as per design and specification, water was saved up to 25-30 percent
3	Provision of livelihood opportunities	The people moved a step to the livelihood i.e. they worked and got moved their life cycle
4	Decrease the per acre irrigation time	Time for watering one acre decreased up to forty percent
5	Decrease in the diesel consumption	With the decrease in per acre irrigation time diesel consumption too decreased
6	Saving of human labor	The farmers who had to constantly had to keep an eye while irrigating the field now have relaxed and manage some other farm work.
7	Saving of land destroyed due to the water logging from traditional water	About 40 Kg grain saved due to the yield destroyed due to the un-necessary leakage of water to the crops where it did not need at all.

Watercourses		Beneficiaries HHs	
Planned WC	Achieved	Planned	Achieved
31	42	775	1,067

The beneficiaries having small lands from one to three acres of land close to each other were selected. Aboveall, tube-wells situated closer to each other in the form of cluster were selected and at least 25 beneficiary households were accommodated by one watercourse. Following is the detail of watercourses which were rehabilitated and reconstructed;

Second Phase with FAO-UN

Detail of the project

Sr. No.	Village	Union Council	Tehsil	District	Acres Irrigated	Total Length (M)	BHH CFW (No)	No. of Laborers	Man-days executed
1	Shadoo khan	Shadoo Khan	Layyah	Layyah	177	2600	25	25	1058
2	Shadoo khan	Shadoo Khan	Layyah	Layyah	170	2500	25	25	1050
3	Shadoo khan	Shadoo Khan	Layyah	Layyah	177	2600	25	25	1089
4	Shadoo khan	Shadoo Khan	Layyah	Layyah	157	2300	25	25	964
5	Shadoo khan	Shadoo Khan	Layyah	Layyah	164	2400	25	26	1110
6	Bhand	Shadoo Khan	Layyah	Layyah	157	2300	25	25	964
7	Noshehra	Shadoo Khan	Layyah	Layyah	131	2000	25	25	798
8	Noshehra	Shadoo Khan	Layyah	Layyah	164	2400	25	25	1018
9	sumra nashaib janubi	Kotla Haji Shah	Layyah	Layyah	150	2350	25	25	824
10	Thind Khurd	Kotla Haji Shah	Layyah	Layyah	143	2150	25	25	799
11	Wara Gashkori	Shadoo Khan	Layyah	Layyah	110	1600	30	24	663
12	Shah Wala	Bakhri Ahmed Khan	Layyah	Layyah	123	1800	25	25	646
13	Dhappi	Wara Sehran	Karor	Layyah	140	2150	25	24	934
14	Wara Sehran	Wara Sehran	Karor	Layyah	116	1800	25	26	750
15	Daphi Makori	Wara Sehran	Karor	Layyah	150	2000	25	25	841
16	Daphi Makori	Wara Sehran	Karor	Layyah	122	2000	25	25	841
17	Sehn wala	Baseera	Karor	Layyah	111	1600	25	26	666
18	Sumra Nasheb Shumali	Kotla Haji Shah	Layyah	Layyah	106	1800	30	25	915
19	Dulo Nasheb	Lohanch Nasheb	Layyah	Layyah	102	1800	25	25	751
20	Shadoo khan	Shadoo khan	Layyah	Layyah	123	1800	25	23	716
21	Vehniwall Nasheb	Bait Wasava	Layyah	Layyah	116	1800	26	26	1073
22	Kunal Nasheb(Mirassi)	Jhakkar	Layyah	Layyah	102	1600	25	25	665
23	Thind Kalan Nasheb	Kotla Haji Shah	Layyah	Layyah	115	1800	25	25	752
24	Kunal Nasheb	Jhakkar	Layyah	Layyah	102	1700	28	25	706
25	Wara Sehran	Wara Sehran	Karor	Layyah	113	1600	27	25	711
26	Wadhay Wali	Wara Sehran	Karor	Layyah	177	2600	25	25	1090
27	Sumra Nasheb Junibi	Kotla Haji Shah	Layyah	Layyah	126	2100	25	25	955
TOTAL DISTT. LAYYAH					3,644	55,150	691	675	23349
28	Dhandla	Dhandla	Bhakkar	Bhakkar	106	2000	25	17	649
29	Bait bogha	Yousaf Shah	Bhakkar	Bhakkar	72	2100	25	17	651
30	Yousaf Shah	Yousaf Shah	Bhakkar	Bhakkar	97	1800	25	17	771

Sr. No.	Village	Union Council	Tehsil	District	Acres Irrigated	Total Length (M)	BHH CFW (No)	No. of Laborers	Man-days executed
31	Raseed Pur	Yousaf Shah	Bhakkar	Bhakkar	130	1500	25	17	647
32	Jhok Faqeer Wali	Dhandla	Bhakkar	Bhakkar	124	1750	25	17	647
33	HamoWala	Dhandla	Bhakkar	Bhakkar	100	1800	25	17	770
34	Basti Bakhtawar	Dhandla	Bhakkar	Bhakkar	140	2250	25	17	651
35	Basti Bakhtawar	Dhandla	Bhakkar	Bhakkar	106	2000	25	15	646
36	Basti Bakhtawar	Dhandla	Bhakkar	Bhakkar	93	1500	25	18	647
37	Kathan Wali	Yousaf Shah	Bhakkar	Bhakkar	100	1500	25	18	643
38	Bait Bogha	Yousaf Shah	Bhakkar	Bhakkar	111	1500	26	18	651
39	Kathan Wali	Yousaf Shah	Bhakkar	Bhakkar	100	1500	25	20	654
40	Yousaf Shah	Yousaf Shah	Bhakkar	Bhakkar	107	1500	25	18	643
41	Yousaf Shah	Yousaf Shah	Bhakkar	Bhakkar	84	2100	25	22	652
42	Yousaf Shah	Yousaf Shah	Bhakkar	Bhakkar	86	1800	25	18	779
TOTAL DISTT. BHAKKAR					1,556	26,600	376	266	10101
GRAND TOTAL OF LAYYAH & BHAKKAR					5,200	81,750	1,067	941	33450

Identification of Villages and Target Farmers

A comprehensive and detailed survey was carried out with the OFWM and SLBAP officials to identify the lined watercourses to be de-silted and earthen improvement of these watercourses.

Identification of Cluster Tube-well Locations

As, in the flood affected areas of District Bhakkar, there existed no canal system, the farmers had to irrigate their land through tube-wells. So, cluster tube-wells were identified. The two to four tube-wells within the radius of five to ten acres of land with at least 25 beneficiary households were identified.

Formation of Water Users Associations (WUAs)

After the completion and identification of water channels

having two to four tube-wells and benefitting 25 families, a series of meetings and dialogues with the farmers was carried so as to ensure participation and nourish the passion for working collectively and above all for the development of ownership among them. Water Users Associations were formed and got registered with District Officer on- farm Water management (OFWM)

Technical Survey and Documentation

Technical survey was carried out and respective documents prepared and filed. After the detailed survey of water courses profile maps, design and data sheets were prepared along with maps.

Terms of Partnership Signing

After signing of Terms of Partnership (TOP), roles and responsibilities were segregated and defined of WUAs, RCDS and UN-FAO. So the work of earthen improvement started. The average length of per watercourse falls between 1500 m to 2200 m. After the improvement the Nakkas were installed to control the flow of water.

Watercourses in District Layyah

Sixteen Water Users Associations were got registers. Total watercourses completed in district Layyah are sixteen in numbers 420 having population 2,940 persons including men women and children. Total length of watercourse is 30,350 meters covering two tehsils eight union councils and fifteen villages. These watercourses are irrigating an area of 1,265 acres of land. At the same time, these watercourses are too providing an opportunity of livelihood for the daily wager 350 rupees per day. The total cost incurred on these watercourses is Rs. 6,800,000.

Sr.#	District Nos	Total Tehsils Nos	Total UCs Nos	Total Villages Nos	Beneficiaries ' HHs Nos	Beneficiaries' Population Nos	Total WC Nos	WCs Length in Mtrs	Total Cost PKRs
1	1	02	08	15	420	2,940	16	30,350	6,800,000

Watercourses in District Bhakkar

Fifteen Water Users Associations were got registers in District Bhakkar. The benefitting households were numbered 375 with population of 2,812 persons including men and women. Total length of watercourse is 23,400 meters covering two union councils and nine villages of tehsil and district Bhakkar. Total command area of 1,650 acres of the land. The total cost of construction of these watercourses is Rs. 6,375,000.

Sr.#	District Nos	Total Tehsils Nos	Total UCs Nos	Total Villages Nos	Beneficiaries ' HHs Nos	Beneficiaries' Population Nos	Total WC Nos	WCs Length in Mtrs	Total Cost PKRs
1	1	01	02	09	375	2,812	15	23,400	6,375,000

MOU with International Organization for Migration (IOM)

RCDS signed an MoU with International Organization for Migration (IOM) to provide toolkit for de-silting of water courses for RCDS-FAO cash for work beneficiaries. RCDS ensured that distribution of all toolkit received from IOM in Pakistan are distributed among the Community Organizations identified by RCDS FAO in district Layyah & Bakkhar. RCDS agreed to identify beneficiaries based on need assessment in coordination with the district government authorities, and that all distributions to be supported by appropriate documentation of receipt of toolkit by Community Organizations.

The following is the detail of the 31 toolkits distributed by the RCDS with the support of IOM with each toolkit includes following items;

Sr. #	Tool Description	Local Name	Quantity per Kit	Total Quantity
1	Heavy Digging Hoe (Kassi) with handle	Kassi	20	31*20=620
2	Shovel with handle	Bailcha	5	31*5=115
3	Pickaxe with handle	Ganti	3	31*3=93
4	Axe with handle	Kulhara	2	31*2=62
5	Sickles	Dranti	10	31*10=310
6	Concrete Pan (Taghari)	Taghari	3	31*3=93



Project Outputs

- 941 households got labor for 35 days
- The project irrigated 52,000 acres of land
- Earthen improvement of water channel
- Provision of platform to the farmers in the form of WUA to solve the future problems related to irrigation
- Income generation activity
- People have moved a step to livelihood and rehabilitation
- Saving of water through de-siltation and earthen improvement
- Provision of water to the tail end
- Reduction of time in watering per acre
- Saving of diesel



RCDS & UNDP

United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

Early Recovery in Flood-Affected Areas of Layyah



RCDS intervened in six revenue villages and more than 80 settlements of four union councils falling within the jurisdiction of tehsils Layyah and Karore Lal Eisin. Total project cost PKR 26,864,592 (26.86 in millions) and time duration from Nov 2011 to Feb 2012. The challenging job for RCDS was to complete the task of six months only in two months but with the effective planning and implementation it was materialized. The staff without time limitation worked hard in the communities.

Four mother organizations were formed to monitor overall project implementation through the project committees in the target area and fourteen project committees were formed. Total member of CBOs & PCs was 300 with every CBO consisting of fifteen members. Each CBO/ PC had two to three females for the women representation and decision making process.

