

CASE STUDIES

Livelihood Support and
Promotion of Small Community
Infrastructure Programme

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Acronyms

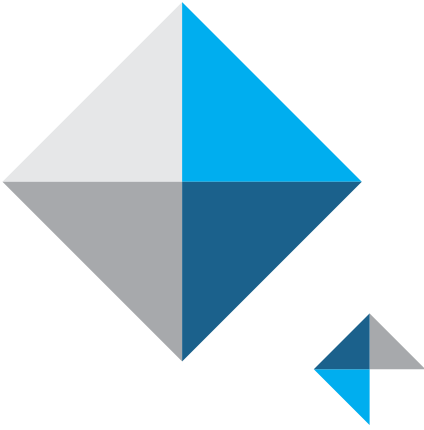
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Acronyms

BHU	Basic Health Unit
CO	Community Organization
KfW	Kreditanstalt Fur Wiederaufbau
LACIP	Livelihood Support and Promotion of Small Community Infrastructure Programme
MGPO	Mountain and Glacier Protection Organization
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PTC	Parent Teacher Council
SABAWON	Social Action Bureau for Assistance in Welfare & Organizational Networking
VO	Village Organization



Case Study I:
Causeway and a Link Road

Chinglai village, District Buner
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Introduction

The Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) is the lead apex institution for community-driven development in Pakistan. Registered as a fully autonomous private sector institution under the section 42 of the Companies Ordinance 1984, PPAF has a mandate to help the poor especially women, landless and asset-less in order to enable them to gain access to resources for their self-employment, encourage them to undertake activities of income generation and poverty alleviation and enhance their quality of life. As an apex organization, the role of PPAF has been to support partner organizations which implement a wide range of programmes on the ground. PPAF has partnered with 130 organizations and is undertaking interventions in sectors and areas ranging from health, education, nutrition, livelihood enhancement and protection, disaster preparedness and management, community physical infrastructure, environment, climate change, water and energy. PPAF's approach is to develop inclusive, representative, transparent and accountable institutions. It provides the underprivileged an opportunity to form their own institutions and gives them a voice to articulate their needs.

Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund launched Livelihood Support and Promotion of Small Community Infrastructure Programme (LACIP) in April 2012 with financial assistance of EUR 31.56 million from Federal Republic of Germany through KfW (Kreditanstalt Fur Wiederaufbau). LACIP was designed to empower local communities by helping them plan and implement sustainable development projects that build resilience and reduce vulnerability.

This case study entitled, "Causeway and a Link Road" sheds light on the work undertaken by PPAF with its partner organization, Mountain and Glacier Protection Organization (MGPO), to build a road to link Chinglai village to a main artery in order to increase the mobility of residents and encourage economic growth. The successful completion of this scheme has improved the socio-economic indicators in the target village and strengthened the capacity of community for self-governance. The PPAF model of community mobilization helped in strengthening social cohesion and women's role in decision-making.

The link road and the causeway improved access of local villagers to health and education facilities thus contributing to social equity and equal opportunities especially for the ultra-poor, women and elderly. The project has made a measurable difference in household income and savings by providing market

access to farmers and reduction in the cost of transport for goods and services. As an illustration, there has been an increase of Rs. 20,000 per month for Rikshaw drivers. It is pertinent to note that the value of land has also doubled.

Community Contribution of Chinglai Village

Community contribution fosters team work and ownership, and collective effort requires cooperation, collaboration and consensus building to achieve shared objectives. This is achieved through social mobilization and requires community willingness and participation. Community contribution is not only measured in monetary terms but also in expending physical energy to provide free of cost labor. Community goodwill and development of linkages are also a vital contribution that yield long-term results and create synergy of actions for future planning and development initiatives. When community organizations are formed through broad-based, representative, transparent and socially inclusive processes they respect democratic values and principles which protect and promote social, economic and ecological equity. These platforms set in motion a chain of actions to enable the poor to make informed choices to map their journey out of poverty.

MGPO has formed and trained 125 community organizations in union councils of Ghurghoshto and Chinglai in District Buner, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Village Chinglai

Village Chinglai is located in Union Council Chinglai. It has a population of 3490 with approximately 50% gender balance ratio. The lack of infrastructure gave rise to mobility issues and posed serious challenges in healthcare, education and opportunities for growth and development of the people. Social and cultural barriers also restricted opportunities for women and girls to access basic services.

