

S
A
R
H
A
D

R
U
R
A
L

S
U
P
P
O
R
T

P
R
O
G
R
A
M
M
E



Shaping The Future



PROJECT SUPPORT UNIT

SRSP PPAF-III Peshawar
Ph: 091-5243237, 5243728

Table of Contents

FORWARD

CASE STUDIES

Case studies from District Battagram

MCO Shaheen II (Awareness of Civic Rights & Responsibilities) – A Case Study.....	06
MVO Battagram (Linkages Development & Self help Initiatives) – A Case Study.....	10
LSO Thakot (Self help initiatives in disaster situation) – A Case Study.....	12
MVO Bishkot (Awareness of Civic Rights & Responsibilities) – A Case Study.....	15
Skill Trainings – A Case Study.....	16
Vocational Trainings (Success Stories).....	18
MCO Shaheen II (Improvement in basic facilities - Drinking Water) – A case study.....	20
MCO Abasin Hoteel (Establishment of Linkages) – A Case Study.....	23
MCO Sahibzad Falahi Committee (Efforts for vulnerable) – A Case Study.....	25
MCO Mullakhel Tamal (Self help initiatives for Poor) – A Case Study.....	26
WCO Rizwan Society II (Establishment of Linkages) – A Case Study.....	27
MVO Thakot I (Conflict Resolution) – A Case Study.....	28
MVO Battagram IV (Establishment of Linkages) – A Case Study.....	30
MVO Battagram I (Community Issues) – A Case Study.....	32
MVO Jeesol (Conflict Resolution) – A Case Study.....	33
MVO Paimal (Self help initiatives) – A Case Study.....	35
Case Study (Moiana Ghulam Ullah)-True Activist – an agent of CHANGE.....	37
Case Study (Saif Ullah-True Activist – an agent of CHANGE.....	40

District Peshawar

Internal lending-A small amount that brought a big change.....	43
Disability is a matter of perception- a saving study.....	45
Story of Munawar Taja WCO Qilla 1 Koruna, UC Khazana.....	46
Where there is will there is a way.....	47
Case of Almasa Bibi WCO Kharkal 2, U/C Nahaqal.....	48

Successes in the harsh environment of District Kohistan

LSO Initiative-Absine Rural Support Organization (ARSO) Komila Kohistan.....	49
Case study of Mr. Manzar.....	53
Case Study of Juma Gul.....	56
Case study of Muhammad Haq.....	58
Case study of Hazrat Omer.....	60
Case Study of Abdul Ghafoor.....	63
Case Study-DWSS-MCO Nadir Abad U/C Thoti District Kohistan.....	65
Case Study-Micro Hydrel Scheme Kuz Komila U/C Komila District Kohistan.....	68
Impact Study of Foot Bridge-MCO Aftab Abad UC Thot.....	73
Case Study of Sherzada.....	75
Between Hope & Despair-A Case Study.....	78
Case Study of LSO RADO in U/C Jijal during Flood.....	82
Case Study of Saif Ur Rehman.....	86
KOHISTAN...THE PARADOX.....	88

Successes in District Upper Dir

A Link to Prosperity.....	100
Helping themselves-----Village Organization Gujaro Kass---UC Shiringal.....	101
SHAHIDA BIBI: A women of courage.....	102
Energy is the life.....	103
A step towards a prosperous life.....	105

Good practices in District Shangla

SUCCESS STORY-Madad Gull-Village Longbar UC Buneerwal District Shangla	107
CASE STUDY-The Socio-economic impact of Micro Hydel Project MCO DidaI	109
CASE STUDY-IMPACTS OF SOCIAL MOBILIZATION	113
CASE STUDY- Impact Study of Micro Hydel Project Under CO "Garai Kalay Barkana" UC Shahpur district Shangla.....	117
SUCCESS STORY-VOCATIONAL TRAINING	121
<i>Now we are self-reliant- A Case Study</i>	122
SUCCESS STORY-LIVESTOCK ACTIVITY	123
Success Story-Skill Training- Mobile Repairing	124
SUCCESS STORY-Skill Training	125
A Case Study on Foot Bridge-UC Butial	126
SUCCESS STORY-FLOOD AFFECTEES REGAINING THEIR IDENTITY	129

FOREWORD

SRSP Social mobilization entails an assumption that poor people have exuberant potentials to be harnessed through organizing them into network of community organizations as mechanisms to mobilize internal and external human, material and natural resources for improved livelihoods, poverty reduction and sustainable development. The participatory approaches to development not only promote a sense of ownership with communities but equally stimulate a social change at individual, group, and community levels that leads to societal transformation – a **condition** whereby changes happen in attitudes, behaviors, laws, policies and institutions to better reflect the values of inclusion, justice, citizenship, empowerment, diversity and opportunity for all. The blend of social mobilization and livelihood approaches applied by SRSP for poverty reduction has spectacular positive impacts on the socio-economic conditions already disturbed by a decade long waves of militancy and natural calamities in the form of Earthquake 2005 and devastating floods of 2010 and 2011.

SRSP recognizes the partnership support of Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) as most critical that facilitated accessing communities for mobilizing and organizing them into community organizations, village organizations and local support organizations respectively at sub-village, village and union council levels. This successful partnership of more than a decade has certainly made a dint in the poverty and contributed to community empowerment through establishment of institutional mechanisms and creation of assets and enhanced capacities that stimulate socio-economic change at grassroots. The partnership between SRSP and PPAF is natural, inevitable and conforming to the global development agenda in the sense that both contributes in one way or the other to UN millennium development goals (MDGs) – the targets to be met by 2015. Of course both of partners work towards the objectives of poverty reduction, gender equality and women empowerment, promoting education, building development partnership and supporting initiatives of environmental sustainability and eradicating diseases. The continuity of joint efforts is bound to have long lasting dividends for ultimate community empowerment and sustainable, equitable and engendered development.

Believably, there are many superb achievements by the community institutions that needed to be highlighted through impact evaluation, case studies and success stories for providing an insight of best practices to other fellow communities and stakeholders for wider scale replication and adoption in other program areas. The documentation of these marvels and good development examples is indeed an excellent attempt to unfold the successes, the PPAF – SRSP has attained through its multi- sector initiatives of social mobilization, women empowerment, capacity building, and sensitization to rights based approaches, and assets base creation for sustainable livelihoods. The documentation culture is the part and parcel of SRSP social mobilization process and any endeavor of publications towards this end is highly commendable. The series of such publication and documentation of field experiences will augment the pragmatic learning through knowledge management and replication of best practices in other parts of province and the country definitely. We pay accolades to PPAF team and leadership who helped and guided highlight the successes and accomplishments of individual community activists and people' institutions.

Dr.Usman Ghani

Programme Manager HID-SRSP.

SECTION –II-CASE STUDIES

DISTRICT BATTAGRAM

1. MCO Shaheen II (Awareness of Civic Rights & Responsibilities) – A Case Study

Background:

Social Mobilization Project (SMP) funded by PPAF, intervened in Union Council Biari in the month of May, 2009. Fortunately there were number of organized communities in UC Biari though dormant in nature but still have existence & need a push to be active – MCO Shaheen II was among one of them & registered with SMP on July 12, 2009. Initial membership was 40 which later increased to 60.

Profile:

MCO Name	Shaheen II
Village Name	Rabbat
Revenue Village Name	Rabbat
Union Council	Biari
Tehsil	Allai
District	Battagram
Province	Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa
Distance from metalled road	2 Km
Distance from SM Project (SOU)	5 Km
Distance from Tehsil headquarter	5 Km
Total Houses	130
Total Households	300
Total Population	2400
Organized HHs at the time of formation	40
Organized HHs at present	60

Saving & its utilization:

As MCO Shaheen was working with SRSP since 1997 & established mandatory savings since then, however they have never utilized their savings in any profitable venture, though they have practiced internal lending in case of emergency or meeting the expenses of marriages etc on no profit no loss basis.

To quote Mr. Abdullah (President MCO Shaheen II), *"we have a narrow vision about our savings, we utilized our savings in case of emergency, and we never thought to use these savings for some profitable business though we have more than 1.5 lac rupees. Our vision broadened when I myself participated in CMST conducted by SM Project"*.

CMST is a course designed for the presidents, secretaries & activists of community organizations. It focuses on understanding & conceptual clarity about Social Mobilization Project & its programme

components, so that smooth implementation of programme can be ensured. The primary focus of CMST is to build the capacity of the communities about record keeping at community level, how to minute the meeting, preparation of agenda, awareness about Rights, keeping record of schemes awarded to communities & above all maintenance of savings its utilization & internal lending.

To quote Mr. Shah Abdul Qadir (Secretary MCO Shaheen II), *"After participating in CMST – for the first time I have realized the importance of savings at organizational level. First of all I have updated the record of savings & a meeting was convened & the agenda of meeting was 'Utilization of savings' I myself highlighted the importance of savings & for the first time we have decided to invest our savings in any business"*. He further added, *"After long discussions we have invested Rs. 30000 initially in a local grocery shop. Later on we have doubled the amount & an agreement was signed with Sajid Ali (Owner of grocery shop) – who paid us 50% of profit against the said amount; and for the first time we have been able to earn some profit against our savings"*.

"Though we have invested the amount but the major challenge was how to use the profit – whether to share the amount among themselves or this profit be further invested. While discussions was going on, the flood of summer 2010 hit the valley of Allai & recently constructed DWSS badly damaged (constructed by SMP). Main supply line & distribution lines washed away. Now it was a Herculean task to reconstruct the scheme, because estimated rehabilitation cost was about Rs. 120000. In a desperate situation MCO decided to use the remaining saving amount for purchase of pipes (about Rs. 120000)".

Though the community has lost all their savings (except Rs. 60000 with Sajid Ali) – BUT – What they have achieved is:

- A sense of dignity
- A sense of unity
- A sense of ownership
- A sense of brotherhood
- A sense of responsibility
- Courage to face natural calamities.

Awareness of Civic Rights & Responsibilities:

SM Project is unique in a sense that it focuses on Civic Rights & Responsibilities. & the project progress is to be tracked on the basis of outcome indicators. The main outcome indicators about social development are:

- Computerized Identity Cards for all community members after the age of 18.
- Voter Registration after the age of 18.
- Nikah Nama & its registration.
- Birth & Death Registration.
- Applicability of law of inheritance.

a. **Computerized identity Cards:**

To quote Shah Abdul Qadir (Secretary MCO Shaheen II), *"CNIC is our identity to be a Pakistani"*. He further added, *"now a days it's a sinful crime that you don't have identity card especially in context of ongoing wave of terrorism; you cannot pole your vote nor you have right to get a passport; you can not open your bank account as well; moreover you cannot get a 5 kg bag of sugar from a utility store without CNIC. Many thanks to SM Project that during CMST they have invited NADRA staff as Resource Persons – who elaborated the process & importance of CNIC; consequently, linkages developed with NADRA"*.

Being sensitized, about 25 males (Member/non member) belongs to village Rabbat, got their CNIC from NADRA. Keeping in view the cultural norms & *Parda* of women in the area, a list of 50 females have also been submitted to NADRA & requested for mobile team to visit village Rabbat to facilitate the female community.

b. **Voter Registration:**

The process of voter registration starts just before any election, therefore during the project life no voter have yet been registered. However 2 lists have been prepared for further action. First list mention 50 names (38 men & 12 women) who have got their CNICs but not registered as voters; the second list belongs to those persons who have attained the age of 18 but not yet got their CNICs & hence not yet registered as voters – list mention 58 names (8 men & 50 women).

c. **Nikah Registration:**

Nikah is a social bond between man & woman and Nikah Nama is a documented proof which ensures the legal status & social relationship between husband & wife – fully lay down the terms & conditions of relationship. Nikah is an Islamic compulsion & registration of Nikah is a civic compulsion.

To quote Abdullah (President MCO Shaheen II), *"yes, I know the importance of Nikahnama – in absence of nikahnama a women cannot go to pilgrimage to Mecca with his husband, if you want to settle in any other country nikahnama is the documented proof, & of course it's a legal document of inheritance – but – in our culture registration of nikah is not customary mainly due to ignorance, I myself have advocated & motivated community members for Nikah registration & alhamdu lillah since last 14 months we have registered 10 nikah with UC Registrar"*. He further added that in future we will continue this practice to be true citizens of Pakistan.

b) Birth & Death Registration:

Community is well aware about the birth registration due to consistent efforts of field staff. During project life 35 newly born babies have registered with UC Secretary & about 30 children have got Child Registration Certificate (CRC) from NADRA.

To quote Abdullah (President MCO Shaheen II), *"We have initiated the process of birth registration of newly born babies; however, it will take some time to motivate community to get death registration of their loved ones, though, it will be very helpful to resolve the issues of inheritance."*

Conclusion:

A community organization can be graded / rated on the basis of following functions:

- Monthly **meetings** & mandatory **savings**.
- Identification of **small CPIs** & its implementation.
- Identification of members for **training**.
- Inclusion of non-members into the CO.
- Taking steps for improvement of the poorest.
- Ensuring mainstreaming of females into the development process.

MCO Shaheen II not only practising the traditional functions of organized community but also going a step forward to meet the objectives of SM Project in terms of outcome indicators. Though it's a long term process to educate the community about their rights & responsibilities in a conservative culture but still the initial steps took by the community is praise worthy.

2. MVO Battagram (Linkages Development & Self help Initiatives) – A Case Study

Battagram is one of twenty Union Councils of Battagram District, and one of twelve in Battagram Tehsil. It is located at 34°41'North 73°1'East at an altitude of 1038 m (3408 ft). Most of the people living here belong to the Swati tribe.

Social Mobilization Project (SMP—2008-2011 funded by PPAF) Battagram intervened in UC Battagram in the month of April, 2009. Till date coverage in UC Battagram is 1061 out of 1798 households.

Institutional Development			
	Male	Female	Total
Total Number of Cos	48	0	48
Total Number of Vos	6	0	6
LSO	0	0	0
Organized Households	1061	0	1061

Battagram is one of the Revenue Village of UC Battagram & VO Battagram 1 & 2 registered with SMP on 16-03-10 & 18-03-10 respectively; 7 & 8 COs constituted VO Battagram 1 & 2 respectively.