A total number 900 of agri packages were distributed among 900 vulnerable houses. As many as 741 males were given agri package while 159 women headed households also benefitted. 100 households were given the two she goats each, which included 15 men and 85 women who had no permanent income source. In the same way, 50 households were provided with the poultry packages for restoration of livelihood. This includes six men and 44 women. Total cash grants were handed out to 48 men and 22 women.

Through Community Physical Infrastructure, 8.75 km link roads were laid which benefitted 924 households having population of 6,570. A total number of 15 tube-wells were to be rehabilitated but due to the saving in this head these were not only fully installed but four bio-gas plants were too installed to run these tube-wells. The tube-wells served 164 families having 1,122 persons and irrigating 304 acres of land.

Activities

For the implementation of UNDP funded project in the flood affected areas of Layyah, RCDS carried out detailed baseline survey and later in the light of situation analysis the project

activities carried out. Following are the findings of the baseline survey/situation analysis;

Total population of the surveyed revenue villages/settlements/hamlets is 45,112 out of which affected population was 44,111, and the segregation of males, females and children is 18,045, 18,947 and 8,120 respectively. People having income less Rs. 6,000 were 49%, those with Rs. 6,000 were 33%, those with Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 10,000 were 15% and those with above Rrs. 10,000 were 3%.

The people who either in private or public service were 1%, those associated with agriculture 19%, livestock 2%, labor 11%, petty business 2.4% and artisans were 0.6%. Total disable persons and widows were 443 & 680 having percentage of 1. % & 1.5% respectively.

As many as 92% population had access to electricity, cell phones density was 84% and availability of clean drinking water was 98% and 0% households had access to piped water. The sewerage and sanitation is equal to none. Total number of partially/totally damaged culverts was 34 and soling/link roads partially damaged destroyed were 24 km.

The total land of the surveyed villages was 28,700 acres, non-cultivable was 1,406 acres and land went barren/uneven due to the flood was 366 acres.

Implementation

RCDS while preparing the project work plan held the full day activity with the staff so as to prepare it on rational basis with the consensus of the field team. Every activity of the project was completed being within the laid time frame. There was the little change/ fluctuation. The cash grant took a bit more time for the cross verification and finalization of the beneficiaries. To maintain transparency the individual accounts of the beneficiaries were got opened so this activity lingered a little but it was too completed within the stipulated time frame.



Situation Analysis

A carpet survey of the allocated revenue villages and their related settlements was had to have the vivid picture of the basic, health, education, Community Physical Infrastructure and other prevailing problems, had made the hell of the people's life after flood. To know about the agriculture conditions and constraints, possible interventions and people's cooperation towards the project initiation and ultimately execution. The due role of the rustics, following the paradigms of participatory development through self-reliant efforts to form community based organizations and project committees.

Total population of the surveyed revenue villages/settlements/hamlets was 45,112, out of which affected population was 44,111 with 18,045 men, 18,947 women and 8,120 children. People having income less than Rs. 6,000 were 49%, those having income equal to Rs. 6,000 were 33%, those with Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 10,000 were 15% and those with above Rs. 10,000 were 3%. The flooding of the river

left behind the everlasting effects on the lives of the rustics that would definitely take some time span to restore.

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Social Mobilization

The success phenomenon of rural development, on sustainable basis, ownership creation among communities, is strong social mobilization at grass root level. It is the social mobilization that not only fortifies social ties among the people living at different levels but also bridges social gap among them nourishing the instinct of sacrificing personal interest over the collective benefits.

Election of CBOs/PCs

People themselves elected their CBOs/PCs office-bearers through the show of hands. This thing helped to come forward the people having no intention of personal benefit but of the common and depressed and flood haunted people.

Gender Representation

The working area people are too much conservative and conventional type, they do not allow their females to take part in such type of activity as empower their women. RCDS had to face too much problems in this case but eventually one to two women, having awareness about their rights, came forward and took up the charge to represent their sex.



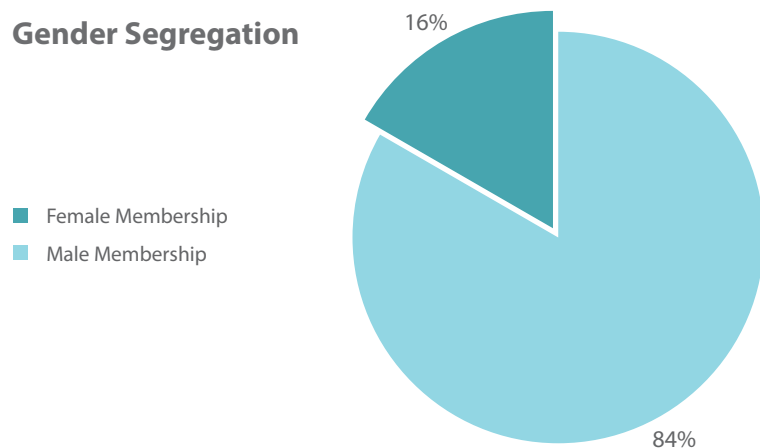
But the fact remains the same, in the male dominant society, they too had to get permission from their males, to take part in such type of activities. However, RCDS, through its prime focus on female and strong mobilization succeeded to take at least two women in every organization. RCDS female staff separately holds meetings with them with the same agenda of male members.

Gender-Wise Participation

Nos of Cos formed	Male Membership	Female Membership	Total Membership (HHs)
20	253	47	300



Gender Segregation



Terms of Partnership

When the PCs had been fully formed, a Terms of Partnership (ToP) was signed with every PC on the stamp paper of valuing one hundred rupees. The ToP had the detail of roles and responsibilities that fall on the side of PCs and what would be the role of the RCDS as the organization. The ToP was signed by the two PC (President/Manager/Secretary) and Social Organizer/Field Engineer from RCDS.

In the same way, the individual terms and conditions for the fair usage of the all other project inputs was also signed so as to legally bind the beneficiary.

Record Keeping

Parallel to other activities, the key office bearers were trained to record the meetings and resolutions for the decision they take in their meetings. So, they recorded every bit of thing in black in white. In the same way, the PCs prepared the objectives and over all interventions/ beneficiaries detail along with the CPI intervention summary on the charts.

Project Components

- Agriculture inputs (Wheat Seed, Fertilizers Urea & DAP) On Farm Livelihood
- Off Farm Livelihood (Goats & Poultry Distribution)
- Cash Grant includes (Merchant Shop, Handmade mats/handicrafts, Tailoring, Fruit & Vegetable shop and Fast Food/Burger Shop)

Cross Verification of SMT Beneficiaries

For all the project components, the initial assessment lists were prepared by the formed Community Organizations (Project Committees). After the PCs had finalized list and handed over to RCDS' staff, the second step was adopted to verify the beneficiaries either they fall on the criteria of having land from 1-3 acres. In this process, their assets, household conditions and their way of living assessed and final verification from the neighbouring people. Almost 95% people fell on the criteria but due to the precise packages the list had to be more narrow down and short.

Following the same process, the Off farm livelihood beneficiaries identified and cross verified by RCDS staff for goats and poultry distribution. For the Cash Grant component, it was necessary for the beneficiary to have some kind of enterprise such as karyana, vegetable, fruit, burger shop or some kind of skill such as tailoring etc.

Cross Verification at Doorstep

A strong, mechanism was developed by RCDS for the cross

verification of the proposed beneficiary either he/she fulfils the organizational laid down criteria or not. The house conditions, assets owned by the beneficiaries. His/her current financial survivals. These all things were ensured for the sake of transparency so that the right beneficiary may get the benefit.

Verification by M&E Officer

Monitoring and Evaluation Officer too verified/checked the SMTs finalized beneficiaries and made sure the work as per Standard Operating Procedures. The selection of the monitoring beneficiaries was through random selection. Then gathering information from the neighbouring people about the target/ assted/ finalized beneficiary. Sharing of Final Lists with EDOs- Concerned

After the finalization of lists, in all respects, the lists' final hard copy too given to EDOs for their record keeping. The receiving too was retained

Training Sessions of DVM

The detailed training sessions of the community beneficiaries was conducted by the DVM provided by the district government. In which, the doctor told the seasonal diseases and their preventive measure. It was told to community about the balanced diet i.e. concentrated feed be provided to the chicks. The training session was held at three different places. Following is the detail:

Sr.#	Tehsil	UC	Village	Settlement	DVM Name
1	Layyah	Bakhri Ahmed Khan	Bait Dubli	Amir hamza	Dr. Mushtaq
2			Shah Wala	Kohdia	
3	Karore Lal Eisin	Samtia	Marhan Wali	Marhan Wali	

Livestock and Poultry Vaccination

For preventive measures, the vaccination was carried out of the goats and poultry so as to avoid seasonal and infectious diseases.

The vaccination was carried out on the distribution day. All the goats' before handing over to the beneficiary was weighted either its weight is as prescribed. The underweight goats were rebuked

Enterprises Development Training (EDT)

and Business Plan Development

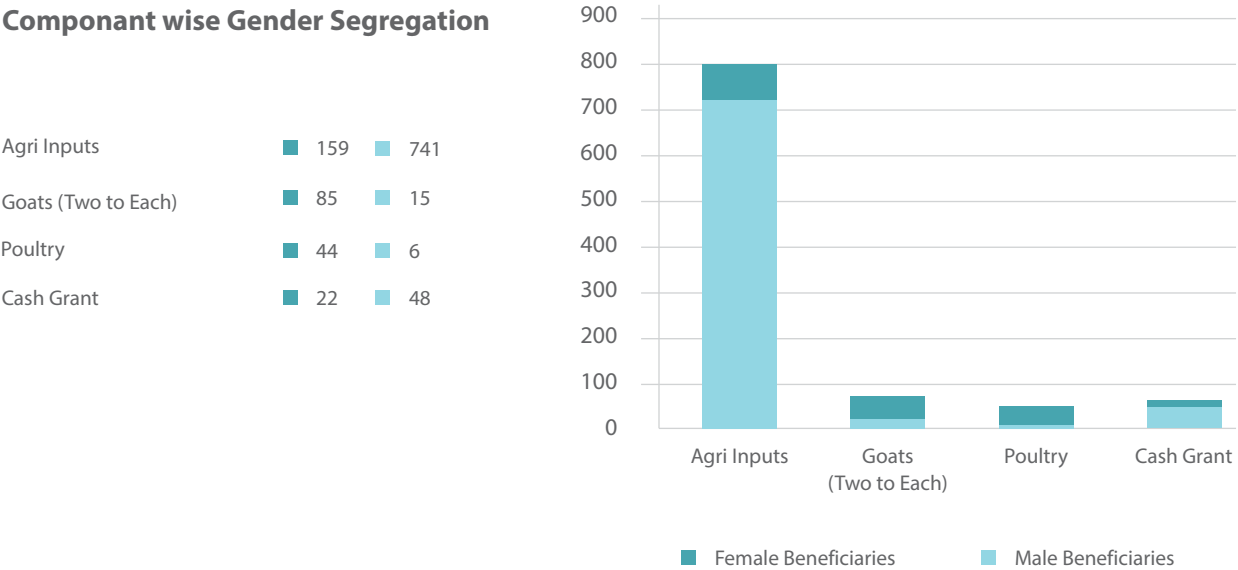
The training of all the finalized beneficiaries was held and for this purpose the expert's services was hired from Lahore. One day training on both sides (Layyah & Karore) side conducted. All the beneficiaries attended the training and at the end the presentations were given by the group leaders. The pros and cons of the local demand items were discussed. Then, with the help of SMT the Business Development Plan (BDP) of all the beneficiaries were prepared at his/her business point. This activity proved healthy and helped a lot in up grading business points in the light of got training.