Intervention Details

Village: Chinglai
 Union Council: Chinglai
 District: Buner
 Total Beneficiaries: 3490
 Total Cost of Schemes: PKR 6.9 million
 PPAF- KfW Contribution: PKR 5.9 million

LACIP provided the community with an opportunity to prioritize their needs and select a project that would provide maximum benefits to the community. Following this the community reached on a consensus to build 1.55 kilometer long link road with a causeway to connect their village with the main road.

The community collaboration and support for the project was remarkable. All the decisions were taken by the community through mutual consensus and their roles and responsibilities were identified based on skill sets. Despite low levels of literacy, the community showed an astounding ability to understand the processes. This helped in ensuring delivery of quality work and maintaining timelines. Under Institutional Development component of LACIP, after maturity of the 1st tier community organizations in village Changlai, Village Organization (VO) Karwan comprising 22 members was formed in January 2014. The village organization formed three committees at the outset of the project in order to look after project activities, these included – Procurement Committee, Audit Committee and Operations & Maintenance Committee. Concerted efforts were made to raise community contribution in cash.

However, most of the villagers were ready to participate physically in construction as unskilled labourers, thus making their contribution in kind. As the opening of a bank account was a difficult process in Buner, MGPO facilitated and convinced the bank to open a project account. Also, procurement of material on such a large scale was rather unusual for the villagers. To ensure material of good standard, the procurement committee received assistance from engineers of MGPO in selecting the right material. The engineers also provided the committee an understanding of the design and concreting technique that helped in curing and achieving the concrete strength. As a result of these efforts, the successful completion of the link road opened new socio-economic opportunities for the community.

In the words of Mr. Anwar Zeb, Chairman Village Organization, Karawan, Chinglai, “The price value of land has doubled. Around 20 people from our village have bought rickshaws to provide transportation services which has increased their income by Rs. 20,000 each household. The cost of transporting the sick to health facilities has also reduced by half due to the link road. This has contributed to savings. Most importantly all the girls now go to schools as the access has improved and parents no longer fear girls travelling to school on a dangerous and unsafe terrain”.

“We learnt many lessons while doing this project. We can manage small contracts and make decisions collectively. We can resolve social conflicts, build consensus and do micro-infrastructure projects ourselves”, says Mr. Ahmed Ali Khan.



The following section of this case study will share two success stories from this intervention.

Educating the Girl Child

The union councils of district Buner are largely rural with low levels of literacy and a poor gender ratio in education. Educating the girl child is not a priority and women are expected to perform only domestic services and look after their family's well-being. Young girls are kept out of school to assist with household chores and settled early in life through arranged marriages.

Ms. Sadaqat Bibi is a mother of six children. Her family is poor and educates boys in the local government school where tuition fee is less. These boys have books and copies and spend a few hours every day at home for writing, drawing and reading stories. Ms. Haleema Bibi, the younger sister, watched her brothers with awe and used to ask her mother to send her to school with her brothers so that she too could join them in their activities. The mother recalled her own childhood and how she too longed to go to school, but was not permitted by her parents. She accepted the decision but never quite understood the reason for this discrimination. Her heart ached but she could not protest. Now she witnessed the same longing in the eyes of her daughter, the same confusion and the same sense of loss. She tried to convince her husband but failed to change his mind.

"Education for girls is not important, besides it is risky to send a girl to school on the other side of the stream with no safe crossing point," her husband said.

Then one day the mother heard that there was a campaign in the village to enroll children in school. She was excited and hoped that it would help her daughter to get admission. The campaign was organized by MGPO with financial assistance of PPAF and KfW. Members from the Parent Teacher Council (PTC) visited Haleema's house and inquired from Haleema's father the reason for not sending his daughter to school.

The father remarked that he did not believe in educating girls and furthermore the hazards on the road were also a disincentive. The

PTC members counseled him on the importance of education for all and informed about the construction of a link road and a causeway in their village.

Haleema's father disregarded the information as propaganda and did not agree to send his daughter to school even if the road and causeway had been built.