Linkages Established by MVOs Battagram 1 & 2:

- a. To quote Tali Mohammad (President MVO Battagram 2), *"As UC Battagram is the district headquarter hence all the government departments including NADRA office is in our close proximity, awareness level is very high & almost 85% eligible population have their CNICs; during last two years 95% population have got their CNICs."* He further added that SM Project during CMST invited NADRA staff to elaborate the process & importance of CNIC; consequently, through an application NADRA mobile unit visited the locality & 30 persons got their CNICs including aged persons & females.

To quote Javaid Iqbal (Secretary MVO Battagram 2), *"The process of voter registration starts just before any election, therefore during the project life no voter have yet been registered. However, 85% eligible voters are already registered, & the remaining will be registered in next election campaign."*

- b. Battagram is a backward district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, having limited access of common people to govt. departments where red-tapism is a common dilemma. To quote Bakhtiar Anjum (President MVO Battagram 1), *"Being organized we have first decided to pursue our electricity problem. In our locality a 200 KV transformer was installed by WAPDA to bear the electricity load of 350-400 houses along with commercial connections of 30 shops & 15 band-saws. Electricity breakdown was a routine affair. To tackle the situation we visited the SDO WAPDA*

in the form of a delegation & shared our problem with him & with strenuous efforts of two months we able to get a 100 KV transformer & another 100KV transformer were promised to be installed in near future."

He further added, *"Unfortunately the newly installed 100 KV transformer was stolen by someone. With deep dismay we have decided to purchase a new one & all the domestic & commercial users contributed for the cause & a new transformer was purchased with the help of WAPDA. At present we are struggling for the promised 100 KV transformer, which will solve all our electricity related problems."*

- c. To quote Javed Iqbal (Secretary MVO Battagram 2), *"Our locality is near to slaughter house & we have to face the danger of stray dogs. It was very difficult even during day light to move from one place to another & the problem for females & children was much more, even one of our neighbor died due to Rabies. In a desperate situation we have contacted EDO Health – who promised for a solution. Within a week he provided poison for dogs – but it didn't work. Consequently, we have visited DCO & requested for a shooter to kill the dogs for safety of the local population. DCO demanded a letter from EDO Health & we will provide this very soon to DCO & hopefully get rid of the stray dogs."*

Self help in disaster situation by MVOs Battagram 1 & 2:

- a. A fire kindled in locality of MVO Battagram 1 & 2, & ablaze a local market in no time. To quote Tali Mohammad (President MVO Battagram 1), *"It was mid night of 27th October, 2010; I was sleeping in my home & awake by an announcement from a local mosque about spread of fire; In a jiffy, I rushed to the market & saw an awful scene of burning whole market (round about 25 shops), many of our community members already gathered there & helping to evacuate the shops; as the way to market was through a narrow path it was impossible for fire brigade to reach the incidence, hence local people were extinguishing the fire with the help of water buckets from a nearby mosque. Fire extinguished after 5 hours but majority of the shops burnt into ashes."*

"The very next day a joint emergency meeting was called by both the VOs & estimated the losses; to tackle the situation the effectees were divided into two categories A & B, based on very poor & financially sound; & a committee was formed to collect charity/donation for effectees. The committee members collected an amount of Rs. 160000 from different sources & divided the amount category wise, ranging from Rs. 20000 to 5000 – according to extent of damage."

It was a great achievement on the part of VO in time of emergency. A sense of brotherhood & unity can be visualized.

3. LSO Thakot (Self help initiatives in disaster situation) – A Case Study

Thakot is a tribal town on the Indus River in Battagram District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. It is also one of twenty Union Councils of Battagram District, and one of twelve in Battagram Tehsil. It is located at 34°45'0North 72°55'0East at an altitude of 1131 m (3713 ft). Most of the people living here belong to the Swati tribe.

Social Mobilization Project Battagram—a PPAF funded project—intervened in UC Thakot in the month of May, 2009. Till date coverage in UC Thakot is 1328 out of 3479 households.

Institutional Development			
	Male	Female	Total
Total Number of Cos	61	5	66
Total Number of Vos	7	1	8
LSO	1	0	1
Organized Households	1328	80	1408

Attabad Lake:

LSO Thakot was formed in the month of May 2010 & the first task ahead was to tackle (to mitigate) expected outbreak of Hunza Lake.

It is being feared that the Ataabad Lake, if leaked or busted, could affect all five districts of Hazara Division. UC Thakot, in District Battagram had also been put on red alert.

On the request of LSO Thakot, District Revenue Officer, conducted a baseline survey involving VO Thakot for expected damage.

House Holds & Population at Risk in Union Council Thakot:

District	Tehsil	UC	RV	Kachha Houses	Pakka Houses	Male	Female	Children
Battagram	Battagram	Thakot	Thakot	141	878	1216	1236	3281

Consequently, on the request of LSO Thakot three tent villages were established:

1. Grid Station Tent Village
2. Teer Tent Village.
3. Kooz & Bar Goryar Tent Village

The displaced families remained in Tent Village for a week & 1881 food packages were distributed through District Government by LSO Thakot.

When the threat was subsided the displaced families returned to their home places & LSO helped them out in transportation.

Flood 2010:

The second and real threat was flood 2010. The summer of 2010 produced Pakistan's worst flooding in 80 years, has killed an estimated 2000 people and has damaged or destroyed over 700,000 homes. The flood began in July 2010 after heavy monsoon rainfall hit the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh, Punjab and parts of Baluchistan. Members of the United Nations have called this the worst disaster they've seen, with over 20 million people affected and severe impacts ahead.

Sixteen of the 24 districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa were affected by the floods. Of these – nine were severely affected. Many in need of urgent aid were difficult to access as areas were isolated due to road/bridge destruction/damage; and blockages due to landslides & The Union Council Thakot (District Battagram) was again at the verge of destruction:

Magnitude of destruction in UC Thakot:

District	Battagram
Tehsil	Battagram
Union Council	Thakot
Displaced Families	350
Damaged Houses	132
Damaged Shops	41
Ruined Land	200 Kanals
Damaged Hospital	1
Damaged Link Roads	12
Damaged Water Mills	6
Damaged Microhydel	2
Damaged Irrigation Channels	25
Damaged DWSS	15
Livestock	75

Task ahead for LSO Thakot was to extend relief assistance to people by providing:

- Packages of food and essential non-food items
- Clean drinking water or water purification tablets
- Shelter – tents
- Access –suspension bridges, pedestrian pathways, and road clearance
- Psycho-social support and facilitation to access healthcare
- Liaising with government and other organizations to ensure effectiveness

Steps Taken by LSO Thakot:

- District Govt was unable to respond to sudden outburst of flood, consequently LSO Thakot through their VO structures, timely evacuated more than 130 families & provided transport facility to avoid any death casualties; on self help basis provided food items to affectees.
- Civil hospital Thakot damaged in flood, due to which people were facing difficulties in access to health care, LSO Thakot with the help of *Save the children* arranged free medicine to tackle the situation.
- With the help of *Sungl* provided fresh drinking water through water tankers.
- LSO invited, *Senator Talha Mahmood* – who distributed 60 cheques, each of Rs 2500 to displaced families.
- LSO also invited, *Kosar Bangash (Regional Head of Geo TV)* for live coverage – to invite donors for relief activities.
- LSO Thakot also conducted a survey for Pakistan Red Cross for the provision of Relief Packages i.e., Hygiene Kits & shelters – however, this was not materialized.
- Many areas were isolated as bridges, roads, and even jeep tracks were washed away. People were forced to cover long distances by foot often over very difficult terrain to access food. LSO on self help basis launched a special campaign for debris removal & opening of link roads.



Although, LSO Thakot is in its nourishing conditions & yet not registered with Social Welfare Department, but still the initiatives they took in crisis situation is praise worthy; they are motivated & eager to serve the community.

4. MVO Bishkot (Awareness of Civic Rights & Responsibilities) – A Case Study

Thakot is a tribal town on the Indus River in District Battagram of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. It is also one of twenty Union Councils of Battagram District, and one of twelve in Battagram Tehsil. It is located at 34.45°North 72.55°East at an altitude of 1131 m (3713 ft). Most of the people living here belong to the Swati tribe.

Social Mobilization Project Battagram intervened in UC Thakot in the month of May, 2009. Till date coverage in UC Thakot is 1328 out of 3479 households.

Bishkot is one of the Revenue Village of UC Thakot & VO Bishkot registered with SMP on April 15, 2010; 11 COs constituted VO Bishkot.

Awareness of Civic Rights & Responsibilities:

SM Project is focuses on social development through advocacy campaigns. To quote Mohammad Saleh (Secretary MVO Bishkot), *"Since 1996 I have been helping my villagers for getting NIC, at that time Identity Card office was in Mansehra & I have to travel for 3 hours to submit documents of needy people for National Identity Card, fortunately I have two friends of mine working in identity Card office Mansehra & I easily manage to get NICs otherwise it was strenuous task for strangers & they have to visit number of times to resolve any objections. When NADRA office established in Battagram I have helped out many to get their CNICs & many thanks to SM Project who created awareness about the CNIC during their meetings with community & also during CMSTs they invited NADRA staff as Resource Persons – who elaborated the process & importance of CNIC; consequently, linkages developed with NADRA & an ordinary villager have no problem to approach NADRA"*.

Being sensitized, male community have no hurdles to get their CNICs; however, many females of the area were unable to get their CNICs due to cultural norms, *parda* & transportation. To quote Mohammad Saleh, *"keeping in view the problems of women, the President of LSO Thakot sent an application to Assistant Manager NADRA for a mobile team for females. Consequently, NADRA mobile unit visited UC Thakot at a central place & about 212 females of 6 Revenue Villages of UC Thakot got their CNICs"*.

At present about 80% male communities & 70% female community are registered as voters. At Revenue village level they have prepared 2 lists of male & female community who have not yet registered as voters. To quote Mohammad Saleh, *"It is very easy to register your vote during any election campaign & we are waiting for upcoming election to register our remaining eligible voters"*.

5. Skill Trainings – A Case Study

The rural world is changing rapidly, and young people need to be prepared to rise to the new opportunities. Finding and maintaining employment requires broad-based occupational skills & SRSP in this context playing a vital role:

- Identification of deserving candidates at grass root level
- Providing opportunities for skill trainings
- Helping the trainees to apply their skills and establish their own business
- Periodical follow up of trainings

Social Mobilization Project, Battagram:

Social Mobilization Project, Battagram have successfully completed a set of skill & vocational trainings both male & female.

Methodology Adopted:

The methodology of training was as such to inculcate practical knowledge & skills to the participants to be applied back at the workplace.

Success Stories:

There is a series of case studies regarding trainees – who attained a distinctive positions and status in the area. The common element in all of them is the hard work and genuine efforts behind the scene.

Ikram Ullah (Electrician Training):

Ikram Ullah S/O Abdul Raheem belongs to MCO Koshgram Bar Kalay (Revenue Village Koshgram, UC Banna, Tehsil Allai).

Ikram Ullah got education till middle & he is of 24 years age & unmarried. He was among the 8 dependents & the only earning hand was his father who was a postman & having monthly income of Rs. 6000. The family was living in a hand to mouth situation.

Ikram Ullah joined MCO Koshgram Bar Kalay on 20-12-09 as a member – after SM Project intervened in the area. He used to be very regular in MCO meetings and took a strong interest in village level issues with respect to poverty reduction; community & resource mobilization.

When SM Project launched its Skill & Vocational Training Program, he was nominated by MCO for 42 days course of Electrician Training. The training was held at a govt. technical Institute – Skill Development Centre (SDC) Khaki, Mansehra from 26-04-10 to 06-06-10.

He took keen interest in the training – resultantly he was nominated by SDC as the best trainee. After completing the course he returned to his home place and started working independently, he purchased items like cables, switches, plugs etc, & store at his home.

He provided cheap services to his neighborhood & soon became the familiar electrician in his village. Now days he is able to earn 4000-5000 average monthly income & sharing his father's burden. Consequently, the family is able to earn livelihood at subsistence level.

Regarding his future plans he wish to establish his own electrician shop in Banna Bazar, but at the moment he is unable to do so having lack of financial resources. Further he requested SRSP to provide credit along with skill trainings so that trainees will able to establish their own business.

Bakht Zada (Mobile Repairing Training):

Bakht Zada S/O Sreen Jan belongs to MCO Ashotaar (Revenue Village Thakot, UC Thakot, Tehsil Battagram).

Bakht Zada is a matriculate of 24 years age & unmarried. He was dependent upon his father along with other 12 dependents. The total monthly income of the family was 8000. & the family was living below subsistence level.

Bakht Zada became MCO member on 23-11-09 after SM Project intervened in the area. When SM Project launched its Skill & Vocational Training Program, he was nominated by MCO for 42 days course of Mobile Repairing Training. The training was held at a private Institute – FEEDER, Mansehra from 26-04-10 to 06-06-10.

He was a quick learner & after completing the course he was soon able to get a job in a local mobile shop on Rs. 200 daily wages. On daily bases he repair minor faults of 10-15 mobiles but he still insisted for a long duration course of mobile repairing to be able to repair all types of mobiles. He is now very much satisfied about his present position i.e., to have a say in the family matters & helping his father financially in household affairs.

Regarding his future plans he wish to establish his own mobile repairing shop in Thakot Bazar, but at the moment he is unable to do so having lack of financial resources. Further he requested SRSP to provide credit along with skill trainings so that trainees will able to establish their own business.

6. Vocational Trainings (Success Stories)

Ikram ud Din (Photostat Training):

Ikram ud Din S/O Ghulam Din Shah belongs to MCO Syed Jalal Shah Kalay (Revenue Village Bateela, UC Bateela, Tehsil Allai) – A very backward area of District Battagram.

Ikram ud Din got education till Intermediate & he is of 23 years old & married. He is the family head, with 4 dependents. **"Having limited sources of income at my home place, except labor; I have migrated to Karachi in 2005, to explore my luck there; however it was the hardest time of my life with searching job here & there. Soon after the October, 2005 earthquake I have returned back to Battagram, for good, to look after my family in a disastrous situation; but the goddess of fortune never favored me & I have to move here & there to earn two morsels of food for my children – in a desperate situation I have again started working as a laborer."**

Ikram ud Din joined MCO Syed Jalal Shah kalay on 11-10-09 as a member – after SM Project intervened in the area. He used to be very regular in MCO meetings and often suggested to project staff for any sort of skill or vocational training for all those who are unemployed.