Accounts' Opening

The accounts of all the finalized got opened in their names through the facilitation of the RCDS staff. Regarding accounts opening meeting were held with the bank managers and they were requested to facilitate the wretched and illiterate community. The accounts were opened in Habib, United and Allied Bank Limited respectively. The three banks were announced in view of the people's facility.

Following is the table and graphic picture:

Componant wise Gender Segregation



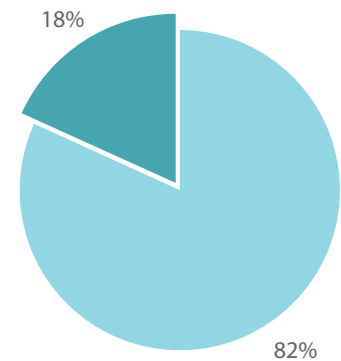
On-Farm & Off-Farm Livelihood

Agriculture was too much in wretched and deplorable condition after being falling the victim of flood. People did not have enough resources to enhance their per acre yield only due to the lack of resources. Most of the people range from 1-5 acres of land and rest do the share cropping and they do every bit of agri related activity and they have to pay 12-15 maund to the land lord for his land. In this way, the tenant was rendered to nothingness except 8-10 maund. So, it is too difficult for him to make both ends meet.

AGRI INPUTS

Gender Segregation of Agri Inputs' Beneficiaries

Female Beneficiaries	159
Male Membership	741

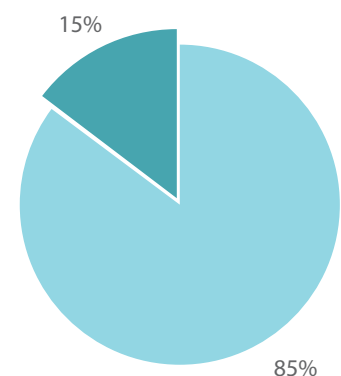


LIVELIHOODS OFF-FARM

On-farm livelihood component helped a lot to restore and stabilize the people's livelihood with the special focus on the women headed families. Following is the detail:

Gender Segregation of Goats' Beneficiaries

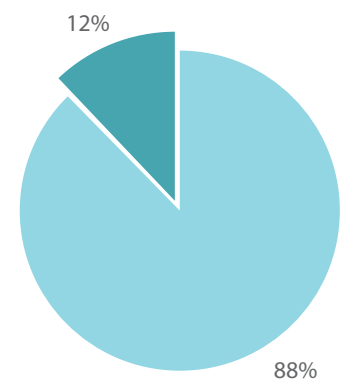
Female Beneficiaries	85
Male Membership	15



POULTRY

Gender Segregation of Agri Inputs' Beneficiaries

Female Beneficiaries	44
Male Membership	06



Cash Grant

The whole process adopted for the identification/ verification of community proposed beneficiaries by staff, carried out at door step and existing business point as per SOPs. Then 100% verification and screening of the M&E Officer at business point. The sectors identified and finalized falling under the cash grant are as follow:

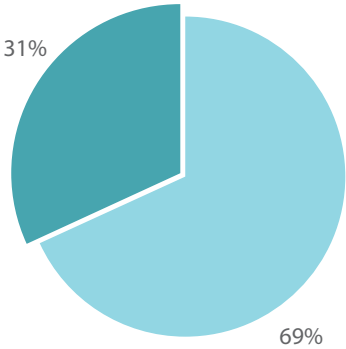
- Merchant shops
- Local handmade mats/ strings making (handicrafts)
- Tailoring
- Fruit & Vegetable shop
- Fast Food/Burger

Gender Segregation of Cash Grant' Beneficiaries

POULTRY

Gender Segregation of Agri Inputs' Beneficiaries

Female Beneficiaries	22
Male Membership	48



Infrastructure Projects under UNPD Agreement



Restoration of Basic and Critical Community Infrastructure

For the restoration of damaged and destroyed Community Infrastructure, detailed meetings/ dialogues had with the Project Committees. The major activities carried out for this are as follow:

Identification of Prevailing Infrastructure Problems

Through the series of meetings ad dialogues the prevailing problems were identified. Through the situation analysis and then meetings, the infrastructure related problems came to the lights were laying of link roads, safe drinking water schemes, unavailability of household latrines, electricity and provision of irrigation sources.

Project Committee's Resolution

When the prioritization process has been completed and consensus developed over the infrastructure project to be carried out, the PC holds its meetings in which it passes the resolution signed by at least 75% its members for the initiation of the project

Technical and Social Feasibility

After the identification and prioritization, the technical and social survey of the specific project was carried out wither the project technical feasible and there exists the social and mutual harmony among the people. Either it is conflict or litigation free, the community is ready to carry out the earth filling of the project. And it imparts benefit to the maximum benefits.

Financial Process for CPIs

A separate joint was opened in the bank in the name of Project committee. The account is jointly operated by two persons to maintain the transparency and for smooth execution of the project. The holds a meeting for the release of first instalment. The resolution is signed by the 75% PC members and the Social Organizer and Field Engineer too verifies this.

The final instalment too follows the same process but for this the PC has to complete work in all respects and field engineer verifies either the project has been carried out as per design and specification. If everything is lined with the approved design and specification, the final instalment is released and the cross cheque is handed over to the PC for depositing it into its bank account.

Detail of Tube-wells

As per Implementation plan, RCDS had to identify fifteen the failed tube wells due to the flood and then partially rehabilitate it. But due to the saving in money despite partially rehabilitating it, these were fully erected completed. Following is the detail:

Sr.#	Components as Per IP	Components included with savings
1	Boring 80'	Peter Engine
2	Centrifugal Pump	Delivery Pipes
3	Pulli & Putta	Flanges, bends, nut bolts and etc.

Following is the detail of Installed Tube wells

Sr.#	Nos Tube wells	Beneficiaries HH	Beneficiaries Population	Total Acres Irrigated
1	15	164	1,122	304

Installation of Bio Gas

With the saved money from the specific head of tube well rehabilitation and amount from exchange gain four bio gas plants were installed at the tube wells for providing bio energy to the tube wells.

It would save the amount in cash daily per bio gas plant per day 15,00 to 2,000. Then the farmers would use the manure/slurry as organic fertilizer. It is too environment friendly too. Above, all when there is no need for running tube well, the

bio gas may be used for the kitchen purpose, pressing clothes and for light purpose.

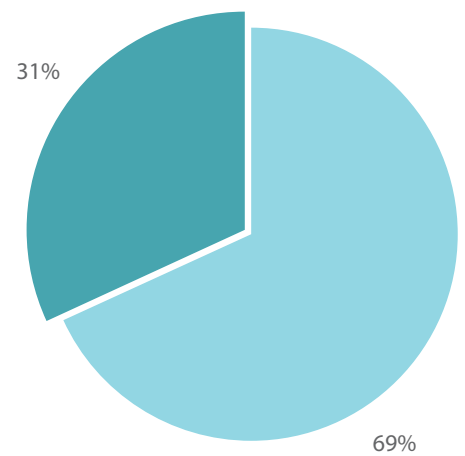
Link Roads

Link roads pave the way to the easy access to the market. Under this component as per IP 6Km link roads were to be laid in the four six villages, four union councils and two tehsil of district Layyah. With the effective mechanism and commanding planning, and PCs participation at grass root level, RCDS was in the position to lay 8.75Km soling with the saved amount.

Decription	Detail	Male Beneficiaries	Female Beneficiaries	Total Beneficiaries
Link Road	8.73 KM	4,500	2,070	6,570
Tube Wells Installation	15 Nos	1,600	622	2,222

Gender Segregation of Infrastructure Projects

■ Female Beneficiaries
■ Male Beneficiaries



Project Outputs

- Provision of Platform to the rustics in the form of Community Organization
- Solution of local problem at local level through mutual understanding and social harmony (From the platform of Cos)
- Engagement of flood victims in on farm and off farm livelihood
- Provision of trainings to the beneficiaries on Enterprise and Livestock Management
- Rehabilitation of tube wells so that the farmers may irrigate their lands
- Provision of bio-gas for kitchen and tube wells
- Reduction in trees chopping down



Partnership with PPAF

Partnership with PPAF in South Punjab

Integrated Development Program

After a decade working with PPAF in upper Punjab districts i.e. Sheikhupura, Nankana Sahib, Kasure, Faisalabad & Narowal there came a policy shuffle at PPAF level between priority and non priority districts (Owing to Poverty Ranking of districts), these districts went into the category of non priority districts.

So, RCDS went into partnership with PPAF for two Union Councils of Layyah, Tehsil Chaubara (Khairay Wala & Aulakh Thal Kalan) in July, 2012 to September, 2015.

The integrated project was i.e. Institutional Development, through social mobilization (Formation of CO/VO/LSOs) at grass root level, Open Defecation Free (ODF), Livelihood Enterprise & Employment Development (LEED), Water Energy and Climate Change (WECC) and Community Physical Infrastructure Program (CPI).

Later in July 2014 Prime Minister Interest Free Loan Program (PMIFL) was launched through the financial assistance of PPAF in three UCs of (Tehsil Layyah), two UC of (Tehsil Karore)

and five UCs of (Tehsil Chaubara). So, the prime focus remained Chaubara as it is the poorest Tehsil of Pakistan as it consists of deserts and sand dunes.

A Glance at Chaubara

The tehsil consists of seven Union Councils having 163 villages/settlements/Hamlets. The total population of Tehsil is 213,300 having men 91,309, 92,802 women and 29,227 children. There is only one college, one hospital, one post office and two banks.

The literacy rate of the whole of tehsil on an average is below 25%. This ration includes the maximum population only knows to write their names. Out of these, 80% get education upto primary, fifteen percent up to middle, three percent metric and two above metric.

There is no infrastructure of agriculture, no roads/ even brick paved soling, no primary health and education facility. Especially the female education is at stake. The mother mortality rate is too.