However, after successful completion of road and a causeway, he enrolled Haleema in the school with her brothers.

Mother of Ms. Haleema, is overjoyed now, *"My daughter will have what I did not have. I want to live my dreams through her and hope that she will be allowed to continue her education and grow up with the same opportunities as my sons"*.

The campaign was successful in enrolling 73 new children in primary school of which 30 were girls.



Leaving No Child Behind

Village Kalan is located in Union Council Chinglai, District Buner. The village comprises of 600 households with an average of 8 to 10 members in each household.

Government Primary School, Kalan, is a primary school and serves as an educational hub for Village Chinglai. Although education is a basic right, the target village was not provided with any school building. The main reason for this was the difficult access, delays caused by seasonal flooding and consequent increase in cost of construction. As a result, children had to make the perilous journey to attend school in Village Kalan situated on the other side of the stream. After the tragic death of some children who were swept away in the raging waters, many families had stopped sending their children to school. The risk was simply too high!

As such, girls and boys of village Chinglai were suffered without road links and essential public safety infrastructure, depriving them of their basic right to education.



The construction of the link road and the causeway has solved their problem. The school enrolment has increased, and families no longer fear for the safety of their children in sending

them to school. *“Almost all the school going age children are now enrolled in school and attending classes regularly”*, says Mr. Gul Badshah, a local resident.

With increased enrollment in the school, it was necessary to introduce new teaching methodologies. So, under the education component of LACIP, multi-grade teaching techniques were introduced as part of improving learning outcomes. The teachers were counseled about the negative impact of corporal punishment

on children. The objective of the training was to enhance the teaching skills of the teachers and introduce them to techniques that are child-friendly and encourage students to learn without use of force or other coercive measures. The



The training sessions introduced teachers to new and modern concepts of teaching that stimulate the child's imagination and focus on cognitive learning. The new techniques were applied by the teachers and started showing results within a short time.

Group discussions between parents and teachers on the need to work together helped to develop better understanding between child academic performance and child psychology.

Students now look forward to attending classes and no longer avoid school. Most importantly the girls are not left behind and they also go to school regularly.

The most positive outcome of the intervention has been the go-ahead for the construction of a primary school in Village Chinglai. With a paved road and no fear of floods, the government approved construction of a primary school in the village. The building is complete and staff has been recruited to make the school operational

Shireen Bibi says, *“We could have never thought that one day our village would also have its own school, we felt so isolated and deprived. The benefits of infrastructure are many but access to health and education has made our life much easier. We are lot more happy now”.*

Achievements and Way Forward

The construction of the link road and the causeway in Chinglai village has forever positively altered the lives of the residents giving them opportunities to prosper economically, access better healthcare and send their children to school. Following are some of the achievements of this intervention under LACIP;

- Farmers are now finding it easier to access market due to construction of the link road
- Mobility for men, women and children become much convenient
- Twenty villagers have bought rickshaws and increased their income by Rs. 20,000 per month
- The cost of transporting the sick to healthcare facilities has reduced by half due to easy accessibility
- The price value of land in Chinglai village has doubled
- Education campaign has successfully enrolled 73 students in school of which 30 are girls
- New teaching methodologies have been introduced in the primary school of Village Kalan
- The Government of Pakistan has approved the construction of a primary school in Chinglai village as the risk of floods has been abated by the construction of the road and causeway
- Capacity building of villagers on planning and management has enabled them to take on other infrastructure development projects for further prosperity of their village

Leveraging Social Capital

The human and institutional component of the project was also successful in building capacities and strengthening governance at the community level by helping communities to mobilize resources for planning and managing new projects. Finances were secured from the Irrigation Department to bring arid land under cultivation. The table below lists down initiatives undertaken by village organization Karwan.

Initiatives undertaken by Village Organization Karwan

S. No.	Project	Beneficiaries Households	Irrigated land	Amount Rs
1	Irrigation Scheme	30	80 Kanals	1,200,000
2	Irrigation Scheme	25	80 Kanals	1,150,000
3	Irrigation Scheme	50	140 Kanals	under process

*The community mobilized resources from Irrigation Department, District Buner.