When SM Project launched its Skill & Vocational Training Program, he was nominated by MCO for 30 days course of Photostat Training. The training was held at Banna with a local technician, from 06-05-10 to 04-06-10. **"Being an educated person I welcomed the decision of MCO, & a friend of mine promised me that after completing the training he will install a Photostat machine at his stationery shop for me to operate & earn a respectable way of livelihood, being motivated I have participated in the training whole heartedly, for a better future."**

He was a hard worker & quick learner, during the training he never missed a single day & after completing the course he returned to his home place, though the promise was never fulfilled by his friend but he soon able to get a job at a local photostat shop. **"At present I have all the techniques to operate the machine – Paper usage, Plastic coating, Machine cleanliness & repair of minor faults; not only this I have also been able to provide service to other machine users in the area – with the help of tool kit provided by SM Project. Well, now I am earning an average monthly income of Rs 6000 – 7000; & very much satisfied with my present position, thanks to SRSP."**

Regarding his future plans he wish to establish his own photostat shop to increase his income & in this connection he requested SRSP to provide credit to deserving persons & especially those who have trained in a particular trade by SM Project.

Syed Naimat Shah (Resham Wall Training):

Syed Naimat Shah S/O Syed Attique Shah belongs to MCO Syed Abad Rabbat Sar (Revenue Village Rabbat, UC Biari, Tehsil Allai).

Syed Naimat Shah is a matriculate & of 19 years old & unmarried. He is the family head, with 5 dependents. *"Having hand to mouth situation, I have started working since the age of 16 with a local painter as a helper. Soon I have learnt the basic techniques of painting but the scope of this skill was very limited in local context & I was unable to meet the expenses of my family"*.

Syed Naimat Shah joined MCO Syed Abad Rabbat Sar on 12-06-09 as a member – after SM Project intervened in the area. He used to be very regular in MCO meetings and took a keen interest in community mobilization.

When SM Project launched its Skill & Vocational Training Program, he was nominated by MCO for 30 days course of Resham Wall Training. The training was held with a local artisan of Resham Wall, from 06-05-10 to 04-06-10. *"While practising as a painter I have often observed that in Tehsil Allai the scope of Resham Wall is very high but the experts are not available, my dream come true when I heard that SM Project is going to train the community in this trade & I am one among them"*.

He took keen interest in the training & after completing the course he returned to his home place and started working independently, he purchased the raw material & store at his home. Soon he was able to get contracts independently. *"Three months back I was unable to earn Rs. 100 daily, now I am earning Rs 500 – 600 daily; previously I was employed, now I am employer having 2-3 labourers working with me"*.

Regarding his future plans he wish to train those unemployed persons of his village – who have interest to learn Resham Wall techniques. Further he applauded the skill training program of SRSP SM project, which enable him to earn livelihood at a respectable manner.

7. MCO Shaheen II (Improvement in basic facilities - Drinking Water) – A case study:

Background:

Social Mobilization Project intervened in Union Council Biari in the month of May, 2009. Fortunately there were number of organized communities in UC Biari though dormant in nature but still have existence & need a push to be active – MCO Shaheen II was among one of them & registered with SMP on July 12, 2009. Initial membership was 40 which later increased to 60.

Profile:

MCO Name	Shaheen II
Village Name	Rabbat
Revenue Village Name	Rabbat
Union Council	Biari
Tehsil	Allai
District	Battagram
Province	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Distance from metalled road	2 Km
Distance from SM Project (SOU)	5 Km
Distance from tehsil headquarter	5 Km
Total Houses	130
Total Households	300
Total Population	2400
Organized HHs at the time of formation	40
Organized HHs at present	60

Water is a universal but scarce resource, essential for human beings to survive and develop. Water is of such vital significance that it would be difficult to think of life without it.

Gravity based water supply schemes depend upon surface water from upper hills or on perennial source (springs, fountains etc). The process involves development of spring, works on supply main, construction of storage tanks, followed by distribution system & finally led to stand posts. Storage tanks are constructed at an appropriate height to facilitate gravity flow.

MCO Shaheen II, constructed a DWSS gravity based funded by SM Project with a total cost of Rs. 1300000 (with 20% community share).

a. Situation before Interventions of SM Project:

- Women & children used to fetch water in pots on their heads from distant places (Wells, streams etc.) covering a distance of 1-2 km & spending hours of traveling in tough mountainous areas. Generally women would make two to three trips a day to fetch water.

- Very few people that can afford used to take water on donkeys for payment; majority poor people can not afford it.
- For special occasions like wedding and funeral, people used to take water in container tow with tractors from nearby villages of course on payment.
- Availability of water was too short to meet all the necessities like drinking, cooking, washing, bathing & general cleanliness. Diseases like diarrhea, gastro intestinal diseases, itching, skin burns, rashes, kidney diseases etc. were common due to lack of clean water.
- To fetch water was a hectic task & required a hard labor causing diseases like headache, backache, general weakness etc. amongst the community.
- People were facing social conflicts with their neighboring villages that possessed the water source as it was falling under their jurisdiction & create skirmishes.
- Previously rain water was stored in open ditches for livestock rearing & washing purposes. However being muddy & hard water it was not suitable for animal health & washing clothes.
- Community generally used to go out to the open fields for latrine purposes.

All the above factors contributed a lot to the miseries of poor communities –especially among women & children – the most vulnerable.

b. Impact of Scheme on Social Conditions:

i. Organizational Culture:

Project's bottom up approach aiming for participatory development led to unity & coordination among the community members. The implementation of scheme made them able to have insight in issues like conflict resolution through mutual consensus, access & control over resources, efficient use of local resources, sense of ownership, advantages of community participation & building capacity. Social contacts improved & especially poor communities encouraged & realized that they have their voice & they keep equal rights & stake within their community & village they are living in.

To quote Ihsan ul Haq (Treasurer of MCO Shaheen II), *"We are now self sufficient & self reliant over water resources & having life free of conflicts & social constraints over water related issues – we are independent & confident – enjoying the fruits of development"*.

ii. Health, Education & Recreation:

Neat & clean water is now available full time for use of drinking, cooking, washing, bathing & general cleanliness. Women in particular now have set up the traditional latrines in their houses for themselves & for their children & in some cases for men as well, because men still have the option for going outside in the fields.

General health conditions have been improved – especially women & children now take pleasures of healthier living in the villages. As compared to past, the risk of water borne diseases like diarrhea,



gastro intestinal diseases, itching, skin burns, rashes, kidney diseases etc. have been reduced. The intensity of common diseases (like headache, backache etc), have also been reduced due to minimized hectic labor for fetching water from distant places.

Consequently, it helped the community in trimming down the expenses made for medical treatment & transportation for the purpose, these savings in the long run will be used to fulfill their educational needs. This trend have already been witnessed in targeted community where women now spend more time at home & give proper attention towards the education of their children especially for girls education in terms of sewing, embroidery, knitting etc.

In terms of recreation, particularly women & children were of the view that they have improved their recreation because they have now enough time for themselves as well as to participate in social gatherings.

c. Impact of Scheme on Economic Conditions:

The study revealed that income generating activities have been enhanced in targeted communities. The scheme helped the rural women in particular to save time from fetching water from distant places to be utilized in constructive & productive activities. Women are now free from hectic & time consuming task, therefore are keenly involved in managing agricultural & livestock activities – production of milk & bi-products have been increased. Now they have enough time for sewing & embroidery to supplement their income.

To quote Mohammad Saraaf (Member of MCO Shaheen II), ***“availability of water at doorsteps encouraged kitchen gardening activities amongst the women & these vegetables are used for domestic & in some cases for commercial purposes as well”***.

d. Operation & Maintenance of the scheme:

The villagers (members & non-members) have formed committees for the maintenance of scheme. All the villagers happily agreed & are willing to contribute in the shape of labor & cash for necessary repairs whenever required. & it is evident from the fact that they have contributed from their savings Rs. 120000 for rehabilitation of scheme after the flood 2010.

(This impact study is conducted after one year completion of scheme)

8. MCO Abasin Hootel (Establishment of Linkages) – A Case Study

Background:

Hootel Deeshan is one of the Revenue Village of Union Council Thakot and it is 10Km away from District Headquarter. There is no proper road to Hootel Deeshan as it is situated on the mountainous terrain opposite to the KKH and a big stream is flowing between KKH and Hootel Deshan. Vehicles have to cross this stream to enter the R/V but in rainy season and especially when there is flood in the stream it becomes impossible to cross this stream. Due to this reason nobody pay attention to this area and the villagers are deprived to the basic facilities of life.

The earthquake 2005 increased villager's problems a lot when the basic infrastructure was badly damaged including water supply scheme and irrigation channels.

MCO Abasin Hootel:

MCO Abasin Hootel exists in this Revenue Village and was formed on 18/11/2009. After its establishment CO prepared Village development Plan and prioritized its needs. One of the problems faced by community was shortage of drinkable water as Scheme was damaged due to earthquake. Community arranged water from other sources such as stream and spring for their daily usage. Female were involved in this activity, since this was time taking activity so they were unable to give due time to other activities.

Linkages established by MCO:

One of the components of the SM project was Capacity Building trainings on different topics. In Linkages Development Training Sadique Akbar President of MCO Abaseen Hootel participated. After the training he made contact with Baghbaan Development Organization a local NGO working on infrastructure. Through a resolution he requested Baghbaan to help community in the rehabilitation of damaged water supply scheme.

Baghbaan paid a visit to the village and surveyed the damaged water supply scheme. The main tank was declared safe by the Baghbaan field engineer while main line was measured. After survey the technical team gave approval for the rehabilitation of water supply. 2000 feet GI pipe was provided by Baghbaan while other expenditure such as fitting & fixture, excavation and stretching of pipes were managed by the MCO. Members of CO took great interest in this project and completed the scheme before time.

Output:

After the completion of scheme community is getting water at their doorsteps and especially female got rid of water arranging activity. Now they can give due time to other activities as well to their young

ones. Moreover the children who were previously involved in water management with their elders are also able to give sufficient time to their studies.

Outcome:

This scheme played a pivotal role in changing the mindset of the community and now they have a strong self belief that they can solve their problems themselves. Now MCO has established a permanent committee for linkages to other government and nongovernmental departments.

Personal Opinion

In my personal opinion, COs & VOs have the potential to do something special, but they need an initial push from outside. If other donor agencies support them in same way community can soon be on their feet and feel confident while taking steps in different directions.

9. MCO Sahibzad Falahi Committee (Efforts for vulnerable) – A Case Study

Background:

Inam Ullah belongs to Village Paimal. His family consists of eight members including mother and father who are in old age while all his children are below eighteen. He went to Karachi to earn his living, leaving his family in the village. Unfortunately he became a victim of road accident and got severe injuries in his thigh and backbone. After the initial treatment he was discharged from the hospital but was unable to work anymore there. Since he was poor and had nothing for the permanent treatment therefore he came back. He sold his property for his treatment. After treatment he was able to walk but could not do the laboring. As there was no one to support him so he was much worried about his family

Role of MCO:

MCO Sahibzada Falahee Committee was aware about this case and decided to help him. CO members met him and asked about his future plan. He told them that as his health does not allow him to do laborious job. He further told that can run a shop and has the experience in it but have no resources. CO gave him an installment of 5000 so that he can start his business.

Inamullah was expert in snuff making so after getting 5000 from CO he started this business at the village. With the passage of time his business increased and he requested CO to give him some more money so he could expand his business. Seeing his courage and commitment once again CO helped him by giving 5000 rupees. He purchased some item including sugar, rice, sweets, chips & some Poultry Birds for his shop. Villagers started to purchase the necessary items from his shop in order to support him. According to him he is earning at least 200 rupees per day from this shop & can easily meet his expenditure.



Output

The credit goes to CO which joined hands with Inamullah in crisis and as well as to Inamullah who faced the challenges and succeeded in establishment of his business with the support of CO.

Personal Opinion

Persons with disability are also the members of our society and they need our attention. They have the potential to accept the challenges and prove themselves as we see in case of Inamullah

10. MCO Mullakhel Tamai (Self help initiatives for Poor) – A Case Study

Background:

Tammai is one of the Revenue Villages of Union Council Ajmera and situated at a distance of 2 Km from District headquarter on the right side of KKH. Total membership of CO is 20.

From the day of its establishment CO focus was to assist the poor .In this direction CO helped the poor through in and outside resources. But in case of Bibi Namro the CO role is very appreciable.

Naeem Ullah basically belongs to Kohistan and migrated here long time ago. He has three wives and Bibi Namro was his daughter from the first wife (Bibi Paro), who was living separately, and does not get any support from her husband. Bibi Namro was engaged and her father in law was demanding her hand immediately. Bibi Paro had no such resources to do something for the wedding of her daughter and she was much worried.

Role of MCO

This case was acknowledged by the President of MCO and he discussed it in CO meeting in order to help this family. CO members discussed it in detail and finally decided to take the responsibility for arranging the marriage of Bibi Namro. CO succeeded to arrange an amount of 27000/= for this program. Then they spent an amount of 15000 on the purchase of dowery, while the remaining amount (12000) was handed over to Bibi Namro's Mother for Lunch of relatives.

Outcome:

Due to sincere efforts of CO Mullah Khail Tammai the marriage of Bibi Namro was arranged successfully and now living happily with her husband.

Personal Opinion:

In my personal opinion CO Mullah Khail Tammai set an example not for other COs but for the entire community that if we put some sincere efforts for the welfare of poor their problems can be solved very easily.

11. WCO Rizwan Society II (Establishment of Linkages) – A Case Study

Background:

Women Community Organization Rizwan Society II exists in union council Ajmera and was formed on 28/03/2010. Haleema Bibi and Bushra Bibi were elected as president and secretary respectively, and still are enjoying these powers. Total membership of CO is 25. In SMP SRSP conducted training on Basic Set of Civic Rights with this CO. After that women started a struggle to do something for them.