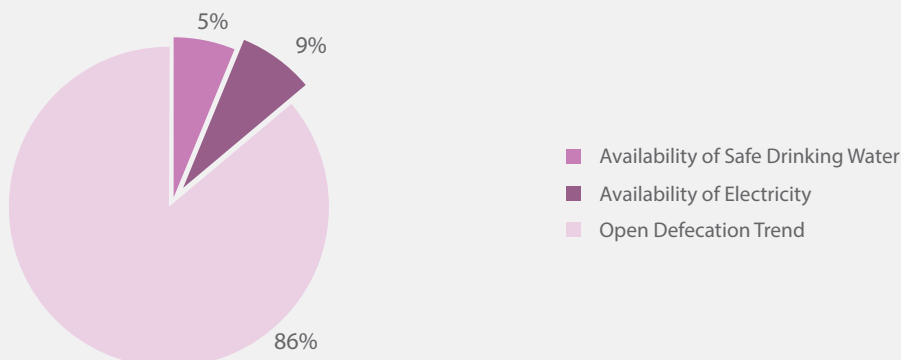
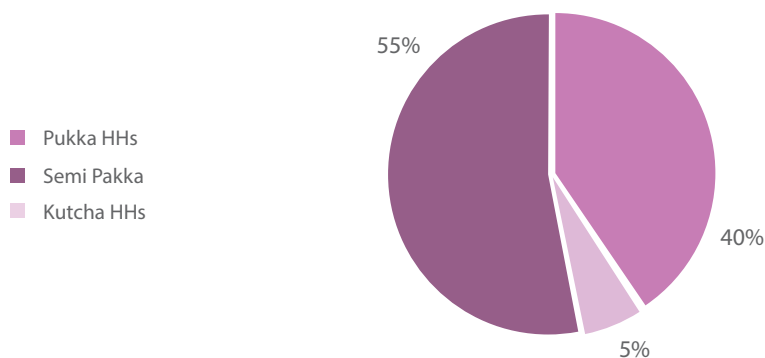
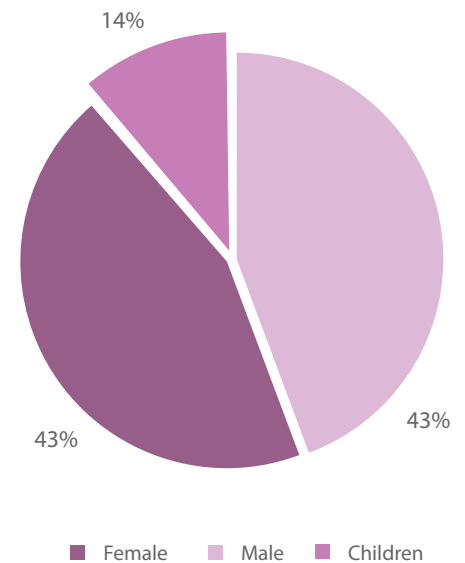


A Glance at Graphic picture of Gender Segregation

Gender Segregation

About 90% population does not have access to the electricity; the housing structure is 40% kutcha, 55% semi Pakka and only five percent pakka. There is no adequate facility of safe drinking water. About 90% people are compelled to drink brackish water. The ODF situation too in critical situation. Approximately 90-95% house hold do not have house hold latrines and defecate openly, that is a permanent threat to their health and environment.

About 95% of the area consists of the desert and the rest of the land is cultivable and canal fed. The sandy area is partially consists of rakhas (Pastures). There is no source of irrigation except the rain. That is why, there is no crops except the gram. The gram crop 100% depends on the rain. People do not have employment opportunities. The most of the people rear up livestock (Goats/Sheep).





Chapter 6

Institutional Development

Social Mobilization as the primary means of Community Organization (CO) formation at different tiers to support the rural men and women to come out the rut of poverty. Social mobilization program comprises a core activity and entry point followed by the different development interventions and initiatives including soft and hard components for the delivery of projects through coordination and Networking along with emphasis on the gender development and good governance.

Social mobilization program is foreseen to be a major component of RCDS. The goal of social mobilization program is to create awareness so that we may contribute towards the achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The organizational success depends on many factors including an enduring mobilization structure, strong leadership competent professional strategic communication and capability at all levels.

RCDS is an indigenous intermediary organization that facilitates participatory community development at the grass root level in different rural areas. RCDS strives to provide customized trainings and workshops, seminars dialogues and awareness raising sessions, based on their perceived needs and necessities that come to light through Member Development Plan (MDP, Settlement Development Plan (SDP), Village Development Plan (VDP) and eventually Union Council Development Plan (UCDP).

A series of Social Mobilization Projects was carried for Institutional Development through formation and capacity building trainings at three tiers (CO/VO/LSO) besides this awareness raisin sessions & walks arranged, Peace Mela & Speech Competition held. In addition for peace promotion and develop inter provincial harmony exchange of exposure visits carried out. To engage the youth in healthy activity and for the promotion of local games, sports competition held. Following is the detail of agreements:





Tehsil	UCs	Project Duration	Amount in Million	Activity Type	Targets	Achieved	Remaining / Over	Remarks
Chaubara	Aulakh Thal Kalan & Khairay Wala	July, 2012 to Jun. 2014	7.7	Co Formation	234	234	0	Includes Cos 234, 17 VO's & Two LSOs
		July-2014	2.5	Trainings	672	635	37	
		April-2015 to Sep. 2015	2.59	Trainings/ Walks/Sports Mela	564	1460	896	

Community Organization (CO)

At first tier, at mohalla, street and settlement level, the process of dialogues with the community is carried out for the sensitization, realization and organization. The Cos are formed, including all the stakeholders of the specific settlement, mohalla and street.

For this elections are hold. When the Cos have been formed, the Members Development Plan (MDP) are prepared by the CO members in the guidance of RCDS' staff. The saving accounts of the CO are too opened so that they may take some self help based initiative. Following is the detail of COs:

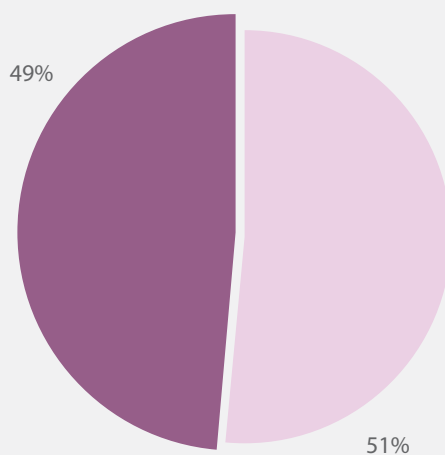
Target CO	Achieved	Target HH	Membership	Achieved
234	234	4,214	4,392	4,220

Following is the detail of saving and accounts opening:

Total A/C opening of COs	Total A/C opening of VOs	Total Accounts opened CO & VO	COs Savings	Vos Savings	Total Savings
234	17	251	578,380	125,300	703,680

Gender wise Segregation of Membership

- Female CO Members
- Male CO Members



Village Organizations

VO is an umbrella organization at village level that is formed through the already formed COs. The full-fledged election process is followed ballot papers and boxes are used. This paves the way for democratization and awareness about the elections and local leadership.

When VO has been formed its registration is carried out with wither social welfare department, through Societies

Registration Act 1860 or Local Government as Citizen Community Board (CCB). The accounts too opened with the designated bank and regular saving is habitualized. Following is the depiction:

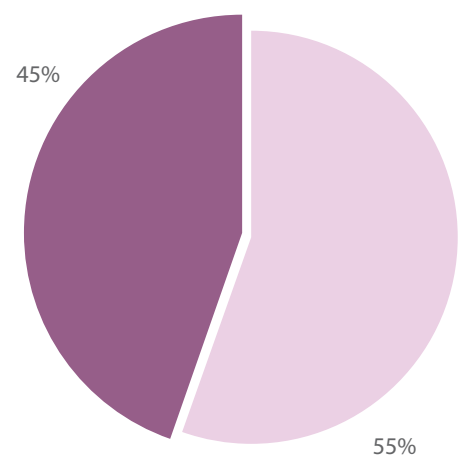
Utilizing the local available resource in village and at district level, the Cos/VOs has taken the numerous self-help basis initiatives. Following is the detail:



Sr.	VOs Target	Achieved	Remaining	Male Members	Female Members	Total
1	17	17	0	208	168	376

Gender wise Segregation of Membership

- Female VO Members
- Male VO Members



Account Opening & Saving Detail:

Total A/C opening of VOs	VOs Savings
17	150,300

Self-Initiatives

Availing the local available resource in village and at district level, the community organization has taken the numerous self help basis initiatives. Following is the detail:

Initiatives at CO/VO Level

- Internal landing through saving
- Jetropha plantation
- Develop linkages with line department (NADRA, Health, Education)
- Develop Linkages with other departments (Haleeb, Engro, Irrigation Department, Livestock and local government

- Establishment of skill centers
- Generating employment through self-help (PCO, goats and stitching machine)
- Tree plantation (Khugal, Sapheeda ,Keekar,and Shreen)
- Establishment Of private Schools in Remote areas
- First Aid Box facility at VO office
- Arrange free medical camp
- Kitchen gardening

Education plays a promising and pivotal role in nation building and bringing positive and sustainable change in the society. CO/VOs have opened community schools on self-help basis. In relation to this, health camps are also being organized with the joint collaboration of Chaubara Tehsil Head Quarters Hospital. Following is the detail of Community School being run on self-help basis;

Sr. #	CO/VO Name	Type M/F/ Mixed	UC	Male Students	Female Students	Total
1.	Adal Communit Organization	Mixed	Khairay Wala	20	12	32
2.	Hamdard Tarqiati Tanzeem	Mixed	Khairay Wala	50	30	80
3.	Shama Welfare Society	Female	Khairay Wala	20	18	38
4.	Thal Welfare Organization	Male	Khairay Wala	35	15	50
Grand Total				125	75	200

The organization is also taking solid measures for the environmental protection and its promotion. Different types of awareness sessions and walks are held for the promotion of tree plantation. Owing to the close coordination with the district government, RCDS has been invited to plant in the district circuit house. Following is the detail:

Name of Tree	Nos of Tree Planted	Total Plants
Khaggal	18,000	26,500
Shareen	5,000	
Jaman	500	
Jatropha	1,000	
Misc.	2,000	

Local Support Organization (LSO)

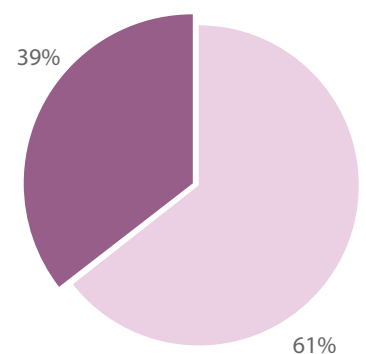
The full-fledged process has been followed for the election process in the month of May 2014. RCDS has formed two LSO in the integrated UCs. The LSOs would work as the catalyst and mother organization for the development of Union Council Plan and in the context of UCDP, they have prepared the action plan in the form of UCDP.