Self Help Initiatives

- 300 ft. additional link road constructed on community initiative by collecting Rs. 260,000 from community members
- Internal lending: Rs. 70,000
- Jamra Road repair: Rs. 20,000
- Sewing machines provided to 4 women in the village on Rs. 200/- per month installment
- Current Savings: Rs. 44,000

Initiatives undertaken by VO - Karwan

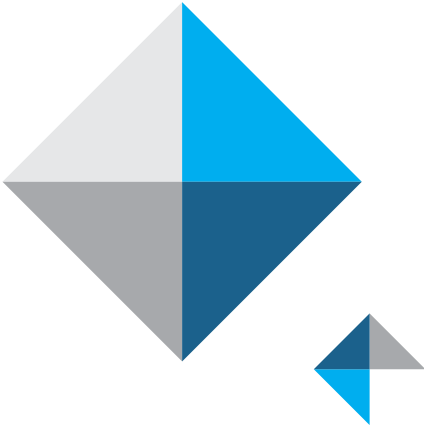
The community was capacitated to create a network and develop linkages with government line departments and other organizations to secure additional funds to implement development projects. These projects aimed to provide support to less privileged individuals and initiate schemes on self-help basis to work for the collective good.

“This is the first time that we were able to access resources through our own efforts,” says Mr. Sahibzada Amir Khan. “This would not have been possible without trainings that built our capacity for planning and management, but most importantly the lessons we learnt about the importance of social cohesion and working together for the collective good of the community”.

The Community Organization (CO) of Village Chinglai is using its social mobilization trainings to expand outreach and adopt inclusive approaches to address issues of social justice. The CO has passed a resolution to form a Hujra Programme to address issues pertaining to rights of the poor and the deprived to sensitize them



about collective action and social responsibility. The council members have taken an oath to protect the weak, oppressed and poor, and help them to get justice. This is a self-help initiative and shows the heightened level of awareness in a community that till recently was cut off from mainstream activities due to lack of infrastructure. The building of the road has not only improved connectivity, but has also opened minds of the community to embrace new ideas.



Case Study II:
Sanitation and Street Pavement

Village Akhondzada Abad
Union Council Musa Zai Sharif, District Dera Ismail Khan
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Background

The inhabitants of Village Akhondzada Abad, Union Council Musa Zai Sharif, Tehsil Daraban Kalan District Dera Ismail Khan live below the poverty line and have a plethora of socio-economic issues including minimum access to resources. Akhondzada Abad is located at a significant distance of 55 kilometers from Dera Ismail Khan. As such people have no access to social services and facilities provided by the Government such as access to agriculture inputs, health facilities, drinking water supply schemes, education and community infrastructure. In addition, the communities had no knowledge of the ideology of participatory development.

Entire streets inside the village were unpaved due to which community members had to face tremendous accessibility issues during rainy days. No sewerage system existed in the village and people used to dump waste in open areas adjacent to their houses. Additionally, open defecation was a very common practice which led to the prevalence of deadly diseases like Polio, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Malaria and Typhoid. Due to the dilapidated environmental situation in the village, the ratio of water borne and skin diseases was quite rampant especially among children.

The people used to suffer largely due to absence of adequate sewerage system and appropriate wastewater and solid waste management. A rainwater pond located in close proximity to the village was used for solid waste disposal that further degraded the already polluted environment. There the stagnant water became a breeding ground for mosquitoes – the primary source of contagious viral diseases. These problems further surmounted during the monsoon season constraining people to their houses as it became impossible for pedestrians to walk through the muddy unpaved streets.

While a Basic Health Unit (BHU) facility has been provided by the district administration of Dera Ismail Khan to the residing communities of Akhondzada Abad village, the local BHU could not cater to the complex health needs of the local community and proved ineffective in minimizing the prevalence of diseases mainly due to deteriorated sanitation and open defecation practices in the village. Furthermore, the local residents could not avail the BHU facility due to their lack of purchasing power to buy the costly medicines and consultation charges of practicing doctors.

Implementation of the Infrastructure Project

The prevailing situation and the chronic poverty of the local community presented an overall grim picture of the residents. To address the social and economic problems on self-help basis, the villagers decided to form a local VO. The VO namely Muqadar was formed on February 10, 2015 through guidance and facilitation of Social Action Bureau for Assistance in Welfare & Organizational Networking (SABAWON), a partner organization of PPAF.