Linkages established by WCO:

Though in SM project there were some skill development trainings for women community organizations but WCO could not get any such training. The reason behind this was that, there was no other female community organization in this area and it was almost impossible for SRSP to conduct such training for each CO separately.

Through some sources WCO came to know that Pakistan Bait ul Mal also conducts vocational trainings for women. WCO made a contact with Pakistan Bait ul Mal for establishment of vocational centre through President of male community organization. Officials of Pakistan Bait ul Mal visited the village for feasibility. After getting satisfaction they established a vocational centre for female providing every item necessary for learning. Keeping in view the selection criteria WCO selected 60 females for training. All the participants successfully completed a course of six month training.

After the successful completion of the first badge the second badge is in progress and it is hoped that these participants will complete their training in successful manner too.

Output

Due to the sincere efforts of WCO women of the village got an opportunity to learn some skill in order to stand on their feet. The trained females are now fully experts in cutting, stitching, sewing etc.

Outcome:

Skill has changed the mind of community at once and now community is planning to introduce their skill in the local market. In this direction they have very good ideas and soon we will see that their products will be in the market and would receive a handsome amount.

Personal Opinion:

In my personal views women can share the burden of her families if given the opportunities. In this case we see that how a skill changed the mind of the community and now they are thinking to support their families.

12. MVO Thakot I (Conflict Resolution) – A Case Study

Background

Thakot is one of the populated Union Councils of District Battagram. It Consists of 7 Revenue Villages i.e Thakot, Barsar, Bishkot, Hootal Deshan, Qrnjbori, Chanjal and Batlay. There are two VOs in Revenue VillageThakot i.e., VO Thakot I & VO Thakot II.

VO Thakot I is on the right side of KKH situated at a distance of 23 Km from District headquarter. Moin Khan is president while Duniya Zar is Secretary of VO. Following are the member COs of VO Thakot I.

- Alkhidmat Danda
- Falahee Tanzeem Abaseen
- Falahee Tanzeem Alqaseem
- Falahee Tanzeem Ashotaar
- Falahee Tanzeem Gulistan
- Falahee Tanzeem Gut Sar
- Falahee Tanzeem Hussaini
- Falahee Tanzeem Nand Har Chappa
- Falahee Tanzeem Rehman Coloney No 1
- Falahee Tanzeem Rehman Coloney No 2
- Falahee Tanzeem Soocha
- Falahee Tanzeem Turk
- Khidmate Khalq Hussani
- Saiban Development Organization
- Welfare Society Malkai

Background of Problem:

Pakistan is passing through critical situation in power generation field and facing a shortage of 5000 to 7000 MW throughout the year. Seeing this previous government started three different power generation projects on Indus River. Government decided to bring this power in the national grid through a new transmission line. WAPDA made a survey for the installation of big towers so the power could transmit in national grid. WAPDA started to acquire the land (30x30) for towers installation and promised to compensate the landowners. When work started WAPDA decided to pay only 5000 to 10000 per tower to the Landowners. Seeing this people tried to stop the work on the proposed sites thus created a horrible situation for both parties.

Role of VO Thakot I:

Since the transmission line was also passing through the VO jurisdiction so this community was also facing the same problem. VO members decided to discuss this problem with concerned department. It was not an easy task to accomplish therefore VO formed a committee involving different stakeholders.

After a series of dialogues with PD WAPDA (Zaffar Niazi) & Revenue department they ready to increase the compensation depending on the property value. In this way people got a handsome amount and WAPDA completed its work without long delay.

Outcome:

The role of VO Thakot I in the solving of this dispute is very important. If VO did not pay attention to this dispute in time neither the people got the due compensation nor was the WAPDA, able to complete its work in given timeframe.

Impact:

The impact of this on the community is very significant. According to Moin (President of VO Thakot I), *"there are so many issues & problems around us which need our attention it's not good to wait an outside agency to come in and work for us or to solve our problems. We know our problems very well then anyone else, why not we take the initiative & solve our problems ourselves."*

13. MVO Battagram IV (Establishment of Linkages) – A Case Study

Background:

Union Council Battagram consists of two revenue villages that are Battagram and Arghashori. Battagram IV exists in revenue village Battagram. There are Eight COs in VO Battagram IV, i.e.,

1. Falahee Tanzeem Khandar
2. Sher Abad
3. Makraya
4. Ghaffar Khan Colony
5. Khandar Battagram
6. Tariq Abad Makrya
7. Jabba Jahangeer Abad
8. Human Rights General Welfare Mission

MVO Battagram IV:

MVO Battagram IV exists in this Revenue Village Battagram and was formed on 18/11/2009. After its establishment VO members decided to pay attention to those problems which the community is facing for a long time and no serious efforts were ever made for their solution.

Linkages Of VO:

1. Total households in the jurisdiction VO Battagram IV is more than 300. Electricity is available in the village and all the households are enjoying this facility. But the problem faced by the community was voltage shortage. There was no transformer in the village and connections were provided from the main bazaar transformer. As there were many welding, carpenter and other shops using heavy electricity motors so fluctuation was a permanent problem on this line. Due to Fluctuation community were often deprived from their precious electronic equipments such as refrigerators, washing machines heaters, geysers, energy savers etc.

VO brought this problem under consideration and decided to solve it on priority basis. They contacted SDO WAPDA and bring fluctuation and voltage problems in his notice. After several visits SDO was compelled to provide a separate 200KV transformer to village.

2. Another problem which is facing by the community is common land for graveyard. This is very serious issue and community is worried about its solution. VO Battagram IV discussed this matter with the notables of the village and through their consultation constituted a committee to find the solution of this problem. The committee decided to get help of the political elites and met with MPA Taj Mohammad Trand. MPA heard their problem with great attention and promised to release an amount of Four hundred thousand (400000) for the land.

Output:

The voltage problem was really a serious one due to which community often paid a reasonable amount either on the purchase of new electricity equipments or repairing the old ones. According to a community member; especially, in summer an amount of ranging 1000 to 2000 were previously spent in maintenance of electrical equipments.

As far as the land for graveyard is concerned it is hoped soon the amount will be in the hands of community for purchase of land as the MPA has ensured that this is not merely an issue but a matter of humanity.

Outcome:

After the permanent solution of electricity related problems the VO members have decided to leave no stone unturned for the solving the other basic problems of the village as well as to support the individual in solving their problems. According to Shabbir Mohammad Secretary of VO, *"now we have come to know the strength of unity in its true meanings and we will use it positively for the welfare of the community as well as for the development of village."*

Personal Opinion:

In my personal opinion there are so many other problems other than the " Brick and Mortar" which need attention to solve as in this case when VO cut off a handsome of amount of the community which was previously spent in routine and nobody even considered it seriously.

14. MVO Battagram I (Community Issues) – A Case Study

VO Battagram I is one of the most active VO of District Battagram. After establishment it played a vital role in solving so many social problem of community. One of such problems was the acquisition of land for graveyard.

There is only one government graveyard in the adjacent village but there is no space available anymore. Poor community of the village was much worried because they have no land to use for this purpose. Villagers used different available resources for the solution of this problem but in vain.

VO Battagram I brought this issue under its consideration and decided to solve it because this it was a matter of humanity. Since it was not easy to purchase land for graveyard where land is too much costly so VO decided to land level the old graveyard which was in use since 1831.

VO decided to get the views of religious scholars whether our religion permits us to do so or not. In this direction they contacted several renowned institutes where VO got the positive responses, that after 40 years you can demolish the graves.

After this another issue in leveling was to acquire the land from those who control some land through illegal ways. VO contacted these persons and told them about their plan. After involving so many stakeholders they ready to hold off their Possession.

The third important stage was to arrange the resources for land leveling. VO decided to cut the trees which were in the graveyard, SO they sold all tress in 60000 and arranged 40000 from other sources.

VO started their work by using heavy machinery. In this way they brought 6 kanal land in use for graveyard. Now community is offering funeral prayer at this place too.

Indeed this is an appreciable work which is done by VO and we hope that such other problems will be solved on this platform.

15. MVO Jeesol (Conflict Resolution) – A Case Study

Background:

Union Council Battamori consists of 08 revenue villages and Jeesol is one among them and situated at a distance of 10 Km from district headquarter. In SM project the first CO formed in this revenue village was Irshad Abad. Due to the sincere efforts of Mohammad Irshad president of MCO Irshad Abad other COs as well as VO came into existence.

1. Irshad Abad
2. Jeesol
3. Rasheed Abad
4. Taghwaan Jeesol
5. Nasapi

MVO Jeesol:

The people of Jeesol are mainly divided in five different tribes Ishral, Galal, Jaiangyal, Beebal and Sahibzadgan. These tribes have differences on some issues for a very long time. One of such disputes is on a link road which passes through the village.

20 years back this road was closed due to land disputes among these tribes. Since that time no serious efforts were ever made to solve this dispute so that the road can be opened for the traffic. Due to this, community faced a lot of problems because they unload their material on the main road and then use other ways to transport the material to their homes.

Conflict Resolution by VO:

Seeing this problem VO Jeesol decided to solve this issue on priority basis as VO members belong to these tribes. After several internal meetings of VO Jeesol they came on one point agenda that this dispute cannot be solved until and unless elders of these tribes would not be taken in confidence. So VO members conducted several meetings with the elders of these tribes and especially with those who were involved in land disputes. Finally all stake holders agreed and decided to open the road. Since road was not in use for so many times so the road was changed into a bridal path. VO members along with village elders acquired the actual land of road which was 12 feet wide and 1900 in length.

Badshah Zareen who is the member of VO Jeesol accepted the decision with open heart to demolish some part of his concreted house as well as water tank on the roof so that loaded vehicles can pass through this road.

Initially Community collected 80000/= from the villagers to start work on the road and after spending that amount VO got an opportunity to contact MNA Prince Nawaz Khan and requested to allocate fund for this road. MNA released an amount of Rs Ten Hundred Thousands and work is in progress on this road.

According to Mohammad, *"Irshad nothing is impossible to achieve but people need awareness. SM project develop a sense of awareness in community and capacitate them to tackle their issues."*

16. MVO Paimal (Self help initiatives) – A Case Study

Background:

SRSP started SM project in union council Paimal Sharif from revenue village paimal. The first CO formed in this revenue village was Sahibzada Falahee Committee and after that six other COs were formed. Following are the member COs of Paimal Sharif,

1. Sahibzada Falahee Committee Paimal Shareef
2. Khandar Paimal Sharif
3. Matta Taraqiati Fund
4. Khidmatgaar Tanzeem Rasheed Abad
5. Qureshi Tanzeem Paimal II
6. Falahee Committee Seri
7. Falahee Committee Shagay Paimal

VO Paimal is very active and taking too much interest in social welfare activities. It always remains intact with those organizations working in area. But on self help basis it also has done so many things which are too much appreciable.

The earthquake of October 2005 badly damaged the infrastructure of District Battagram. Specially, Government buildings were no more in use. Boys High school of village was badly damaged and declared unsafe by ERRA Engineers. Initially tents were installed by the Donor agencies for the students so that students could continue their studies.

Later on, when construction work started on the school building, contractor requested to school management to shift the tents to another place so that he can work smoothly. Seeing this principal conducted a meeting with community to arrange an alternate place for the school.

VO Paimal took this responsibility and succeeded in arranging a building for the students so their studies should not suffer. VO managed land for the tents installation, since some tents were also damaged therefore VO provided a building too. Students from class 6th to 10th attended their classes in the provided buildings for one year. Meanwhile the construction of primary school was completed by ERRA and the High school management shifted the classes to primary school which could accommodate the High school students with the consensus of VO Paimal and primary school management.



Now when the school is in the final stages of completion, soon the students would be in the new building.

Personal Opinion:

VO played a key role to save the precious time of students by arranging building for school in time, as the future of nation rests on these students.

17. Case Study (Molana Ghulam Ullah)-True Activist – an agent of CHANGE

UC Banna is the Tehsil headquarter of Allai – a backward & conservative area where the name of NGO was considered as a sin. Molana Ghulam Ullah a religious scholar was the first person who realized the need of organizing people for their own well being. He initiated his efforts by constituting a community organization & faced tremendous opposition from nearby villages, but he remained steadfast & continued his efforts. His Islamic slogan was "God helps those, who help themselves". Being a religious person his acceptance increased day by day & at present awareness level is such high that organizational tiers reached to LSO level in UC Banna. He is the President of LSO & propagating the philosophy of bottom up approach of development & ownership of developmental activities keeping all together even poorest of the poor.

Achievements:

Infrastructure Development:

His road map for development is systematic & generated a data base of UC Banna, encompassing economic & social development, & he used this base line data for acquiring projects from different NGOs before & after earthquake.

- Through his strenuous efforts & pursuance, since 1997, he got 6 DWSS for UC Banna from MVSP & PPAF through SRSP; 2750 HHs are still benefitting from these schemes.
- Through Barani Project (SRSP), he got a link road for revenue village Asharban – benefitting 4000 population of area.



Agriculture, Forest & Livestock:

He got different trainings from different NGOs, such as AEW, HEW, LEW & Poultry trainings. Being a true Activist & Social Worker he himself further trained 75 persons in these trades.

- He introduced different varieties of wheat, maize & rice in his area resultantly farmers are getting high yields.
- He advocated for cash crops instead of cereal crops in his area for increased profit.
- Plantation of Orchards (400 fruit plants).
- Block a forestation (7000 plants).



- Plantation of Glad seed (ornamental flowers) to be sold in Islamabad (Rs. 25 per flower).

He also identified deserving candidates (to different NGOs) for skill & vocational trainings & all of them earning handsome amount.

Self help Initiatives:

Being a true activist he is the believer of collective efforts & mobilized community for self help initiatives.



- Construction of Bridle Paths to connect different villages.
- Rehabilitation of 3 mosques damaged during flood 2010.
- Rehabilitation of 2 water supply schemes washed away during flood 2010.
- Utilization of savings: Invested 40,000 rupees in grocery shops.
- He is the introducer of Islamic Credit (Salfam) in Allai.

Naveed e Sahar:

He has established an organization by the name of "Naveed e Sahar" for community uplift.