Sr. #	Male Members	Female Members	Total Savings	Registration
1	33	21	550,000	Societies Registration Act 1860

Graphic picture of gender segregation:

■ Female VO Members
■ Male VO Members



Capacity Building and Training

The training equips the members with skills to develop vision, define its mission for the delineation & implementation strategy to create linkages, monitor and evaluate performance for the future. It also emphasizes conflict resolution management and leadership development. Financial management skills facilitate the members to run the organization professionally and develop it as a financially viable and sustainable community institution.

Community based organization play an important and relevant role in providing services at the local level. They have to work in a variety of fields such as to find problem identification their prioritization and solution to these with their self-efforts.

Training provides them guideline on different topic that they need to be managed to ensure the effectiveness of the organizational activity such as how to collect saving and manage record, conduct meeting and manage to all resources to solve their problems. What is an organization and its importance in rural development, the roles and responsibilities of the office bearers.

In this context staff and community Training carried out to build their capacity so that they may coop with the community problems

In 1st Institutional Development (ID) phase, after the CO/VO/LSO formation their capacity was build. Following are the training types:

Project Detail	Training Type	Male Pax	Female Pax	Total
Phase -1	Institutional Development	4	3	7
	Proposl Writing	11	1	12
Phase-2	Linkages Development	11	1	12
	Union Council Development Plan	8	1	9
Phase-3	Peace, Pluralism and Inter Provincial Harmony and Peace	8	2	10
	Knowledge Management, Publication and Data Consolidation	5	-	5

- Community Management & Skills Training (CMST)
- Leadership Skills & Management Training (LMST)
- Training on Social Mobilization
- Institutional Development Training
- Training of Village Organization on Village Development Plan (VDP)
- Training of Local Support Organization as an Apex Institution
- Training of Union Council Development Plan (UCDP)
- Training on Disaster Preparedness & Risk Reduction
- Training on Project Proposal writing

In the second phase of ID Program was the constitution and strengthening of the existing institution (CO/VO/LSO) and activities already carried. Following is the detail of the trainings carried out:

- Community Training on Village Development & Revision
- Basic Civic & Constitutional Rights
- Issue Based Training on Health & Hygiene, Child Enrollment in Primary Schools and Increased Awareness on Sanitation
- Development of Union Council Plan
- Project Proposal Writing Training

- Exposure Visit of Community
- Stakeholders workshop on UCDP implementation
- Community Change Maker's Training

Third phase of ID program focused at deepening and saturation, consolidation and integration and strengthening of existing linkages. This phase consist of different heads of training. Following is head wise detail:

Build Exit into Entry

Through this segment, the different types of Community Resource Persons were identified and trained so that the sector specialists may be produced within the UC to meet all kinds of challenges. Following is the detail:

- Community Facilitator's Training
- Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)
- Financial Training(FT)
- Gender Mainstreaming & Leadership
- Environmental Social Management (ESM) Training
- Financial Management & Procurement
- Operation and Maintenance (CPI Projects) facilitator

Institutional Capacity Building

This segment serves to build the capacity of the leading role player in social development among the different tiers organizations i.e. CO/VO/LCO. Following is the detail:

- Millennium Development Goals (Framework)
- Rural Connectivity & Current Best Practices
- Open Defecation Free Villages
- Strategic Planning Exercise at LSO Level
- Youth Centers Trainings
- Values, Governance & Management Training
- Refresher on Poverty Score Card (PSC) & its management
- Development of Systems & Procedures
- Development of Proposals

- Awareness Rising through Theater & Walks

The awareness rising events and community inter active theater were also organized so that the community may have the understanding about the issue most sensitive. Following is the detail:

- Awareness Walk on Education & Child Enrollment
- Awareness Walk on Dengue, Polio & WASH
- State Citizenship Relation Session
- Interactive Theater on early marriage

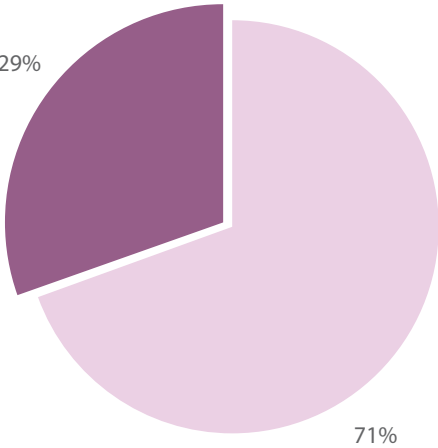


Following is the table information of persons (males & females) numbers who participated training (phase/project wise;

Project Detail	Male Pax	Female Pax	Total Pax	Remarks
ID Trainings - 56	551	313	864	Different Types of CO/VO/LSO Capacity Building Trainings
ID Trainings - 60	400	235	635	
ID Trainings - 62	1,157	303	1,460	Includes Sports Mela, Speech Competition & Linkages Development Event
GRAND TOTAL	2,108	851	2,959	

Gender Segregation

- Female Pax
- Male Pax



Local Bodies Election

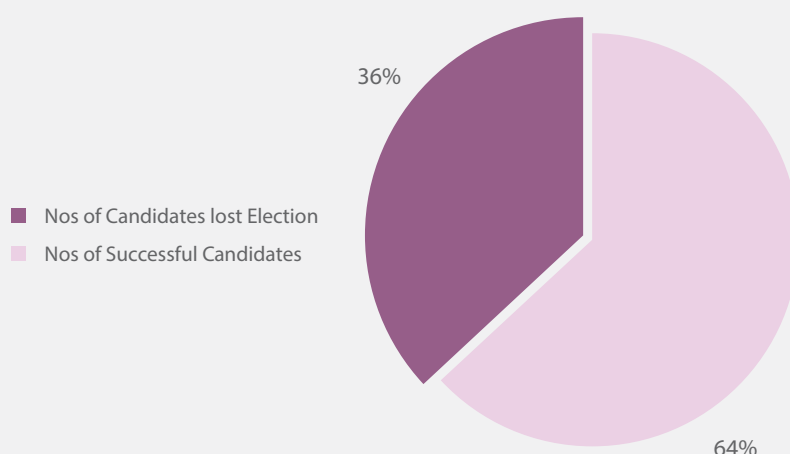
RCDS working area consists of conventional and rigid land lords that has been pinching socially, economically and politically the peoples since time immemorial. The people were forced to cast their votes at the behest of the land owners, on whose lands they not only cultivate but also reside.

It means that the land was of the land lords but the

household structure was of the rustics. After the continuous knocking the door, the shackles, broke at last and people participated in local bodies election. Total people who participated were fourteen (14) out of which nine won the election.

The victorious include the ones who defeated the MPA brother after 22 years. This is the success, this is the break through. Following is the graph showing success ratio:

Graphic showing success ratio



Project Impacts

The series of ID projects implementation for formatting local institutions at CO, VO and later at LSO level and then their capacity building through different types of trainings and awareness rising following are the concrete impacts;

- Formation of 234 Cos, eighteen (18) VOs and two LSOs
- 70% coverage as a membership
- Women empowerment through representation at least 40% in local institutions
- Saving mobilization and internal lending
- Development of Member Plan, Settlement Plan, Village and Union Council Plans and later an action plan developed duties assigned
- Developed Linkages with public Private Institutions
- Child Birth registration and Nikah Nama
- Running of Community Schools by the VOs/LSO
- Enhanced social and mutual harmony, peace and tolerance
- Development of local leadership
- Nine People's winning of local bodies election out of which one Chairman and Vice Chairman

The background is a solid teal color. On the left side, there is a series of thin, light teal curved lines that sweep from the bottom left towards the top right, creating a sense of motion or a stylized landscape feature like a hill or a wave.

**Open Defecation
Free (ODF)**

Open Defecation Free (ODF)

Access to a toilet is a basic human right, yet one in three of the world's population does not have it. Every day 1 billion people defecate in gutters, behind bushes, in rivers or in ponds, with no dignity or privacy.

Without clean, safe toilets and basic hygiene practices – such as hand washing with soap – millions are caught in a debilitating cycle of ill-health and diminished prospects.

Children get sick and miss out on the nutrients necessary for healthy growth; girls drop out of school because of the lack of private toilet facilities; and women are more vulnerable to attack and harassment when they defecate in the open. The economic burden of poor sanitation is also crippling, with billions of dollars lost each year through health-care costs and wasted human potential.

According to the World Health Organization every \$ 01 dollar invested in water and sanitation returns productively four dollars (\$ 04) on an average. This brings sustainable and equitable economic growth.

In Pakistan 94 million people do not have access to better hygiene facilities and are compelled to defecate openly.

The Muslim world does not fall in the top twenty country of the world who have not only achieved ODF status but also maintaining. Turkey is the only Muslim country that is at the 21st number.

The different studies and surveyed carried out by the Non-Governmental and Governmental Institution show that the Pakistan drenched deep into the marsh of diseases and problems caused by the non-availability of the sanitation system and Open Defecation System.

More than 70% population of Pakistan does not have access to the proper sanitation system. This condition paves the way to Open Defecation. Hence, non-ending chains of infectious and abdominal disease break out due to which about two million children die every year.

Provision of safe drinking water, adequate sanitation and personal hygiene are vital for the sustainable environmental conditions and reducing the incidence of diarrhea, malaria, trachoma, hepatitis A & B and morbidity levels. Not having access to water and sanitation is a courteous expression for a form of deprivation that threatens life, destroys opportunity and undermines human dignity. Thus, investing in the provision of safe water supply and adequate sanitation is not only a development oriented strategy in itself, it can also yield other socio-economic benefits in terms of improved health status, quality of labor force and reduced burden-of-disease.



Water and sanitation is the neglected sector in Pakistan. Most of the households in Pakistan do not have access to safe drinking water and lack toilets and adequate sanitation systems. These poor people, mostly living in rural areas, but they also lack admittance to basic needs such as education, health, safe water supply and environmental sanitation facilities.

As of 2005, approximately 38.5 million people lacked access to safe drinking water source and approximately 50.7 million people lacked access to improved sanitation in Pakistan. By year 2015, if this trend continues, 52.8 million people will be deprived of safe drinking water and 43.2 million people will have no access to adequate sanitation facilities in Pakistan.

It is not to calculate what percentages of population have access to a particular service so far and how much numbers of beneficiaries will be added by year 2015; it is to investigate that even if we meet the national and/or regional targets in Pakistan, how much population will still be deprived of these most basic human needs.

It was found that 45% of infant deaths have been attributed to diarrhea and about 60% to overall infectious waterborne diseases in Pakistan. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) 25-30% of the diseases are gastro-intestinal in nature. The poor quality of drinking water has



forced a cross-section of relatively better-off citizens to buy bottled water. Rising demand for the bottled water has been powered by these classes switching to bottled water to avoid water borne diseases. As a consequence of this expanding market a mushroom growth of bottled water industry in the country is witnessed during the last few years. However, many of the mineral water companies were found selling contaminated water (PCRWR, 2011).