The initiative was taken under the KfW funded LACIP in Dera Ismail Khan. SABAWON assisted the establishment of the local VO and provided guidance to the members in the development of a Village Development Plan for Akhondzada Abad.

Ascertaining needs of the villagers of Akhondzada Abad, the respective VO proposed construction of drainage and street pavement as top priority of the local community. Adhering to its mandated responsibility, the social and technical teams of SABAWON conducted several monitoring visits to the village on a



frequent basis to work out social and technical feasibility of the proposed sewerage and street pavement schemes. After receiving approval from PPAF to undertake the sanitation and drainage scheme within the village, this project was initiated in August 2015 and was successfully completed during four months' time. This community project was completed under LACIP at the total cost of Rs. 5,047,059 with Rs. 4,290,000 contributed by PPAF, while the community contributed its share amounting to Rs. 757,059 partly in cash and mostly in kind as skilled and unskilled labour.

The sanitation and street pavement scheme upon completion had a far-reaching impact on the living standard of the people of village Akhondzada Abad. While the paved streets enhanced their mobility, the pipe line sewerage system played a

key role in minimizing the prevalence of diseases within the local community. Now children can freely walk to their schools and the local community can



continue their livelihood activities without any difficulty during rainy seasons. The overall environment has also improved health status of the local women and children. The infrastructure project has boosted the local economy by giving the residents comfortable access to the markets and minimizing additional costs incurred by frequent visits to purchase medicines and

visit doctors. According to the statement of Mr. Per Mudasar, Nazim Union Councils Musa Zai, *“We were not in favor of covered drains at first as we feared that these types of structures may fail due to choked sanitation pipes. We were also unaware of the importance of covered drains as there was no single example of such type of environmentally friendly structure in the entire Union Council of Musa Zai. We are grateful to the LACIP team who taught us approaches to better health & hygiene practices. Now we are planning to adopt and replicate the same model in the annual development plan at village and union council levels.”*

The tremendous benefits resulting from the infrastructure project are quite evident. In the interest of ensuring sustainability of the infrastructure scheme, SABAWON provided technical guidance to the respective VO for maintenance of the same scheme. The VO has opened a bank account where savings of community members are kept. These funds are utilized for the maintenance of the infrastructure project.

The initiative has also played a positive role in developing linkages between government departments and the local village organization. It is hoped that these linkages will lead to initiation of more infrastructure schemes within the local community.

Behavioral Change through Awareness Raising

Changing behavior is the key to positively altering the psyche. Development initiatives in the past have failed to sustain themselves due to lack of involvement from the community, minimal encouragement and absence of guidance on operation and maintenance of an intervention. What made a big difference in this project was the participation of villagers in discussing the problem and analyzing the solutions. It was pleasantly surprising to witness change in the community mindset primarily because they were made part of this successful initiative.



This is the story of Mr. Nadir Khan from village Akhunzada Abad union council Musa Zai, who was unaware of the importance of good hygiene, but by adopting the social mobilization approach, he became the first man to convince his family to invest in a low cost latrine and prevent other family members from falling prey to different germs and diseases. He was the first one from his village organization to construct a latrine in his home and possessed a very convincing stance on constructing latrines in one's own home.

According to Mr. Nadir Khan, *“We are aware of the hazardous of defecating openly so now we are very excited to have a neat and clean street as well as well protected drains”, He also says “Having your own facility is far more hygienic than going out in the fields. Open defecation is inappropriate and it spread diseases of diarrhea, all kinds”* said Nadir.

Mr. Nadir became an agent of change who went from house to house to convince villagers to become part of the awareness campaign against open defecation.



Achievements of Sanitation & Street Pavement Scheme

Some of the achievements of this project are outlined below:

- The paved street and sewerage line have provided a proper system for waste and stagnant water disposal
- The overall change in environmental hygiene has resulted in reduction of diseases like malaria, cholera, acute bronchitis, and fever especially in women and children. Data provided in the table below.