- With the help of Agriculture Department, established a system of purchase & supply of Agriculture inputs (seeds & fertilizers) to farmers in bulk on cheapest rates from Farm Services centers through LSO.
- With the help of Education Department for the first time Higher Secondary School exams were conducted in Allai. Consequently the students' time & money saved.
- For the first time in Govt High School Banna evening classes for FA was arranged.
- With the help of Health Department arranged lady doctor for RHC Banna.
- Played a key role in establishment & development of skill development centre in UC Banna.



He is the authority figure in UC Banna, whose skills are utilized by different NGOs & he has also a say in Tehsil municipal administration. The community of Banna is together under his wise leadership – A true activist rather an agent of change.

18. Case Study (Saif Ullah-True Activist – an agent of CHANGE

Saif Ullah belongs to revenue village Shingli Bala (Union Council Gijbori, Tehsil & District Battagram). He is the President of MCO Ittehad Maidan. The MCO registered with SRSP in October 2009, representing 26 HHs out of 70 HHs in the locality.

Saif Ullah is an educated person (Graduate) & he is 25 years of age. Being enthusiastic, young and energetic & concern for his community – he was appointed as CRP in SM Project for three months.

Social Mobilization:

Being a true activist Saif Ullah not only played a key role in MCO formations in his area but also facilitated the formation of women community organizations. After the Programme Introduction the FSDs of the project hardly formed 2 WCOs in the revenue village Shingli Bala. To tackle the situation, Saif Ullah himself met the elders of locality & convinced them about the positive aspects of organization; consequently, with the efforts of Saif Ullah 8 more WCOs formed in the locality; soon after, CMST was conducted & Saif Ullah took sessions of record keeping. At present all the WCOs have adopted the good practices of monthly meetings & mandatory savings; furthermore, all the 10 WCOs have collected fund (among themselves) for a needy community member (female) for the marriage of her son, the lending amount is Rs. 22000, & she will refund the amount in 22 months. On mutual funding another women was paid Rs. 8000 for purchase of livestock & she will refund the amount in 16 months. All this is a step forward towards the formation of WVO Shingli Bala.

Conflict Resolution:

The positive communication & interpersonal skills play a significant role in the nourishment of an activist. Training to an activist, provides the essential skills to influence & motivate others by inculcating leadership qualities. It has been witnessed, that Saif Ullah with his leadership qualities averted conflict into amicable solution:

- First of this type of incidence took place when a few pipes of main water supply to the village (worth Rs. 9000) was stolen by someone & the blame goes to a community member without any proof; rest of the community wanted to have a social boycott against the accused, except Saif Ullah, who was of the opinion that we have no proof of this; consequently, he convinced all the others that if all the 70 HHs of locality pay Rs. 130 each, then the problem will be solved. The problem was resolved accordingly.

- Second problem arose when the WAPDA electricity transformer in the village stopped working & the repair to transformer cost Rs. 17000. Number of time residence of locality visited WAPDA office for repair but all in vain. The youth of community was very much excited & decided to block the main KKH till the repair of transformer; however, the prudent Saif Ullah along with some elders stopped them doing the extreme action. Again he convinced the community to bear the burden of losses themselves & every household will pay an amount of Rs. 250 to repair the transformer. The problem was resolved accordingly within three days.

Self help Initiatives:

The thrust for development lies in developmental initiatives on self help basis – to motivate the community towards a positive direction. Saif Ullah has played a significant role to motivate the community members to resolve their issues themselves & in this connection following steps were taken:

- Repairing of unpaved streets & kachha road of the village after every six months, of course by their own pockets; in this connection he has also submitted a resolution to SRSP for the construction of streets & road.
- Constructed wash rooms in local mosque & installed a full size tank for water storage to facilitate prayers, a wall to wall carpet was also placed in the mosque on self help basis.
- For religious education a Qari was hired on self help basis to support the Imam masjid in educating the children of locality near to their homes, previously they have to move to a nearby village for religious education.

Linkages Development:

The awareness created about the right to development led to linkages with government line departments as well as with different NGOs & fruitful results are emerging in terms of skill development, & the facilitator role of Saif Ullah is praise worthy:

- With the help of District Zakat Office, computer training was arranged for needy students; resultantly six community members obtained 6 monthly diploma in MS Office, they were also facilitated with 600 per month stipend & at the completion of training they have been paid Rs. 5000 each for purchase of computer.
- With the help of District Zakat office 6 poor families of locality got Dowry of Rs. 10000 for their daughters' marriages.
- With the help of an NGO (Mile Stone), a skill development centre was established for females & 20 females of locality trained in Sewing & embroidery.
- Through the efforts of Saif Ullah 70 poor persons of Shingli Bala got grant from Khushali bank. The purpose of grant was livestock rearing & breeding, establishment of small enterprise & development of existing businesses. Rupees 15000 paid to each beneficiary & the refundable amount were Rs. 3000 in six months.

To conclude, he has made a confidence-building, trustworthy & reliable relationship in the village. People respect & believe her a true leader. Beside organizational activities, he is also trusted for resolving social disputes & his decision is considered as final & justified.



DISTRICT PESHAWAR

1. Internal lending-A small amount that brought a big change

Mr. Amjad Hussain is the resident of village Lwarra Hujra union council Kaniza district Peshawar. He is married and lives with his wife, parents and nine children in his small home comprising of two rooms. He worked as scavenger (Kabaria-collecting scrap from nearby villages and selling it to scrap dealer) and earned very little (Rs. 3500-4000/month) which was not sufficient to provide enough to live. Decent living for his family was a dream, far away to be realized. With meager income he was unable to enroll his children, even in Govt. school. He is also the patient of high blood pressure and complications associated with hyper tension; it was not possible for him to continue such a hard work of roaming door to door in villages and hamlet to hamlet. Due to the nature of his work/ activity and deteriorating health, most of the time he remained jobless. To work as a daily wage/labor and bring bread for family was rather more uncertain. Savings to cover his slack times was his deep wish but from where and how it could come.



Profile of CO Lwarra Hujra	
Tehsil:	Peshawar
UC:	Kaniza
R/V:	Gul Abad
Settlement:	Lwarra Hujra
DOF:	14-10-2011
Total HHs	40
HH Org	25
Membership	25 (100% Poor Inclusion)
Saving	Rs. 10000
Amjad Hussain Saving	Rs. 150
Bank A/c No	118179003133001 (HRU)
Total Meetings till date	6
Total resolution till date	3
CMST Impaired	Yes

In the mean while SRSP under the PPAF supported Social Mobilization Project, helped the community to organize a community organization namely "Lwarra Hujra" to address the Socio-Economic development related issues at the village level and find solutions: The CO was having a membership of 25 and Amjad Hussain, also joined the community organization as member as he had heard in the first dialogue that poorest can also become members of the CO. Life had given him bitter experiences as a poor and based on that he was not believing that he will ever benefit from a CO, but decided to test what was said by SRSP team. Before forming the Community organization,

people of the village had no platform, of joining together for solving poverty related and communal issues. The only time they use to meet was either in weddings and funerals but culturally it is never the proper time to discuss such issues. The CO has provided them a platform to discuss their problems and issues and resolve it, in the best interest of community. The



members started CO meetings regularly where they not only talked about their village problems, but also tried to solve what was possible for them. They also had no concept of savings in the past (unorganized period). SRSP staff sensitized the community to mobilize savings at CO level. The importance of saving was emphasized in CO meetings and in CMST. After CO formation, members came to know how and why to save. Social mobilization developed awareness among the CO members and motivated them that at least they can do something for themselves. The community organization Lwarra Hujra initiated its saving program and members started savings with Rs. 50-100 per member in every meeting and soon CO members had managed to have a reasonable amount of saving.



On his request, CO lent Amjad Hussain an amount of Rs. 6000/- loan without any interest as a part of internal lending. The amount of Rs.6000, at a time, was a huge amount and his dream, Hard to believe that a poorest can be trusted to this extent but he got the loan. His fellow members had trusted him. His loan repayment period is one year (in twelve installments (500/month). He started a kabab shop in the village and from the first day of establishment, his kabab shop is running so well and he started to earn reasonable income (250-300 per day-) and able to earn Rs. 7500-9000 per month. With this income he is able to run his house, save some money, as well as pay back his loan. He is confident that he will be able to get his family out of difficult situation through his hard work. He is planning to enroll his children in school. He is very happy with his business efforts and wants to continue which gives him lot of confidence and pleasure.

No angel will come to change our future-our future lies in our hands. We have learnt that we can build our way by using the stones thrown at us. This is just the beginning of a long way to go. **Nasrullah- Secretary CO Lwarra Hujra**

2. Disability is a matter of perception a saving study

Life is not the bouquet of fragrant flowers for many fellow human beings—residing around us—without even being noticed. Miserable 45 years old Meerafzuna is the resident of village Gul Abad union council Nahaqai. She is short heighted and also blind of one eye. Her parents died in her early age. She lives with her brother. Her two brothers died and she is having one sister who is married. Because of her physical disability no one proposed her and she remained unmarried due to which she was suffering from inferiority complex and was shy to come in front of any outsider. Meerafzuna was not use to attend any social function of her community as everybody treated her as special and the children of village laughed at her. when the Social Mobilization team of SRSP reached Gul Abad on their scheduled meeting with WCO Gul Abad, they found her on the back of room door, listening the session but was shy to come to participate in the meeting.



Social Mobilization team noted this lady and after session they had discussion with Meerafzuna and asked her why she was standing there instead of sitting with them. Her sister-in-law told about her in detail. Team did her counseling in a very good manner and asked her if she is short heighted, it's not her fault, it's from GOD and she should consider herself normal as she is not mentally retorted. When she was asked that if she gets money from somewhere what she do? She replied as my brother daily gives me 5 rupees but as I don't have my own

children so I gave 1 rupee each to my nephews and nieces because what I can get from these 5 rupees. During discussion with her, Social mobilization team briefed her about the importance of saving and guided her how she can get money with the saving of these 5 rupees daily. After having few sessions she got confidence to come in front of others and now is an active member of WCO Gul Abad. According to her when she get aware about benefit of saving she started to keep money in a kettle and with the passage of time she become able to buy needles and thread and start making handkerchief and used to sell them locally and getting Rs. 5 per handkerchief as profit. Now she is able to earn Rs 400-500 per month and contributing in saving for her WCO. She is very happy with her little business effort and wish to continue. She is very grateful to SRSP and PPAF as well who supported her in a very dignitive manner and realize her importance and developed sense of saving

Meerafzuna said: *I had no concept of saving, after becoming the member of WCO I came to know how and why to save. Social mobilization and motivation developed my awareness about saving. Now I take care of myself and my brother's family. Now I know how to save from whatever limited resources are available. Now I do not believe that my disability is a barrier to my better living standard.*

3. Story of Munawar Taja WCO Qilla 1 Koruna UC Khazana

Munawar Taja, a widow at Khazana Bala living with her three children ages 10-12, is a ray of hope for many other women like her. She is currently working as a maid and getting daily wages for her livelihood. But for the last fourteen years she had been living a hard life. Her miseries started when she first lost her husband and right after that she lost her daughter due to blood cancer. Total of six out of nine children died year after year. She was mentally upset and her soul shattered with unrecoverable loss. She had no source of income then. The neighbors would give her some charity for her expenses. She was obsessed with negative feelings and wanted to get rid of her life. When the social mobilization team of SRSP visited Khazana Bala, where they also encountered Munawar Taja and became aware of her painful life.



On first hand she was given a psycho-social support therapy to help her fight against post traumatic life. The social mobilization team did her counseling in such a way that she threw away that self pity feeling. She not only became an active member of the **WCO Qilla 1 Koruna** but has started earning for her family. She earns 1500Rs in a month. It's been one and a half month now and she has saved 50 Rs. She now aims to save more ever since she has come to know about the benefits of saving. She wants her children to get enrolled in a Government school but since the school is located far away that she can not afford the travel expenses. As she has started working off and after becoming a member of community organization she has developed a hope that through internal lending she would be able to run a small business of selling some women accessories .It would increase her income and her children will also get education. She yearns for a dignified living and expects her children would also learn and will struggle hard to get an honorable living.

4. **Where there is will there is a way**^o, if a men/women is determined of doing anything- nothing in the world could stop him/her.

Zain-Ul-Arab is a widow living in a small house of one room. A brave woman, who decided not to count on her brother for living after her husband's death. She preferred to stay back at the same old house she had been living with her husband and four daughters. Three of her daughters married in the life time of her husband. She had to take a loan of Rs 35,000 from a relative to make dowry for her youngest daughter. The Social Mobilization team of SRSP was conducting a survey on Poverty Scorecard in Khazana Payan. It was then when she realized that with the guidance of SM team she will be able to start her own small business. She was highly motivated by the SRSP's SM team and told them that she will not only become a member but would also help the SRSP's team in sensitizing the women in forming community organization.



SRSP showed her how to lend money from the community women and paying back the loan with out interest through the process of internal lending. She was able to buy a second hand sewing machine which cost her 3 thousand rupees. It's been more than 6 months of the formation of her WCO and she has paid off the amount of machine. Now she's left with the credit which she had taken for her daughters wedding. Her income ranges between 1000 and 1500, and she gives 700 in installment and is saving 50 Rs monthly. The concept of self employment has made her to have decent means of earning. She also helps her brother at times when he needs some financial help.

She is so much thankful to the SRSP who helped her getting rid of the loan and also made her to save some of her income which she believes that utilization of such savings will not only help her but some other needy women in case of any emergency.

5. Case of Almasa Bibi WCO Kharkai 2 U/C Nahaqai

One gets lost at words to see the strength of a woman who is generally considered a weak and dependent person for all her expenses and living. Yet again she is the one who stands up and sacrifices herself for the sake of her family. This case study is about 52 years old Almasa Bibi who spent her whole life in look after of not only her siblings but their children and grandchildren.



Almasa Bibi lost her parents in her very early age. She was left alone with her 3 younger siblings. She had two younger brothers and one sister. At once her sister fell in a disease that could not be diagnosed and passed away. After a short period of time she lost her another sibling as well and was left with only one brother then. She did not get married because she was taking care of her younger brother. Time passed on and her brother settled down. Soon he had an addition in his family with a new born son. Shortly after the birth of his son he had a heart attack and could not survive. Now Almasa Bibi had to look after not only her nephew but sister-in-law as well since she was descended with melancholy due to the sudden death of her husband. Time was passing day by day and Almasa Bibi was taking care of her nephew and her mother. She earned money by washing utensils and clothes in others home.