Staff Training on Open Defecation Free

In the year of 2012 Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) signed and integrated agreement for two Union Councils (Khairay Wala & Aulakh Thal Kalan) of Tehsil Chaubara and District Layyah for Institutional Development (ID) through Social Mobilization, Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI), Livelihood Enhancement & Protection Program (LEP). Additionally PPAF assigned RCDS the task of setting the above mentioned UCS ODF without no staff and operational cost. RCDS took this as a challenge.

Initially PPAF held ToT of six staff members at PPAF and World bank Water & Sanitation Specialists disseminated the training, the practical field visit was too carried out. Later, the staff after having completed its ToT held a one day session at RCDS' Regional Office CHowk Azam Layyah.

Following topics were covered:

- Rapport building
- Social mapping
- Transit walk
- Shit calculation
- Flow diagram
- Diseases and expenditure
- Solution
- Community action plan

Formation of Sanitation Committees & Sessions

The ODF/Sanitation Committees were formed and trained so that they may sensitized through different types of exercises such as Social Mapping, shit calculation, triggering through glass demo & etc. So far as 65 sanitation committees have been formed and their capacity build.

Community Mapping Exercise

After that Village map was drawn on floor in which all homes, Mosque, Dispensaries, Hujras, Schools and field etc draw. Then participants identify solid waste dumping points ,open defecation and foul water points and marked all places and raised question how your village seen?

Transit Walk

With the permission of community we conducted a transit walk throughout the village. Approximately, we visited five to six places of solid waste dumps, human Shit and foul water ponds. During the transit walk we discussed human shit for their realization.

Then staff calculated the human shit individually, monthly and annually. We asked the community where open human shit goes, they all replied that it is either mixed in the soil or flow away with the air with the passage of time.

It was shared that the Fecal Oral Contamination because through open defecation at last all shit was eaten through different process. When shit mixed in mud that flew in air and flying mud spread on our mouth, face, eyes even on our food items. Besides that goats, hens and sheep also eat food from shit places and we use their meat ,eggs and milk of those animals. Consequently we are also eating shit.



Major Sanitation Issues

In our society community usually use open places for their relieve therefore there is no a proper sanitation system in our society and that sanitation system causes dangerous diseases because animals eat it, flies and mosquito are produced and these flies and mesquites usually encircling over homes and spread diseases like polio, malaria, typhoid, etc.

Besides, during rain this shit flow in drinking water and mixed in it and this water use for drinking purpose. We come to know that major diseases are extending due to open defecation. According survey 40 to 45 million people are doing open defecation

Diseases and Treatment Expenditure

Facilitators discussed diseases which are produced from shit and open defecation and calculate the expense which is expended on those diseases for the purpose of triggering community. Staff also gave them information that polio breaks out because of open defecation.

Construction of Low Cost Latrines

After having completed the process of ODF/CLTS, communities started constructing low cost latrines. Following is the detail;

Following is the detail of ODF/CLDS/Hygiene Sessions:



Union Council Name	Seccesion title	Total Seccesion	Female	Male	Total Pax
Khairay Wala	ODF & CLTS	15	370	680	1050
Aulakh Thal Kalan	ODF & CLTS	16	300	550	850
	Health & Hygiene	12	170	327	497

Formation of ODF Certification Committee

For validation of verification and weighing the ODF villages on the ODF sale of Dr. Kamal Kar, first of all sanitation committees were set up at village/settlement level. When these committees have critical examined they refer it to the third party evaluation and certification.

The Committees comprise of three persons one Union Council Secretary, one Village school Headmaster/senior school teacher and one from RCDS. So, far as 65 villages have been awarded ODF certification

Theater Performance on ODF /CLTS

For more and in depth awareness raising live theater was arranged at different locations in both the UCS and different institutions like NRSP/PRSP/representatives from SAP-PK ECI even the local MPA Najaf Khan Sial also attended the sessions.

The District Government (MS THQ Chaubara) Dr. Fayyaz Ahmed Khan Laghari also made speech and said that the theater would help triggering people on mass level to construct low cost latrines and save themselves from the diseases. Media attended the sessions. Following is the detail:

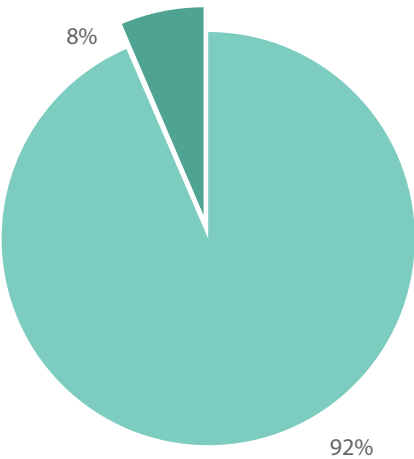
Total UC in Nos	Total Villages/ Locations	Male Participants	Female Participants	Total Participants
02	06	22,00	1,400	3,600

ODF Status

After detailed sessions with the community, training of the bare foot consultants/ ODF activists at every revenue village level, people constructed low cost latrines through awareness rising. Further, though the technical guidance and time to time facilitation of the PPAF/WB officials and training to the RCDS and community, we have succeeded in setting 82 villages /settlements ODF and achieving and sustaining 92% status. Following is the detail;

Chart showing ODF HHS Versus OD (Remaining)

- Remaining HHS
- Hhs Using Latrines/Set ODF



Monitoring Visits of PPAF & WB

PPAF and WB joint monitoring visit have been carried out twice for facilitation and discussion either the activities are being carried out as per the guidelines.



Global Hand Washing Day Celebration

The World Health Organization declared 15 October Global Hand Washing day and in this people all over the globe hold awareness walks, seminars, sessions so as to aware the people specially school children to make a practice of hand washing after using latrine and before having meal.

RCDS through its youth Center celebrated the day in Chak # 313 TDA Ghazali Trust Public School.



World Toiled Day

All the events and days that have been declared by the UN are the part and parcel of awareness and are of great importance. In this context, RCDS keep celebrating these with its communities.

So, on November 19, 2014 World toiled day was celebrated by RCDS and community was given awareness and importance was highlighted that the people not only refuse open defecation and use latrine so that the contribution towards the achievement of MDGs may be made. So, the day was celebrated in community.

Challenges

The elevated ambition and commitment to the cause, strong resolution and the will power to take up and triggering paves the way for sustainable success. RCDS with no operational cost, took up the ODF as challenge in two UC and attained more than 70 % and by the end of January 31, 2015 100% ODF status would be attained and sustained. Following is the detail:

- The rebellion of the aged had to be faced
- More than 80% people live below poverty line
- Too much scattered population
- No vehicle
- No operational Cost
- No specific staff for ODF program & campaign
- Unavailability of WASH Forum at Tehsil & District level
- Non cooperation of line department

Way Forward

Still the RCDS is determined to keep up the challenge and expend this to the whole of district Layyah involving all the three tehsils UCS etc. Following is the detail:

- Develop Partnership with the national & International NGOs working on ODF/CLTS
- Better presentation of ODF work at different level and layers
- Gradual Expansion of ODF/CLTS work
- Develop WASH Forum at UC/Tehsil & District level
- Formation of Sanitation Committees at UC level going a step ahead from the Village Sanitation committees
- Inviting stakeholders from district government (Public Health & Engineering Deptt.) national and internal
- Holding awareness campaign through electronic media
- Walks and seminar in schools and colleges
- Development of awareness raising brochures/play cards/posters

The background is a solid orange color. It features a series of thin, light-orange curved lines that sweep across the upper half of the image, creating a sense of motion and depth. These lines are more densely packed on the right side, where they appear to curve around a vertical axis.

LEP&LEED

LEP & LEED

Livelihood Enhancement & Protection Program (LEP)

Livelihood Enterprise & Employment Development (LEED)

As a part of the integrated development program Livelihood Enhancement & Protection Program (LEP), later named as Livelihood Enterprise and Employment Development (LEED) started in July, 2012 and lasted till September, 2015 through the series of three agreements. It is because, the deepening, saturation, consolidation and integration is the only way to bring positive impact and effect on the lives of the poor to bring them out of the rut of poverty.

The objective of Livelihood Enhancement and Protection

Program is to create sustainable livelihood opportunities, through the provision of productive assets for the ultra-poor to reduce their vulnerability to shocks.

To bring revolutionary positive change and long lasting impacts in their lives so that their social economic conditions could be sustained and they may educate their kids for the better and responsible inhabitants of the country enjoying all basic human necessities.

All the activities and assets are demand driven through training, counseling and probing. In this way community will participate in the development process as proactive agents of change rather than passive beneficiaries of livelihood program. LEP program contributes in to Millennium Development Goals.

Following is the detail of projects:

Projects' Detail	UCs	Project Duration	Amount in Million	Activity Type	Targets	Achieved	Remarks
LEP	Aulakh Thal	July, 2012 to Jun.2014	35	Assets	360	396	Different Types of Productive Assets
				Trainings	1,860	2002	Short, Medium & Long Term
LEED-56	Aulakh Thal	Oct.2013 to Aug.2015	17	Assets Trainings	90 600	90 895	One Production Centre, One NYK, One youth & one Loan Center (CLF) has been established
LEED-58	Aulakh Thal Kalan	June. 2014 to Sep.2015	5	Trainings	175	115	
Digital Hub	Aulakh Thal Kalan	Jan, 2015 to Sep. 2015	1.33	Establishment of Digital Hub	One Laptop, one Computer, one Printer, one digital Camera, one UPS, Furniture & etc		
LEED-62	Aulakh Thal Kalan	April-2015 to Sep.2015	6.41	Assets Training	40 150	40 308	

Objectives:

- Eradication of poverty and hunger through skill and trainings
- Promote gender equality and empowerment of women
- Formation of Common Interest Groups & their Training
- Creation of Community Resource Persons
- Identification and Training of "Community Facilitators
- Provision of Platform to the youth in the form of "Youth Center"
- Establishment of Production Center (Dairy Value Chain) and their linkages development
- Establishment of NYK, survey of the skilled & un-skilled, their training & Job Placement
- Rural Connectivity through the establishment of "Digital Hub"
- Mainstreaming the vulnerable who are detached from society
- Graduation of the Livelihood Beneficiaries



All the initiatives that can contribute towards improving the livelihood of the ultra poor, particularly those who fall within the poverty range from 0-18 are supported. After the Poverty Score Card (PSC), the Livelihood Investment Plan is filled at the door step of the proposed beneficiary in collaboration of the formed local institution of the poor.

If the information provided in the PSC cross verified and vetted by the concerned Community Organization, the particular person is finalized for the Enterprise Development Training (EDT).

The EDT consists of five days covering all the topics of initiating successfully handling the enterprise. The beneficiary is at large to choose the sector according to his/her skill and choice.