Water Borne Diseases	January-March, 2015			January-March, 2016		
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children
Diarrhea	20	31	41	14	15	20
Typhoid	10	16	20	07	10	15
Stomach Disorders	20	33	50	15	20	25
Hepatitis	10	15	24	08	10	13
Acute Bronchitis	16	21	28	12	13	10
Eye Infections	10	15	35	08	10	17

Source: Office Record of BHU Musa Zai

- The living standard of community members has considerably improved with children returning to school and men to work
- The mobility of the people especially women, children and old people has increased
- The VO has been strengthened resulting in better process monitoring and development
- Villagers are now able to access other villages encouraging unity between the two communities
- Disease propagation due to stagnant water has been brought to zero
- Land erosion has decreased
- Economic status of the local community has largely improved
- Environmental degradation has reduced considerably

Conclusion

The uniqueness of this scheme under the community physical infrastructure component of LACIP is that it succeeded in rendering the people of Akhondzada Abad with a clean environment that has resulted in better health and hygiene for the community. The villagers of Akhondzada Abad are very happy because of the improved cleanliness of their village. As a result of this community development project, the people have now realized that solutions to all civic issues can be resolved through unity and team work.

The community has now recognized the essence of community organization. They now organize regular meetings, generate savings, participate in internal lending and help sustain the linkages formed during the intervention. Besides this, they are solving community disputes using the democratic platform of community institutions. The people of the area have found solution to issues that have been hindering their development for so long. They have seen the results of collective effort to attain their objectives to carve a safe and prosperous future for their coming generations.



Case Study III:
Flood Protection Wall

Village Basti Jath, Union Council Musa Zai Sharif
District Dera Ismail Khan
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Background

District Dera Ismail Khan is vulnerable to a range of natural disasters including storms, droughts and floods. The cumulative destruction caused by floods and droughts augments the vulnerability of the poor rural community in Dera Ismail Khan further degrading economic, social and environmental conditions. Social Action Bureau for Assistance in Welfare & Organizational Networking (SABAWON) with the financial and technical support of Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) has been implementing community development projects in Dera Ismail Khan for many years. SABAWON has been working with PPAF since 2003 in marginalized and poverty stricken areas of Southern Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province mostly in Dera Ismail Khan.

The following case study focuses on the construction of a flood protection wall in a far flung village of Dera Ismail Khan that significantly contributed in improving the social, political, economic and environmental profile of the village and residing community. The initiative was taken under the Livelihood Support and Promotion of Small Community Infrastructure Programme (LACIP) funded by Federal Republic of Germany through KfW. The programme launched in April 2012 has been implemented by PPAF in eight districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Adhering to its mandate, SABAWON implemented a community infrastructure project in village Basti Jath, Union Council Musa Zai Sharif, Tehsil Daraban Kalan, District Dera Ismail Khan. The overall objective of the project was to restore and strengthen the resilience of communities in disaster risk management through social mobilization, community empowerment and providing a resource base in the shape of a community infrastructure to the vulnerable community affected by frequent occurrence of floods and droughts. The local community took the charge and under the Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation component of the LACIP - the completed construction of the flood protection within a period of four months. The project was completed with a total cost of PKR 1,549,765 with Rs. 1,317,300 as PPAF share and Rs. 232,465 as community share.

Prior to Project Implementation

SABAWON selected a community activist within village Basti Jhat prior to the initialization of the social mobilization process. This was done to attain the confidence of the target community for the project. The selection of the focal person was made on the basis of personal qualities including willingness to voluntarily and actively contribute in community development activities, education level, personal reputation and non-involvement in illegal activities.

Project introduction was also used as a means to attain the confidence of community members. SABAWON ensured that at least 50% households of the village were members of the community organizations (COs) formed. The agenda of the project orientation meetings included introduction to the project objectives and in-depth discussion on the implications of floods and droughts as well as methodology and implementation of the infrastructure project. In these meetings, participants were briefed on the process of forming COs and the role of these COs in project implementation.



Subsequent to the project introduction meetings, formation of COs commenced. Following the principle of inclusion all men and women were considered eligible to become members of the CO. The community members were also informed that membership will not be denied to any member on the basis of gender, language, ethnic identity, religion, or socio-economic status.