According to Almasa Bibi she just forgot what happiness means. She made her nephew to wed at very young age. Within years he was blessed with 3 kids- 1 girl and 2 boys. After many years she saw happiness in her life in form of her grand children. But sadly his nephew too died of heart attack and left behind three children. Almasa Bibi had been working on daily basis wages since long but had never thought of saving even once. When social mobilization team reached there and sensitized the women of the area about making of community organization, its purpose and benefits. She was the first among them to say yes. After the formation of CO in their area, the CO lent her 2500Rs to help her be self-employed and raise her level of income. She will return the amount in installments without interest. She bought hens and now she is saving money by selling eggs. She is happy as she had started saving money for the betterment of her nephew's kids. And she plans to admit them in school so she can pay their fee from saving. Almasa Bibi is very grateful to SRSP and PPAF who rose not only sense of awareness among them but also guided them how to help oneself without going for beggary.

DISTRICT KOHISTAN

1. LSO Initiative-Absine Rural Support Organization (ARSO) Komila Kohistan

The LSO profile

District: Kohistan, KPK

Tehsil: Dassu

Union Council: Komila

Total Households in Union Council: 1649

Organized Households: 1056

Coverage: 64%

No of Village Organizations (VOs): 9 male VOs

No of community Organizations (COs): 62 male COs

No of General Body Members: 27

No of Executive Body Members: 11

LSO ARSO (Absine Rural Support Organization) Komila was formed in District Kohistan in midst of 2010 with the technical assistance and social guidance of SRSP Kohistan. LSO ARSO is one of the vibrant LSOs of District Kohistan and has taken various initiatives since its formation for the socio-economic development of the local community. LSO ARSO has implemented a UNDP funded project in collaboration with DTCE for the revival of local government bodies in two union councils. Besides this, the LSO had played tremendous role in relief and rescue operations after the July 2010 deadly floods in Kohistan. The LSO has established strong linkages with several government and on-government agencies besides to access their services and resources for the benefits of its members.

The Initiative

Innovation in Micro Hydel Projects

District Kohistan is one the most backward and underdeveloped district of KPK. Majority of the people of the district are still living in stone-ages. There are several factors responsible for their backwardness, including far flung and cut off locations, poor infrastructure, lack of attention from government in development of the area etc.



On the other hand, Kohistan is a resource rich area. It has the capacity to serve as the Hydel electricity power house for the whole country because it has been



enriched with numerous rivers and streams flowing from high mountain areas down to river basins. But little efforts have been made regarding their utilization on a larger scale by the government. As a result of that, around 80% population of the district is still deprived of electricity. To cope with the situation, local communities construct micro hydel projects (MHPs) with technical and sometimes with partial financial assistance from donor agencies to generate electricity. The bulk of the cost of MHPs is contributed by the local people in the forms of free

labor, local material and cash. However, the cost of conventional machinery used in the construction of MHP is quite high. Therefore, several communities are still deprived of electricity simply because they are unable to bear the high cost of the project.

The average cost estimate for a standard 3kv MHP with the conventional machinery is around Rs 136,000. The main item is the water turbine pulley that alone costs Rs 120,000. Conventionally, the water turbine pulley is made from iron. So besides its initial high cost, it has several maintenance related issues. For example, it can easily get rusted and becomes obsolete if not maintained regularly. Second, it often breaks and needs welding for repair, which is extremely expensive, because the entire turbine has to be transported to a town area. Third, it is heavier, therefore requires more water to rotate it.

Keeping in view these issues, the LSO leaders decided to find out alternative means to replace the iron turbine that is cheaper in price and also requires minimum maintenance and management cost. This, they thought, would bring down the cost of the entire unit.

Taking the idea from the wooden turbines of local water mills, they decided to experiment it in the MHPs. For experimental purpose, the LSO selected a small village called Jan Bela situated in union council Komila. People of Jan Bela were deprived of electricity for long time and they were desperately looking for it. Hence, the villagers easily agreed to partner with the LSO to implement the pilot project.

It was decided to copy the design by using wood as manufacturing material instead of iron. For this purpose the LSO contacted an experienced local carpenter. The wood of cedar was opted for this purpose which is locally called "de-yar". Cedar wood is a precious wood used in construction and is known for its strength and longer life.

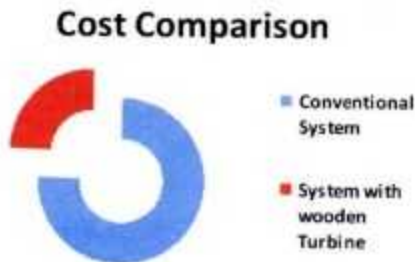
After completion of the wooden turbine, it was fitted with a 3kv generator. Fortunately, the source of water was nearby the project site, therefore, no channel was required to bring water. The project started working in March 2012. It worked quite efficiently. The total cost on manufacturing the wooden turbine was Rs 12,000 only while the cost of iron turbine is around Rs 120,000. So the wooden turbine proved 10 times cheaper than the iron turbine. As a result of that, the total



cost of the pilot MHP came down to as low as Rs 50,000 compared to Rs 158,000 by the conventional method. Below is the cost comparison of conventional and newly made systems:

S. No	Primary parts of the system	Cost of conventional system (PKR)	Cost of newly formed system (PKR)
1	Generator	15,000	15,000
2	Fan Belt	1,000	1,000
3	Water Turbine-Pulley	120,000 (Iron Turbine)	12,000 (wooden Turbine)
4	Iron pipes	12,000	12,000
5	Water tank	10,000	10,000
Total		158,000	50,000

Graphical comparison between costs of both systems is as under:



The electricity generated by the pilot MHP is being provided to 30 houses successfully. The project runs from sunset to 10am next morning and provides uninterrupted electricity for lighting, mobile charging and watching TV etc.

An Operation and Management committee comprised of 3 CO members has been established for smooth operation of the project. A user fee of Rs 50 per month is received from the beneficiary households and is deposited into CO account. The LSO leaders oversee and monitor the project on regular basis. Earlier, they used to burn kerosene oil for lighting that cost Rs 800 to 1,000 per month to each household. The local community therefore is very happy for having reliable electricity at such a cheap price.

After running the project for a month and a half, the LSO evaluated it and found it much more efficient and cost effective than they initially had thought about. Following are the positive points of the pilot project:

- Wooden turbine is 10 times cheaper than iron turbine.
- Wooden turbine is rusting free. Therefore its project life is much longer than the iron turbine.

- Wooden turbine is unbreakable. Thus there will be a considerable saving both in the maintenance cost and time. Moreover, it will ensure uninterrupted provision of electricity to the beneficiary households.
- Due to light weight, the wooden turbine rotates much faster than the iron turbine. Moreover, it requires lesser pressure of water. Hence it can generate more electricity with lesser amount of water. Therefore, it is more feasible during winter season when water volumes decreases in the streams.
- There is a huge difference in the maintenance cost of the new turbine and the conventional one. The wooden turbine requires least repair.
- There is no need of welding while repairing wooden turbine which saves both money and resources.
- No special expertise required for repairing the wooden turbine. It can easily be repaired or even replaced by any local carpenter with locally available wood.

Future Plans

After successful implementation of the pilot project and evaluating its impacts, LSO ARSO is now looking for improving and polishing the system further. For example, they are going to experiment viability of wooden pipes to replace iron pipes to save both initial and replacement cost of the pipes.

Moreover, the LSO is now planning to similar projects in other interested villages of their union council. For this purpose an initial survey of electricity deprived villages has been conducted. The villages identified include Chichar, Bar Komila, Kuz Komila, Zed Khar, Shamaal, and Rangao. The LSO will provide technical assistance while the concerned village people will bear the financial cost and do any required labour work free of cost.

2. Case study of Mr. Manzar:

Ups and downs in life keep it going otherwise it becomes stagnant and tasteless. But sometimes, nature put people in such testing situations when everything seems to be finished in life and situation looks irreversible. This is common saying that nature always put those people into ordeal who have courage to face it.

This statement can be seen in practical in life of Mr. Manzar, a 55 years old man living in a village named Zor Qilley located at the bank of a beautiful water stream locally called Ranolia Nallah in union council Ranolia of district Kohistan. Mr. Manzar was born and brought up in not a very well off family of the village. He never went to school when he attained school going age as his family was neither that much aware nor they could afford this. He spent his childhood and early youth in playing fields or helping his family in their livelihood affairs like grazing or looking after the livestock or helping them in agriculture fields etc.

Mr. Manzar got married when he was in his early twenties. After getting married he realized that now he needs to play an effective part in order to support his family. Since he was young and had passion & power to play his role effectively he decided to get out to look for some independent work opportunities for himself. The village he lives in is situated on a low altitude as compared to the other villages/hamlets of valley. There was a small market in his village fulfilling the basic needs of people living around. So people from other villages used to come in this market in order to purchase food and other things for themselves. Sometimes people who used to live on higher altitudes had to purchase as much commodities as they could to fulfill their needs. And in this process they had to hire labors to transport heavy commodities like flour, sugar etc to their villages located on higher altitudes. For this purpose people from Zor Qilley (village of Mr. Manzar) used to work as daily labors carrying those commodities to other villages. Mr. Manzar also started to work as a daily labor in the market but soon he realized that there is a potential in the market to do something new and different in order to make more money. He had a small piece of land on the bank of Ranolia stream in market place. He decided to establish a small café there to provide tea and food to the labors working in market and people coming for shopping from far villages. For this he did not have much resources but he somewhat managed to set up café in small shelter made up of wood & plastic sheets. He made clay oven to make tea and food on it. Gathered crockery from his home including some plates, tea cups, water set etc and initiated his new work.

After running café for small period of time he realized that his idea has clicked to a great deal as his income was much more than what he was expecting. He started to give more time to his business and putting in more efforts in his new business. With the passage of time his saving increased and reached around 500 to 600 per day. His café was the only food spot in the market entertaining daily wage labors, shopkeepers in market and visitors coming for shopping from all around the valley. In few months he managed to increase the size of his café. He was able to convert his temporary shelter café into cemented two room café. People used to enjoy tea and food under thick and tall trees on bank of stream in front yard of his café. The beautiful location of his café used to attract good number of customers every day. They use to come in his café to enjoy tea, food and have rest under cool shadows

of tall trees in his café. As time passed he became a successful business man in market and used to earn handsome amount every day. He was living happy life with his family which was now increased to 12 children including six sons and same number of daughters. In contrary to his parents he was able to provide good food, dress, health and education facilities to his children.

He was leading quite a happy life with his family when all of sudden nature decided put him in testing times. It was 27th July 2010 when continuous monsoon rain caused deviating floods in streams of Kohistan. The streams which were considered as the beauty spots of district and picnic places for locals & visitors from outside turned into devastating ranks for the community and infrastructure of the whole district. These flooding badly damaged the infrastructure and livelihood means of community effected people's lives badly.

Ranolia stream which was once an attraction for customers coming to Manzar's café took an unorthodox change. Flood broke into stream and harsh waves bringing heavy stones and uprooted trees with them jumped out of stream and hit Manzar's café which was located right on the bank of it. After the waves passed away they left nothing behind and took away whatever came to its way. Manzar's café was completely washed away by the flooding. Small cemented building which was built after the years long hardships of its owner, tall trees once used to provide relaxing shadows to visitors and all other accessories were washed away by the flood.

After this devastation Manzar could not believe the irony of his fate as there was not even rebel of his café was left to gather. A vibrant market place was turned into deserted graveyard.

It took some time for Manzar to get out of the shock. After few days he again gathered his thoughts and courage. He decided to start his café again right from the start. It was a kind of restart to his life. He again set up a temporary wooden shelter on same place using old CIG sheets to cover it. Outside this unit he again made a clay oven as he did at start of his business few years back. He took some crockery from home and started running his café again. But this time there were too many challenges than before as he had lost much of hotel accessories like sitting benches, chairs, tables etc during the flood. But inspite of all the challenges he somehow managed to run his café. There was great decrease in his income due to many contributing factors like complete desolation of whole market, people migrating after the flood, increase in fuel prices etc. His daily saving got down by nothing to 100 rupees every day which was not sufficient to run daily affairs of his home.

In Jan 2011 SRSP,, already working in the area launched ERP-Livelihood project with the financial assistance of PPAF for the flood affected community in union council Ranolia along with other flood affected union councils of district Kohistan. As per project design wealth ranking was conducted and Poverty score cards of poor people from among the effected union council were filled. This brief exercise filtered out the poorest people of the community and Mr. Manzar was also one among them.

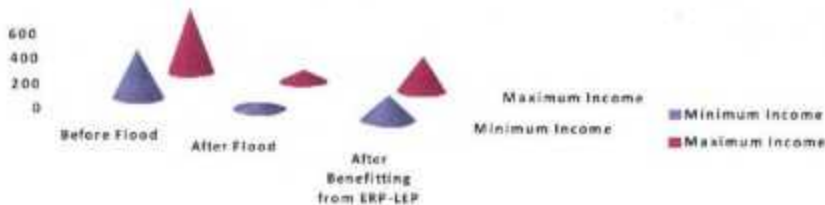
After PSC, Livelihood investment plan was developed for all those who were found in poorest category in light of results generated by PSC-MIS. Manzar at this phase decided to enhance his current business of café and demanded for the assets he required to run his café more effectively to increase profitability. He also participated in a three days enterprise training to further polish his business skills. The training

benefited him both financially (in form of wage compensation) and in terms of enhancing his business skills. After this training he was provided with required assets including crockery, chairs for customers and some food items etc.

After receiving assets Mr. Manzar started his work with new zest. He is now putting more effort into his work to regain what he lost earlier due to flood. He is striving to increase his income again. Within six months after receiving assets and enterprise training he has somehow managed to lift his income (Rs 200 to 300 per day) but he is yet to achieve the income he used to before flood. According to Manzar there are various factors responsible for it including migration of people after flood, Market desolation, price hike in fuel and food items etc. But he is hopeful enough soon or later things will get normalize in the area and good time for his family will come back soon. To tackle the present situation he has sent his elder son Ghulam Nabi to Khoshab (Punjab) in a textile mill to work where he earns Rs 6000/month to fulfill the income deficit his family is facing at the moment. Here in the village Manzar has engaged his younger son as a helper to work with him on café to save money he has to pay to the person hired from outside. Mr. Manzar is now on work with new hope to get out of the test he was put in by nature.