The interventions are flexible enough on cater for peculiar needs, endowments and different opportunities in different target areas. Following are training Types:

Medium & Short Term Trainings

- Enterprise Development Techniques (EDT)
- Livestock management Training
- Market Value Chain
- Common Interest Group
- Soil & Water Testing
- Silage & Hay Making

- Bio-sand Filter
- Tunnel Farming
- Packing, Packaging, Branding & Brand Registration & Etc

Long Term Skills & Technical Trainings

- Stitching & Hand Embroidery
- Industrial Garment
- Botique & Fashion Design
- Beautician
- Artificial Jewellery
- Adda Work
- Artificial Insemination
- Traditional Birth Attendant
- Generator & Tractor Mechanic
- Motor Cycle Repairing
- AC/Fridge Mechanic
- UPS & Solar Mechanic
- House wiring
- Bee Keeping
- Blumbing
- Welding (3G & 6G)
- Driving
- Sales Man
- Security Guard
- Fall Ceiling
- Bakery
- Dairy Development
- Steel Fixing & Etc

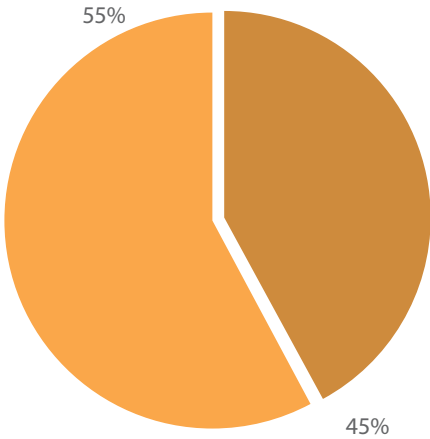
Following is the graphic picture;

Training Detail

Project	Male	Female	Total
LEP-51	851	1,151	2,002
LEED-56	464	428	892
LEED-58	55	60	115
LEED-62	128	180	308
DH	12	3	15

Gender Segregation of Trainings

- Male Training Pax
- Female Training Pax



As the working area consists of sand dunes and deserts, there is no alternate sources except livestock and a little bit other enterprises so the chunk of all the projects' assets goes to the livestock.

The identified beneficiaries through PSC, falling within the range of 0-18, were re-evaluated, wetted and verified through the concerned formed CO/VO/LSOs so that the productive utilization of the assets may be ensured. Following is the phase wise detail of assets and gender segregation:

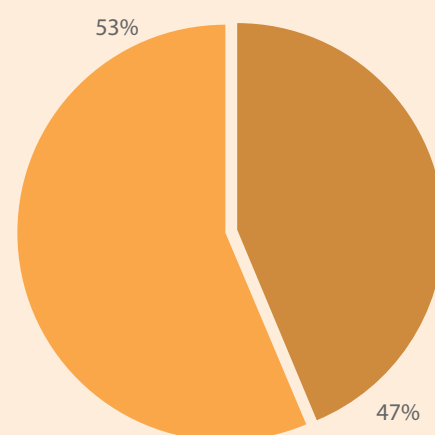
Assets' Detail

Project	Male	Female
LEP-51	182	214
LEED-56	43	47
LEED-62	22	18



Gender Segregation of Asset Beneficiaries

- Male Asset Beneficiaries
- Female Asset Beneficiaries



Graduate Assessment of Assets Beneficiaries

After the one and half year the graduate assessment of the assets' beneficiaries was carried out so as to assess their personal, social and economic conditions. So the detailed PSC of 376 clients was carried out and report compiled. They have been linked to the Community Livelihood Fund (CLF), PMIFL and Conventional Micro Finance Program for further enhancing their enterprise. Following is the detail:

No. of Pax whose Score Decreased	Score Decreasing Range	Reasons	No. of Pax whose Scored increased	Score increasing Range
13	02 to 04	women got married, husband died, the kids dropped out of school, Family head expired, livestock died, natural disaster	363	1 to 16

Common Interest Groups

Common interest, mutual understanding and the chain of benefits of different types of people, in the form of value chain ensures and enhances the business. In this context Common Interest Groups (CIGs) are formed and trained in different types of sectors involving, the people having different types of experiences and exposures to do business in the manner of value chain.

The prime purpose is to enhance the income of the poor by increasing bargaining power creating economies of scale through collective purchase and coordination and linkages with market.

This is reducing the vulnerability through up scaling the business. So far as sixteen CIGs have been formed and trained had formed out of which fourteen are round livestock. Following is the detail;

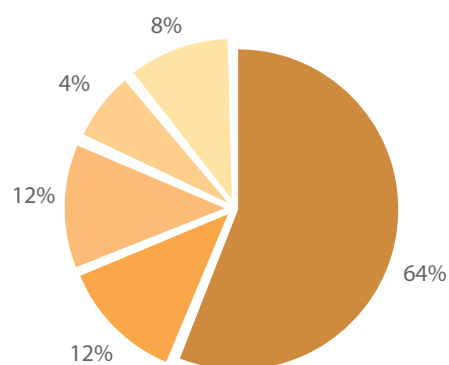
Total CIGs	Male CIG	Female CIG	Mixed CIG	Male Members	Female Members	Total Savings
25	01	01	23	158	202	850,000

Following are the CIG Type

Nos of Dairy CIGs	Nos of Meat CIGs	Nos of Gram CIGs	Nos of Stitching & Embroidery CIGs	Enterprise CIGs
16	03	03	01	02

Sectoral Segregation of formed CIGs

- Nos of Dairy CIGs
- Nos of Meat CIGs
- Nos of Gram CIGs
- Nos of Stitching & Embroidery CIGs
- Enterprise CIGs



Production Center

Pakistan is counted among the top five largest livestock hording country but still in dismaying situation. Layyah is rich for livestock and dairy. RCDS has established two production centers in Layyah; one is around dairy business and the second one is around gram and its by-products.

Pakistan is agricultural country and 70% rural population live in villages and 80% from this population directly or indirectly is livestock holder or busy in dairy business. Livestock holders have common tribulations in our country like Breed problem, selling purchasing, milk prices, and supplementary feed problem.

To determine these issues Mazdoor Common Interest Group took initiative to establish a Production center around dairy, milk and its by-products. This production was named "Pure Foods" all PC members are educated in livestock

management, dairy value chain, packing and branding

Through the leverage, Engro Foundation established a Milk Collection Center for the milk producer of area. Milk collection pots and milk quality testing equipment have also been provided by them to the livestock holders.

At the same time they also provided water troughs for the livestock. Parallel to this Wanda for milk and meat production is being provided to the door step and farmers field days are being carried out.

Through livestock department animals have been vaccinated against seasonal diseases. At the same time, through the collaboration with agriculture extension services, kitchen gardening kits too are being provided to the ultra and vulnerable so that they may get.



Products

Khoya, 80 to 100 kg cheese, 25 kg sweets 10 to 15 kg per day. This production center has established linkage with other organization and departments and in the markets. All by-products are sold in Chowk Azam, Fetah Pur, Sial Kot, Peshawar, Multan, Faisalabad; all payments are made via bank account. Registration of PC in Process through (SECP)

Achievements

Collection of milk In 24 hours 600 Ltr, Sold to Engro Foods 80-100 Ltr. Milk used in by products 500 Lit

Gram Value Chain

As the project area is desert area and the people mostly cultivate (In Thal Areas) grams cultivation in bulk quantity, ultimately there is abundance of gram crop. The farmers toil too much from cultivation to harvesting but they are reduced to nothingness at the hands of the middle man (Arhti). They even purchase the ripened gram crops in pennies.

To coop with this situation, the people formed their CIG round gram value chain. The leading CIG for gram is naming "Azmat Common Interest Group" Chah Dinga Kho Revenue Village Thand Kalan Cholistan UC Aulakh Thal Kalan Tehsil Choubara District Layyah.

They were given the training of grading, packing, packaging and branding. The CIGs people, in the season, collected grams in bulk quantity, sold gram at best negotiable price. The common (Lay man) price is between 40-50 rupees but they sold at the rate of 60-65 per Kg.

They made by products of grams (Pulse and gram flour) which they sold at the rate of 140-150 rupees per KG. In the same way, they grind the pulses to the gram flour at the rate of 180-190 rupees per Kg.

For this they had been provided China Chakki (Pulse & Gram) making machines too. They not only used to grind wheat but also gram and make pulses and gram flour. They have named their produces Thal Soghat.

Leverage and Linkages Development

Coupling, consolidation and integration of resources are the key components for bringing social and economic revolution. In this context, RCDS not only has approached different types of social and corporate sectors but also has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with them. RCDS has signed MOU and working with the following institutions:

Maxim International (Wanda for Milk and Meat)
Premium Foods and Feeds (Wanda for Milk and Meat & Artificial Insemination). Besides this, farmers field days are also being organized
Engro Foundation (Leverage of resources)
Agriculture Extension Services
District Livestock Department

Project Impacts

The impact of the LEP/LEED projects is multi dimensional on

the lives the vulnerable and ultra poor. As the assets had been given to the people having poverty Scoring range 0-18, after one year the graduate assessment was carried out to assess the impacts. It was pleasing to know that people on an average jumped from 4-6 scores. The range of their monthly income increment is between 5,000-10,000.

Impacts on Social Life

As the people income increased, the people thought of sending their kids to school. It is remarkable to note that previously, the people had engaged their kids with them for agriculture/ livestock labor but now they are getting education.

The life standard and life trend of the people changed, they got the ways and means of observing enterprises in everything. It means to say that, the financial literacy got popularized.

Collective Business

The CIGs have paved the way for collective business. Now the people not only buy their daily life things in collective form but also sell their produces collectively. For this they have been linked with the marked and they bargain while buying and selling. Through the backward and forward market linkages they have got the extension services for agriculture and livestock giving the boost to their business.

Social Enterprises

The societies sustain and flourish through paying and getting honorable social services. Tehsil Chaubar is the poorest one tehsil of Chaubara. The people do not have the access to the social services in the form of basic health and education specially the women during pregnancy. Owing to which, the MMR & CMR rate was too high.

In this context, RCDS collaborated with district government, and started three and half month (3.5) Traditional Birth Attendant (TBAS) Course from Tehsil Headquarters Hospital Chaubara. After the course completion examination the district government issued them certificate. They were attached in District Headquarters Hospital for practical for one month. After that they were provided with the TBAS Tool Kit.

As the area was abundant in livestock and major chunk of LEP also consists of livestock so through TNA it came to be known that there is dire need of Village Veterinary Workers so the training of ten young boys was carried out and Tool Kits were provided some of them got job in wands companies and the rest are working in the area and providing livestock extension services. Following is the project detail;



Establishment of Naukri Ya Karobar Markaz

The prime aim and objective of the Naukri Ya Karobar (NYK) Markaz is to carry survey of the area, identify the skilled/ unskilled people (Preferable young ones) register them with the NYK. The career counseling, training (Technical & Skills) and their job placement.