Setting the Scene

As a result of strenuous efforts of project staff, CO Peer Abad was formed in village Basti Jath, Union Council Musa Zai Sharif. The CO was formed on the premise that people were willing to take charge of their own development and have the potential to do so, provided an enabling environment is created for them to operate in and a trusted partner works with them.

Whereas the underprivileged communities of Village Basti Jath were facing various issues, climate resilient community infrastructure was the most pressing need in this particular scenario. Most of the villages and agricultural lands of Union Council Musa Zai Sharif are situated in close vicinity of streams. The high currents especially during flood seasons not only damage the local houses, but also destroy the precious agricultural land and livestock of the local community which is their main source of income.

The total population of the village Basti Jath is 249 with 31 households and this village also lies in the vicinity of the “Gudh Nalah” like other villages of Union Council Musa Zai Sharif. During flood season, the flood water used to directly hit the properties of villagers. The villagers were constrained to protect their village with earthen embankment which was not strong enough to resist and divert the strong flow of flood water. The poor villagers were spending their money on rehabilitation of earthen embankment every year but with no good results. The villagers required a permanent structure which could resist the flood flow and protect their houses, livestock and agricultural lands but the plan was not implemented due to limited financial resources. Given these ground realities, the CO of village Basti Jath came up with an idea of constructing a permanent flood protection structure to provide long term protection to their village against floods.

Countless people abandoned their houses because of the fact that they could not afford to rebuild them after the 2010 monsoon flood. They had no hope and were left with no choice but to leave their damaged houses and travel to another safe village. The 2010 flood had devastating effects on the infrastructure while 50% of agricultural land also came under water, with their homes destroyed during the floods the villagers kept on waiting for assistance from the government and other relief agencies. SABAWON's technical team facilitated the CO and designed the flood protection embankment in such a way that the flood water was diverted for utilization for agricultural purposes. The idea of using this technique was very successful and it really benefited the villagers.

Implementation Phase

Before the implementation of this project, the community members were not confident to spend money on agricultural land due to natural disasters. The torrential flood water eroded their agricultural land every year and as a result most of the land remained barren for many years. However, after the successful construction of a flood protection wall the hazardous flood water has become a useful resource for indigenous communities and they are now able to cultivate their vast agricultural land.

The small scale committee managed projects have been found to produce greater impact on community development processes in context to livelihood, protection of agricultural land from possible flood water, clean drinking water supply and ensuring irrigation water for fertile lands using modern agriculture techniques. These schemes are environment friendly and reviews have shown that they have no negative impact on the environment or community.



To promote sense of ownership regarding the project amongst the communities, it was made mandatory for them to be involved in project identification, designing, costing and implementation. In addition to this, they were also encouraged to take responsibility of post completion operation and

maintenance. After the completion of the project, the communities within the project area have assumed the responsibility and demonstrated their ability to sustain the project after completion.

This project has in fact helped the community to stand on their own feet. The earning profile of community members has improved with each passing year. An estimate of project benefits has been mentioned in the following tables.

Table 1 - Earning profile of villagers prior to PPAF-SABAWON intervention

Crop	Average yield (Kg/Acre)	Rate (Rs/Kg)	Total Income Return (Rs)	Total Cost on Harvesting (Rs)	Net Benefit (Rs)	Area Cropped (Acre)	Total Net Benefit (Rs)
Wheat	410	50	20,500	5,125	15,375	4	61,500
Graham	390	60	23,400	5,850	17,550	4	70,200
Maize	385	55	21,175	5,294	15,881	4	63,525
Orange	435	90	39,150	9,788	29,363	1	29,363
Date	425	120	51,000	12,750	38,250	1	38,250
Vegetables	410	100	41,000	10,250	30,750	2	61,500
						16	324,338
Average Benefit Per Acre							20,271