A graphic comparison of income from Manzar's Café at different stages is as under:



3. Case Study of Juma Gul:

Juma Gul, resident of village Kuz Qilley union council Ranolia. His life is full of miseries and hardships. He had to work hard in order to meet all ends of his family. Juma Gull belongs to an ultra poor family of his village. As soon he stepped into youth all the hard ships were waiting for him. Being member of a very poor family he could not get education or any skill. Right from early youth days he had to start work to support his family financially. As he was illiterate and unskilled he could only utilize his strong physique to earn money. He started to work as a daily wage labor. He had to carry heavy luggage of people from down part of the valley to the villages located on a high altitudes like Jhareen, Thapan etc. Furthermore he used to work with timber contractors where he had to carry heavy wooden beams or in rare cases he used to get chance of working with skilled labor as helper on daily wage in small construction projects. He managed to earn Rs.100 to 150 per day (conditioned with getting work).

He got married to his cousin when he was in his early twenties. He became father of three children (two daughters & a son) after few years of getting married. Increase in his family size resulted in further miseries in his life. Continuous hard work started putting negative effects on his health too. He started getting exhausted soon and feeling kidney pain due to carrying heavy loads. He dreamed to start some work which needs less physical exertion but was unable to do so due to very limited resources he had.

As time passed his children grew up and his income ratio was on decline due to the bad health. On 27th July 2010, after eruption of deviating flood in a nearby stream his house got washed away his only owned property. He fell into complete despair as it compounded his problems further. He with his family took refuge in house of a local malik. His livelihood source became negligible after the flood. It became difficult for him to fulfill the basic needs of his family. At this moment local community around helped him a lot but it was not a sustainable solution to his problems. He was in search of enduring solution to his troubles.

In January 2011 SRSP with the assistance of PPAF launched Early Recovery Program (ERP), Livelihood project in his union council. A general wealth ranking exercise was conducted in his village which filtered out poor from village. Juma Gull was declared as one among the poorest people of his village as a result of this exercise. After this in PSC exercise he came up as ultra poor. In LIP phase of the project, when he was asked about his livelihood dream, he came up with an idea to start some business which requires less physical exertion (in wake of his deteriorating health) and much income. He opted for a tuck shop in his village. He had no prior experience to run tuck shop. To cope up the problem he participated in a three days enterprise training conducted by SRSP in his union council. According to Juma Gull he learnt too many things from this training to run a business in an effective and profitable way. This training also helped him financially as well in terms of getting wage compensation.

After trainings asset was provided to him by SRSP including items necessary for running tuck shop. He was provided a small plot by a local community member free of cost to set up his tuck shop. He made a wooden cabin for him to run his tuck shop and started his new job. After running tuck shop for almost six months he is quite happy and satisfied with the results as his daily saving touches Rs 200-300.

Meanwhile his residential problem has also been solved as he has received a shelter from CRS and his family has been shifted to their home.



Juma Gull, now dreams that whatever deprivations he has experienced in his life he want to save his children from those difficulties. He is very much interested in providing education to his children so that they can attain respectable place in society and can avail good livelihood sources in their future life.

Juma Gull and his family's life is back to normal as now he earn much more money with lot of ease than before, but his ambitions have not stopped here. He wants to expand his tuck shop by putting in more and much profitable items in his shop. For this he is planning to save some money and also looking for financial help from some organization.

A graphical comparison of his income/day at different stages is as under:



Juma Gull is dealing customers in his tuck shop

4. Case study of Muhammad Haq:

Muhammad Haq is a resident of village Kuz Qilley of union council Ranolia. Muhammad Haq belongs to a religious family of Kuz Qilley. Muhammad Haq was born in poor family of the village 35 years back. His life like all other poor people of the village is filled with miseries and problems but contentment in his personality does not allow reflecting all these troubles to his dialect.

He got religious education during his childhood and youth. He got married at the age of 28. After getting married he with the financial assistance of his family and some friends set up a tuck shop in a nearby market situated along the bank of Ranolia stream. He started his business with small items but with the passage of time he managed to enhance his business by putting relatively much profitable items in his shop. His hard work and honesty placed him in the category of successful businessmen in the market. He used to give most of time to his business. In order to get utmost out of his shop he used to sell local products in their seasons as well including local honey, beans and volnuts etc. His daily saving from shop was about Rs 300/day which used to occasionally raised to RS.400-500.

Life was going very smooth and he was leading a happy life with his family. He became father of a daughter and son after few years of his marriage. He dreamed to educate his kids in private schools and imparting religious education to them as well so that they can enjoy a successful and a comfortable life in future. But all of sudden all his dreams seemed to lose meanings. On 27th July 2010, Flood in a nearby flowing stream took away all his assets. His shop was completely washed away by the flood. Items of worth RS 50000 were washed away by the flood and his only livelihood mean was finished completely. Flood erupted in the stream in noon on 27th July 2010 when he was on his shop and busy in his routine transactions. Flood erupted so sudden that he could not get chance to save his assets in shop; all he managed to hardly save was his life. He saw his shop being washed away by the flood with his naked eyes.

He was shocked to see the detestations caused by the flood but contentment of his nature did not put him in despair. He was hopeful that he will come out of this trouble with the grace of Allah Almighty and his valor. According to Muhammad Haq he was happy that although he lost his assets but he still enjoys life and good health which will make his revival possible.

After all the detestations caused by the flood, Muhammad Haq rather running for relief goods opted for self help. He had a small plot in his village in between a cluster of homes. He built a wooden cabin for himself and borrowed Rs30000 from different members of his family. He started his work again. The items he put in this time were not of great worth and did not give him much profit. He noticed that graph of his daily sell has also bogged down to a great deal after the flood. Purchasing power of people was affected due to flood. Other factor which hurt his business was provision of relief items to community by different organizations including both food items and non food items as well. Due to complete destruction of roads and bridges transportation cost if his shop items also got increased to great deal. This was a testing patch for Muhammad Haq and for his family but he never let off the bit of hope. He was hopeful for the return of good days but was also concerned about return of borrowed money as his daily saving fell to Rs.100-200 due to above mentioned factors.

He was running his new shop with very minimal saving with determination when in Jan 2011 SRSP with the help of PPAF launched Early Recovery program (ERP)-Livelihood project in his union council to enhance the livelihood means of flood affected people in his union council. As his income was on decline he got place among the list of poor people of his village in result of wealth ranking and PSC exercise conducted by SRSP in his village.

Like other beneficiaries of the project he was also given a three days enterprise training to polish his business skills further. From this training he learnt new things about the business and was also benefited financially. After this he was provided with asset to enhance his tuck shop.

By getting more assets for his shop and end of relief activities from different organizations in his area has slightly increased daily sell of his shop. He is happy with the upward trend in his sell every day. Muhammad Haq is now in a position to return borrowed money in installments. According to his record book he has returned almost 50% of borrowed money with thanks to his family member within six months of receiving assets from SRSP in Early Recovery program (ERP)-livelihood project. His daily saving has now increased to Rs 300-400 per day as things are getting normalize after the flood.



Muhammad Haq wants to expand his business by adding sugar, flour and edible oil etc to maximize his sell and profit. For this he is looking for financial help from some organization or his family/friends.

A graphical comparison of Muhammad Haq's daily savings at various stages is as under:



5. Case study of Hazrat Omer:

Hazrat Omer is the resident of Kuz Qilley village of union council Ranolia. 35 years old Hazrat Omer is a courageous and an active person who always keeps himself busy in fighting with poverty he inherited from his family. Hazrat Omer is the member of a poor family of union council Ranolia but he always kept on striving to change his status and defeat poverty. He always strives for the best in his work.

His story on papers reflects his nature of fighting against poverty but cannot speak in an ambitious and louder way as he himself speaks off.

Hazrat Omer when stepped into beautiful days of youth and felt energy in his arms he decided to fight with the poverty his family was facing for decades. But there were many problems in his way to fight against the hardships being faced by his family. He was neither educated nor skilled which he considers necessary weapons to fight against poverty. The only weapon he had was his strong built and powerful arms. So he decided to use his physical power against these menus. He started working as daily wage labor in his village. He use to carry heavy luggage of people to higher altitudes but soon he felt that opportunities' in his village are not sufficient enough to serve his cause. He decided to left for Lahore to increase his income and certainly he was in Lahore where he might get enough opportunities to work. In Lahore he started to work as daily wage Labor in a wholesale market. He kept on working day and night there for a year or so. He managed to earn more money than what he was earning in his village. But after a year or so his nature of looking for the best did not allow him to rest there and he moved to Karachi for much better opportunities as he thought that Karachi is a big market of the country. His this move also worked for his goods and he got too much opportunities there to work. In Karachi he spent few years and kept on supporting his family with enough amount needed to fulfill their basic needs.

Meanwhile, He also got married and became father of six children including three daughters and same number of sons. He was supporting his family by bearing all hardships on his own. Time was cruising and his family back home was living relatively easy and happy life due to his efforts.

In Later part of July 2010, flood erupted in his village causing huge devastations and chaotic situation took place in his village. He had to rush back to his village in this situation to look after his family members. His village got cut off from rest of the area due to complete destruction of link roads and bridges. People had to travel through hard mountains and long routs to access daily basic need items. In this situation he had to live at home until roads etc gets rehabilitated. He lived at home for three months and easily ran home affairs with the saving he had in his saving pool. But after few months situation started getting worst day after day. He started searching daily wage job every day in his village but due to the situation created by the flood he rarely got chance to have job. He hardly managed to earn Rs50-100 on average per day. His monthly income fell down to Rs 2000-2500 which was not enough to meet all ends of his big family.

In a while when Hazrat Omer was in hot waters, SRSP with collaboration of PPAF Launched Early Recovery program (ERP)-Livelihood Project in his union council to help out flood affected community to enhance their livelihood means.



Hazrat Omer's name was among the list of poor people due to his current financial position as a result of wealth ranking exercise and PSC. In LIP phase he opted to start a vegetable shop in his village. He was provided enterprise training for three days to let him know about the business techniques. According to Hazrat Omer this training proved extremely helpful for me to start business and I got motivated for the business.



Hazrat Omer was provided with the asset transfer including different kind of vegetables and other things necessary to run a vegetable shop. Hazrat Omer started his business in a wooden cabin in his village's small market. After selling out the first ever stock of vegetables in his shop he experienced that he should bring fresh vegetables on daily bases in a limited



quantity as per market need so that vegetable should not get rusted and he can save his business from deficit. This plan worked for him to a great deal. Because customers prefer to go to his shop for vegetable as they know they will find fresh vegetables in his shop. His daily saving got increased to Rs 200-300.

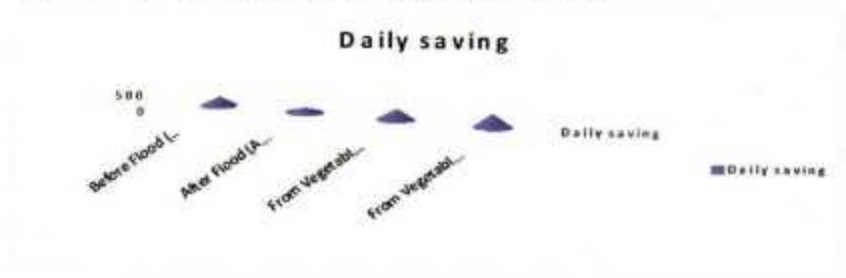


Again his nature of striving for the best came in play again after two months of his vegetable shop. This time he came up with an innovative idea. He saw an open space between his and neighbor cabin next to his cabin. He decided to utilize the place for extending his business. He fixed gauze on either side of the open place and turned it into poultry corner of his shop by keeping alive hens in it. He started with a very few numbers of hens by borrowing money from his family and friends. Now

he has increased the number of hens in net considering market need. This act of his has also proved helpful in increasing his income. His daily saving after extension in his business has risen to almost Rs.350-400.

Most interestingly, His ambition has not stopped yet. He is planning for second hand warm cloth shop generally called as "Landa Shop" in wake of upcoming winter season. For this he is looking to hire a shop and a reliable business partner who can share with him in it. He is in contact with different people from among his family and friend to financially assist him in his this new venture.

A graphical Comparison of his income/day at different stages is as under:



6. Case Study of Abdul Ghafoor:

Abdul Ghafoor, a 45 years old man is resident of village Kuz Qilley. Ghafoor owns a family 9 members including his four daughters and a son. Abdul Ghafoor belonged to a well off family of his village before flood.

Before destructive floods erupted in the valley, Abdul Ghafoor used to run a big general store which had every item of necessity from needles to 40kg flour/sugar/rice bags. He was a big and famous seller before 27th July 2010 in local market. To owned two cemented shops in market one of which was located right in center of market along the bank of stream. Abdul Ghafoor used to sit in this shop to run his business. While the other shop which was located a bit away from the market area was used as store. People from far flung villages of the valley used to visit his shop frequently to purchase items of their basic needs. His daily saving from this shop was around Rs.800 to 1000.

On 27th July 2010, Abdul Ghafoor as usual opened his shop early in the morning. It was continuous rain fall but numbers of customers on his shop were in routine numbers like every normal day. Heavy Rainfall kept continued since early morning to noon. In noon Water level in Ranolia stream got up in all of sudden and started to bring heavy uprooted trees and stones in harsh waves. Within moments water started came out of the stream and start hitting shops and houses built nearby. Suddenly a chaotic situation took place and people started running to higher positions to save their lives. Abdul Ghafoor like other People also did same. Unfortunately his general store having worthy items also came in the way of harsh waves and when after some time water settled down whole market was disappeared from the scene also including his shop. His store was completely washed away with the items of worth 3 Lac rupees in it.

He suddenly fell down from a stable financial position to nothing. This was a great shock for him. On 27th July 2010, in contrary to every day he went back to his home with nothing in his hands and pockets. All of this was so sudden and shocking that he and his family could not believe it as they were grounded from sky within no time.