The ToT of the NYK representatives too has been completed. Initially the data of more than two hundred youth unemployed has been collected and entered into the excel soft ware. Move over, about thirty (30) young one aging (15-29) years have been processed for training through NYK.

Objectives

- Identification and registration of the skilled/ unskilled/ educated male and female
- Detailed career counseling sessions
- Liaison with the educational and vocational institutions
- MoUs with the job placing institutions
- Preparation of CVs
- Harness the human capital



Following is the detail of registered persons at NYK

Male	Female	Total Registration
600	400	1,000

Following are the CIG Type

Male	Female	Total	Job Placement & Business Established	Placement in %
320	226	546	200	36.63%

Youth Center



Pakistan is the luckiest one to have about 60% youth. The youth go astray due to falling in unhealthy activities because of the illiteracy, unemployment and non-availability of recreational activities. So, RCDS established youth centers in the light of guidelines by PPAF.

RCDS gave a popularized the youth center through the communities under the umbrella of LSO Thal Ithaad Development Organization (TIDO) this youth center named Thal Loins Youth Center was established in March, 2014 Chak No. 300-TDA, consisting on sixteen 16 members, they are all young and educated young men with full of enthusiasm and energy to do great deal for their native union council.

They have worked and proved their abilities at district level because one youth champion has selected joint secretary of district youth council which has been formed by all Organization working in Layyah district. These champions are

well trained RCDS has been made arrangements for different training for different levels, Thal Loins Youth Center is working with a mechanism of social action plan, and organized activities calendar. Some major activities are blow, Cricket Tournament in UC, Global Hand Washing Day, World Toilet Day, and Disability Day Celebration. These youth champions got training not only from RCDS but also from other Organizations like Participatory Welfare Society (PWS) Dowaba Foundation, Plan Pakistan, lodhran Polite Project (LPP) they are trained in, ToT on Take a Child to School, ToT on Youth Champion.

Champions are voluntary working on drop out children, enhancement of enrollment, cleanliness campaign, women' rights, child abused. The Thal Lions youth center has signed MOU with different organization. Thal Loins youth center has taken an initiative Social Enterprise of solar panel with mobile charger to a disable person in their area.

Loan Center

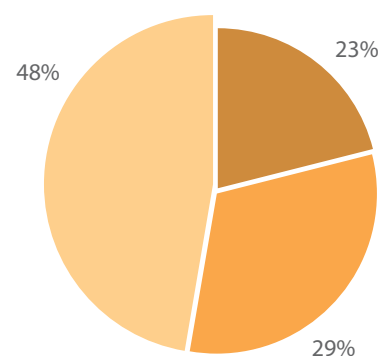
To support deprived and marginalized communities whose have no land to pledge, no gold for deposit this Loan Center provide them financial support in kind loans. The Subhan Loan center was established in July, 22, 2014 with seed money of one million, this center is run by a Village organization named Subhan village organization which is registered under CCB act 2001, Subhan Citizen Community Board Chak No. 303-TDA progress under blow;

• CLF amount	1 million
• Total Clients	164
• Active Clients	112
• Active Portfolio	1,387,900
• Recovery Rate	100 %
• Avg. Loan Size	18,132
• Group loaning	3 to 5 Clients
• Matured Clients	52
• Interest Rate	15%
• Case processing fee	200
• Trainings Credit Appraisal and Recovery Technique Community	12
• Staff	02

Gender-Wise Segregation

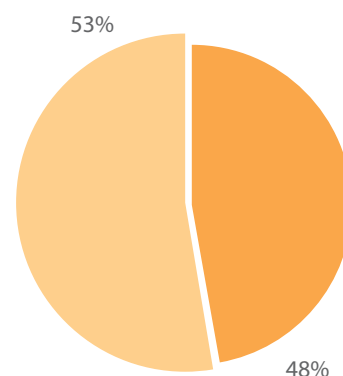
Products

- Livestock
- Agri Inputs
- Enterprise



Gender Wise

- Men
- Women





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Community Physical Infrastructure Program (CPI)

Community Physical Infrastructure Program (CPI)

Productive Physical Infrastructure occupies the prominent position among all the projects as it addresses the agriculture, water and sanitation, link roads, irrigation (Watercourse Lining & Tube well installation), solar solutions for off grid desert areas.

The CPI Program was carried out in two union councils (Aulakh Thal Kalan & Khairay Wala) of Tehsil Chaubara and District Layyah. The project was started in July, 2012 and continued till September, 2015. Three projects of CPI were

completed.

Through Water Energy & Climate Change (WECC) project, bio-gas plants, land development watercourse lining and sprinkler irrigation. The WECC project was initially signed for the Nanana Sahib and Sheikhpura but due to sudden policy shuffle at PPAF level, these district went into non priority district and the out of 54 projects thirteen (13) were shifted to Layyah. Following is the detail;

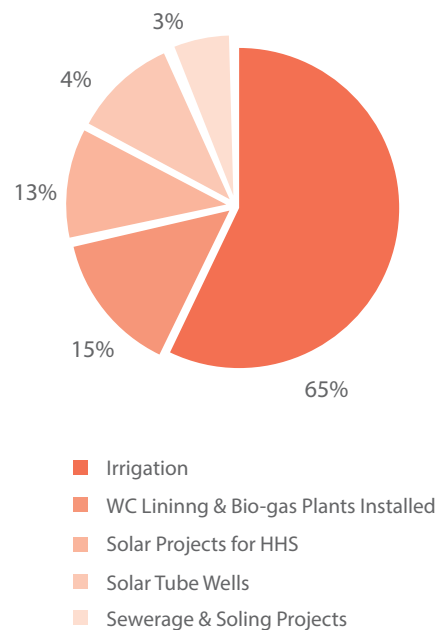
Projects Detail	UCs	Project Duration	Amount in Million	Activity Type	Targets	Achieved	Remaining / Over	Remarks
WECC	Aulakh Thal Kalan & Khairay Wala	Jan.2010 to Dec. 2013	65.24	IWEIPs	50	54	4	41(45.7 M) Projects completed in NNS & SKP and 13(19.5 M) in Layyah
CPI-12	Aulakh Thal Kalan & Khairay Wala	July, 2012 Jun. 2015	60	CPI Projects	74	78	4	
CPI-13	Aulakh Thal Kalan & Khairay Wala	April-2015 to Sep.2015	28.5	CPI Projects	30	34	4	
CPI-14	Aulakh Thal Kalan & Khairay Wala	April-2015 to Sep. 2015	23.5	CPI Projects	25	21	4	



Total number of project completed in district Layyah are 145 out of which 94 on irrigation (WC Lining & TW Installation), 21 bio-gas (for running TW) and WC lining, solar pumps (06) irrigation, sewerage and soling projects are five (05).

Thus projects benefitted 2,882 household having population 24,533 persons. The total project cost remained 138.86 million out of which community share (15-20%) is 25 million and PPAF contributed 113.86 million (80-85%) against the total project cost. Besides this community deposited 03% costing 4.17 million rupees for annual operation and maintenance cost of the projects.

Through the construction of watercourse lining 101,307 RFT irrigated 3,685 acres of land. Through sanitation and soling projects 7,700RFT and 28,940 SFT was constructed and laid. The chunk of the project is claimed by irrigation projects. Following is the sectoral distribution:



Impacts

With the community organization formation, the people have started thinking over their local and common issues with the consoling and consultation of one another. Social harmony have nourished, the passion of sacrifice individual over the collective got popularized. The surrounding villages are too following the trend of community organization formation and saving concept is nourishing.

Economic Conditions

Livelihood

Owing to the IWEIPs/CPI construction and erection many skilled and un-skilled people got jobs. And this thing kept the life cycle of the ultra-poor moving and they were able to keep up the relation between the body and breadth. According to the figures about 50 skilled and 150 un-skilled got labor for four months continuously.

The total labor for the both is 3.72 and 5.58 million respectively.

Impacts on Agriculture

The irrigation schemes; tube well installation, water course lining and simultaneously running the peter engine through bio-gas has not only reduced irrigation time up to 35-45 %, reduced human labor up to 30 %, saved land, that went wasted due to the earthen watercourses but also has brought an eternal end to the conflicts due to it fortifying social ties, bridging social gaps and flourishing social harmony.

Impacts on Social Life

With the community organization formation, the people have started thinking over their local and common issues with the consoling and consultation of one another. Social harmony have nourished, the passion of sacrifice individual over the collective got popularized. The surrounding villages are too following the trend of community organization formation and saving concept is nourishing.

With the increase in agro-production, the economic condition of the rustics too has got better. At the same time they contribute to the national agro-production as well. The people have started paying heed to the schooling of their kids in a better way so as to shape their future well.



Linkages with Line Department and Registration

After the capacity building, the linkages of the Cos/VOs have been developed with the agriculture, livestock, extension services, Fruit and Vegetable department and other NGOs working in the area. Moving a step to sustainability, their registration with either social welfare department, Citizen Community Board or Societies Registration 1860 is carried out.

The formed COs are trained and their capacity has been built in such a way that they independently handled the schemes and maintained the record, their linkages too have been developed with the other line departments i.e. water management, social welfare and they either got registered with local government department or societies registration act 1860.

Productive Infrastructure as an Essential Means of Poverty Alleviation

RCDS is of the view that among the poverty alleviation measures, development of physical infrastructure has assumed a great deal of significance, especially in the rural areas, where this sector has ever been neglected.

From a poverty alleviation perspective, just after working seven years, the organization has come to the conclusion that the instant benefits of CPLs are beyond comparison. The formal and informal impact assessment studies carried out by the organization explore that the poor really feel themselves empowered once after the productive schemes like Watercourses and land leveling are accomplished.

Furthermore, the evidence of the people's participation, to an









excellent level, during the entire execution cycle gives us another profound justification over the fact that our efforts, in this connection, are not of no avail. Among the very constructive and sustainable features of this component, the most distinguished is that all the activities, under this component, are carried out following our firm belief in people's participation and contribution in the form of community organization.

The organization believes that the development of productive physical infrastructure under programs infrastructure program, play a vital role in poverty alleviation through:

- Empowering Communities, Transforming Lives Forming and fostering institutional infrastructure at grassroots level that strengthens the peoples' cohesion, enables the poor to think and react collectively for the resolution of their common issues and problems
- Enhancing the access of the poor to the resources appropriate to their needs and required to carry-out projects of common interest
- Enhancing the resource base of the rustics through improved irrigation system, land rehabilitation and land development, reduced consumption of the fuel and time for irrigation purposes and easy accessibility and approach.
- Bring their land for cultivation which remained uncultivated due uneven surface of land to water logging and salinity.
- Construction of flood protection bund to safe fertile land and housing structure from flooding.
- Improving the marketing opportunities of the agricultural products
- Ensuring efficient and optimum utilization of the local human, natural and economic resources
- Irrigation schemes resulting in enhanced crop yields and livestock productivity

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