Table 2 - Earning profile of villagers post PPAF-SABAWON intervention

Crop	Yield Increase with Project (%)	Average yield (Kg/Acre)	Rate (Rs/Kg)	Total Income Return (Rs)	Total Cost on Harvesting (Rs)	Net Benefit (Rs)	Area Cropped (Acre)	Total Net Benefit (Rs)
Wheat	150	615	50	30,750	7,688	23,063	8	184,500
Graham	150	585	60	35,100	8,775	26,325	8	210,600
Maize	150	578	55	31,763	7,941	23,822	8	190,575
Orange	150	653	90	58,725	14,681	44,044	2	88,088
Date	150	638	120	76,500	19,125	57,375	2	114,750
Vegetables	150	615	100	61,500	15,375	46,125	6	184,500
							32	973,013
Average Benefit per Acre including Additional 16 Acre Land							30,407	
Total Net Benefit							648,675	

Table 3 - Achieved Project Worth

Net Present Value (Rs)	2,136,988
Benefit/Cost Ratio	2.14
Internal Rate of Return (%)	21.8

Tables 1-3 capture the benefits in monetary and economic terms. Average benefit per acre substantially increased in post-completion period. Economic analysis given in Table-3 shows that project was successful as it resulted in desired rate of return on investment. The achieved benefits are considerably more than the cost and future returns justify the initial investment.



A Step towards Rehabilitation & Self Reliance

Village Basti Jath is prone to floods as it is located at the vicinity of the Gudh Nalah. It is the hardest hit village during flood season as flood waters directly pass through it ravaging everything in their way. Due to the heavy monsoon rain, the village has succumbed to vagaries of weather numerous times. Furthermore, the uncertainty and constant migration of villagers to nearby villages has further deteriorated the condition of this area and within five years after the 2010 flood, the whole village was transformed into a plain field with massive wild thorny bushes covering the once fertile land.

This village situated at a distance of 3 km from the main Musa Zai road has 31 households. There is no

easy access to this village. This was one of the main reasons why no developmental work was initiated since 2010. However, it was for the first time that a community developmental project was executed in Basti Jath under the LACIP by SABAWON with the support of PPAF and KfW.



The immediate need of the villagers of Basti Jath was to protect their fertile lands from devastating floods. Following the construction of this protection structure, the flood prone households are now more secure. Furthermore, over 20 acres of land is now fully secure from flood water. This protection wall is also playing a vital role in reclamation of agricultural fertile land as the fear of water erosion and floods has now been abated. Farmers are now getting full advantage of their cash crops like wheat and maize. Their annual income has increased up to Rs. 100,000 each, whereas a number of seasonal vegetables such as tomatoes, potatoes, spinach, chilies and cucumbers are now being cultivated here.

According to one community member, “Prior to this project, the local farmers were reluctant to spend money on buying seeds due to potential risk of floods. The flood water used to erode the precious cultivable land every year and for this reason those agriculture lands remained barren for many years. The construction of the flood protection wall has significantly contributed in improving the livelihood of local farmers and community. Another community member states that the floods had swallowed more than 125 acres of the fertile land while the rest of 200 acres were at stake, however, after the construction of the flood protection wall the farmers feel far more secure, they can grow more crops and yield better.

Another major milestone achieved is that the COs have directly contacted the Executive Division Officer of Education to sanction construction of a middle boys and primary girls school and enable the school going children to continue with their educational pursuits. In continuation of community efforts, measures are also being taken to construct a basic health unit for the village.

Achievements of the Project

This project aimed to enhance the agricultural development of the village and improved the livelihood activities of the local communities. It helped the people to use their agricultural land more efficiently to increase the crop yield and also saved the dwellings of the communities from flood losses and erosion.

Achieved benefits of flood protection embankment are listed below:

- Increase in agricultural land around the banks of stream Gudh Nalah
- Increase in agricultural products
- Protection of village estate properties
- Improvement in cash crops i.e. wheat, gram, maize etc.
- Agricultural development in the village
- Enhancement of local economy via skilled and unskilled labor
- Consistent supply of livestock
- Positive impact on social, culture and environment
- More than 30 acres of land are now fully secure from flood water
- Annual income for farmers has increased up to Rs. 100,000 each
- Sanctioning construction of a middle school for boys and a primary school for girls
- Measures underway to build a basic health unit for the village



عشق، علم اور عمل

پی پی اے ایف کی بنیادی اقدار اور اس کے کام کی اصل روح ہیں۔

The emblem denotes three words: Ishq, Ilm, Aml meaning profound love, knowledge and action the core values of PPAF.



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