Time kept on passing and Abdul Ghafoor was unable to understand what to do now. As per human nature he was greatly despaired from what happened and sat at home. The money he had at home as saving was the only source of fulfilling his family's basic needs. But after few months it was about to finish. Abdul Ghafoor at this stage contacted people who were defaulters during his business but due to absence of proper record (record books were also washed away) of those people he could not get his money to be returned by the people.

In January 2010, SRSP in collaboration with PPAF initiated Early Recovery program (ERP)-Livelihood project for the flood affected community to regain and enhance their livelihood means. In general wealth ranking exercise in the village and PSC it was amazing for the local community that Abdul Ghafoor who once was the well off member of the community has now turned into a poor member of the society. He himself was in shock knowing all this but this time he had to believe that he is no more a successful seller now. He has lost most of his assets in flood and remaining was used by his family when he was doing nothing.

At LIP filling stage, he opted for a tuck shop as he had enough experience for it. He took three days enterprise training. According to Abdul Ghafoor "Three days enterprise training worked as a fuel for me to start working again with new zeal and zest. It proved as a great motivating force for me".

Abdul Ghafoor was provided with asset required for tuck shop including various running items of basic needs. He started his business in his own shop which was earlier used as storage for his general store. Looking at the huge size of shop he made a temporary partition in between his shop and started his business in half part of the shop, while he announced the other half portion of the shop available on rent. He pays Rs 1500/month to him. From his own tuck shop his daily saving is in between 200-300. He is planning to expand his shop by adding more items to his business to gain maximum profit. He is planning for floor, sugar, rice etc to be kept in his shop in near future to further enhance his business.



Abdul Ghafoor has now accepted the reality and decided to work hard again to regain his lost position in the market. Abdul Ghafoor thinks that situation is slowly but steadily getting back to the normal and that day is not far when he will again achieve the mark of Rs 800 saving per day or even more than that.

Abdul Ghafoor from Early Recovery program (ERP)-Livelihood project achieved a new will power to bounce back in the market again with the same success he used to enjoy before flood.

Ups and Downs in Abdul Ghafoor's income in graphical form is as under:



7. Case Study-DWSS-MCO Nadir Abad U/C Thoti District Kohistan

As Allah (SWT) says in Holy Quran "We Have Kept Alive Every Thing from Water".

Water can literally be the decisive factor between life & death of all living things. No doubt water is one of the most precious commodities. The "water" is utmost important necessity for the humans, animals and plants. WATER is used either for the different purposes. Drinking, Washing, Bathing, Cooling, Irrigation, Power Generation, Industries, Navigation etc. We all of affirm belief that "Water is life". All the people whatever their stage of the development and social and economical condition have the right to have access to the drinking water. SRSP completed the Drinking water Supply Scheme in Nadir Abad Union Council Thoti Kohistan. This is the CPI which was direly needed in this community.

The objective of this project was to provide safe, adequate and reliable water supply services to low-income rural community of village Nadir Abad through community-based Organization and to reduce work load on women.

Village Profile:

Nadir Abad is the deprived village of union council Thoti District Kohistan. About Four hundred and Sixty (460) individuals are living there. Labor work, Livestock and Agriculture are the sources of livelihood of the most villagers. There are total Sixty four (64) households among which twenty (20) households are organized and they are members of male community organization Nadir Abad. This MCO was formed in July 2009. Although this MCO is newly formed but most of the members of this organization are enthusiastic and have high willingness to contribute their part for the development of their area. MCO Nadir Abad initiated and completed different small projects on self help bases like repairing of irrigation channel in the village, rehabilitating bridal paths and small bridge damaged by flood. The said CPI was the first project of this MCO with SRSP. Mr. Hijab, President of the MCO expresses his opinion in these words "we took this Scheme as a Challenge and in spite of all bad weather conditions, road block and many other hurdles, we completed this scheme within the allocated time".

CPI Details:

According to the SRSP's portfolio of opportunities, the 1st prioritized need is to look people in good health by providing them clean water. The Socio-economic feasibility analysis and technical survey of this CPI were done by SO and Engineer in March 2010. Its estimated Cost is about Rs. 4, 98,400 in which community share is Rs. 99, 700 and the project share is Rs 3,98,700. This DWSS is facilitating Sixty four (64) households in this village. Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries of this CPI is Four hundred & Sixty (460) individuals. After approval from SRSP District Program office, SOU Dasso with the participation of MCO Nadir Abad commenced this CPI on 29th March 2010 and physically completed this on 10th June 2010. This CPI was completed in record period of time even though community confronted the problems of harsh weather conditions; sever land sliding and road Block etc.

Impact:

Since long the community of this village was deprived from pure and clean drinking water and they had to fetch water from a stream locally known as "Kandia Nallah". Women and Children often walk for 30 to 45 minutes to fetch water for drinking and other purposes. It is worth mentioning that during water fetching, they had to walk through dangerous hilly terrain which was very dreadful and difficult especially for women and children. Hygienic condition was very poor. Many villagers were planning seriously about displacement to the other places due to unavailability of water.

After the completion of this DWS scheme, positive impacts in the living standards of community have been observed.

- Through this Water supply Scheme community has overcome their serious issues of water unavailability.

Now as the drinkable water is available at the door step to the inhabitants of Nadir Abad. This CPI scheme is saving time of women and children. They are now using this time in productive and healthy activities. Women are now using this time in learning and improving their indigenous skills, also using this time for improving their livelihood and supporting their males in income generating activities etc. Now females are also carrying out the Kitchen Gardening Exercise in near by fields. Children of this village are quite happy because now they have more extra time for playing games, completing their school assignments and taking part in other healthy activities.

Hygienic conditions before this scheme were not satisfactory due to shortage of water but now as water is available in abundance for drinking, cooking, washing, cleaning etc which has improved the hygienic conditions considerably.

- Qari Abdul Wahid, Secretary of this MCO, said "this polluted water use to cause serious threats to health of the inhabitants and they usually would spend an ample part of their savings on medication. But this community is saving this amount and using it for other prolific doings after the completion of this CPI".
- In the last but not least the most important impact of this CPI is social change. The positive change has been observed in Behavior and Attitude of the community. They feel the sense of ownership and claim that "we have done this" and along with this they took the responsibility of making this water supply scheme sustainable for their coming generations. That's the most important impact of this CPI which is realized on account of community organization.

Conclusion:

It is concluded that community potential was engaged to execute the project by SRSP positively exploited the challenges into an opportunity. The organized community not only demonstrated the best example of collective work rather it has built its capacity towards the execution of similar other community based management initiatives projects. Today the village Nadir Abad community is proved and their work is an example of good work for neighboring villages.

Pictorial Demonstration of DWSS CPI is as under:



Children are happy in the garden while an old member of the MCO Mr. Shah Nazar is watering the Kitchen Garden



Outside view of storage tank of the MCO Nadir Abad.



A little girl is joyfully weeding the vegetable holding up a baby in her arms while a kid is watering.

8. Case Study-Micro Hydrel Scheme Kuz Komila U/C Komila District Kohistan

Geographical Spread:

Village Kuz Komila is situated at a distance of 3 km south from district headquarter Dasso on KKH. Village is surrounded by Sainora Hara West, the River Indus on East, Komila Bazar on North and Kanda Zaid Khar on South. Village is located in the base of mountains with a small population.

Village Profile

Total Households of the village are 80 and total population is 640 comprising 3 hamlets i.e. Kuz Kumila, Shadab and Anwar Abad. Major means of livelihood are agriculture and livestock rearing. Almost all the Household are living with joint family system. There is only one caste Chelis Khail flourished in Kuz Komila with homogeneous culture. Communities are enjoying strong social ties with each other on account of inter marriage system within tribes. Community event like marriages; cultivation and harvesting are conducted on collective approach locally termed as HASSHAR in the village. There are two primary schools in this village, one for girls and another for boys, both are functional. All the houses are wooden and mud made.

Three (3) MCOs have been organized in the village as shown under.

S#	Name of MCO	No of Members	Saving
01	Kuz Komila	21	3500
02	Shadab	16	2300
03	Anwarabad	15	2500

Total organized house holds are 52 out of 80

Male Community Organization Kuz Komila was organized in Sep. 2006. Most of the members were active and efficient. This MCO developed there linkage with other Organizations like Water Management, Red Cross, FFEN and WFO. The members of this MCO remain involved in every social welfare events especially in local Jarga .This CPI (micro hydral project) was a risk because most of them were unaware from the construction side .In the beginning they were nervous about the community share but all of them promised to do civil work voluntarily.Mco Kuz Komila with, the financial and technical from SRSP, Completed the MHP scheme.

CPI detail

The Socio-economic feasibility analysis and technical survey of this CPI were done in October2006. Its estimated Cost is about Rs:7,36,500/- in which community share is Rs:1,47,300/- and project share is Rs:5,89,200/- This CPI is facilitating 80 house holds of the area. Total number of direct and indirect

beneficiaries from this CPI is about **640** individuals. After approval from SRSP Regional office, SOU Kohistan with the participation of MCO Kuz Komila initiated this CPI on January **2007** and physically completed this on **July 2007**. This CPI was completed in time even though community faced the problems of harsh weather conditions; sever land sliding and road Block etc. It is not enough for the three hamlets but due to the lack of water the engineer has proposed and designed **5Kw**. In winter season water becomes less so community runs the MHP in night and watering their fields during day time.

Pre CPI situation:

Prior to micro hydal installation, the available facilities for light in the village were lantern wood, in local dialect the name of that wood which is used to light the homes is called "lambai. Fates of animals were also used for light, the local name of that lamp is "Teelan diwa" which is finally developed in to kerosene oil. No other basic amenities were available to light the homes in the village.

- Ghulam Nabi member of MCO kuz Komila expressed his views
"In those days there was no custom of school and in the late evening time when we got together in home our father was teaching us the holly Quran in the light of lantern wood."
- Mr. Arbab, Primary school teacher said "when we were studying in 9th class on every Friday we would bring fire wood and two or three pieces of lantern wood to study in the night".

Impact:

The initial results of the scheme are mentioned as under:

- SRSP organized the community and formed their community based organizations of men.
- The execution of scheme by community itself has created community ownership.
- The involvement of community throughout the project cycle has created a sense of empowerment.
- Children are able to study in night
- A lot of time has been spared for them to read and play because before the project they were bringing lantern woods from the forest.
- Some students are using computer, which is important to aware from the world.
- It is cheaper as compared to kerosene oil.

The overall impact of this project is that the living standards of the people have improved.

Pictorial Demonstration of Micro Hydel Project is as under



Work in progress. All community members are busy in work which they did voluntarily.



Completed channel of MHP, MCO Kuz Komila



Outside view of power house



Inside view of power house in which they fixed meters and fuses.

Names of the consumers are written on them because they are charging

Rs.100/- per tube light. The use of bulb is prohibited. O & M committee maintains the machinery from this collected fee. Mr. Ghulam Nabi is being paid Rs.3000/- per month for operating the machinery.



Before the project, the kids only use to listen stories from their elders in the faint light of ghee/fat lamp and lantern wood at nights but after the completion of CPI school kids are busy in the study even at night.

Conclusion:

The community potentials have been articulated to execute the project by converting the challenges into an opportunity. The organized community not only demonstrated the best example of collective work rather it has built its capacity towards the execution of similar other community based management initiatives projects. Today the Male community Organization Kuz Komila has proved their capacity and their work is an example of good work for neighboring villages.

9. Impact Study of Foot Bridge MCO Aftab Abad U/C Thot

SRSR completed the Foot Bridge scheme in Aftab Abad U/C Thoti Tehsil Dasso District Kohistan.

Village Profile:

Aftab Abad is a backward village of union council Thoti District Kohistan. About **5800** individuals are living there. It is 33 km away from Dasso. Main occupations of the villagers are agriculture and livestock. There are total **625** households among which **6** MCOs are formed. MCO Aftab Abad comprises of **23** members. This MCO was formed in **December 2006**. Though this MCO was newly formed but most of the members were efficient. This MCO developed there linkage with other Organizations like Water Management, Red Cross, FFEN and WFO. The members of this MCO are participating in local Jirga and they have solved an old enmity dispute between Chirkaro Khail. This CPI was the first project for the above MCO. In the beginning they were worried about the community share but a well-to-do person among them, Mr Fazal Rahman encouraged them and promised to help them.

Project Details:

The Socio-economic feasibility analysis and technical survey of this project were carried out by Social Organizer and Sub Engineer in 1st January 2007. Its estimated Cost is about Rs. **11, 34000** in which community share is Rs. **22, 6800** and project share is Rs **9, 07200**. This CPI is facilitating **725** house holds of the area. Total numbers of direct and indirect beneficiaries of this CPI are about **5800** individuals. After approval from SRSR Regional office, SOU Kohistan with the participation of MCO Aftababad initiated this CPI on **February 13th, 2007** and physically completed this on **20thth August 2007**. This CPI was completed in time even though community faced the problems of harsh weather conditions; severe land sliding road Block and critical situation of flood etc. The span of this bridge is **80** feet while it is **3** feet wide.

Before the Project

People of the Aftababad area including the inhabitants of Othor valley are going to Seeri darah valley during the summer and are coming down to the plain area in winters. All the people are using this foot bridge and before the project all people were using Oshil side which was taking five hours more time as compared to the new one. The old way was unshielded for human and animals because stones were falling with only a gust of wind. People were unable to carry local products like potatoes, walnut, maize and other daily usable things to the market safely.

In the rainy and snowy days students would remain absent from school because school and hospital were across the stream.

- Mr. Hikmat Shah a school teacher of the Primary school said "three years ago a pregnant woman was serious ill and it was raining dogs and cats and flood was also roaring. Six people were with the sick woman but they could not carry her to hospital because the hospital was across the stream and finally the woman died before reaching to hospital"

- Akhtar Ali, Pesh Imam of the area said “five years ago a person was crossing the stream while his slept baby was on his back fell in water and drown along with little baby. The bodies of the deceased father and son were found after eleven days”.

Impact of the project

On the demand of the residents many times, the representatives of the district government announced for its construction but being underprivileged inhabitants, Foot Bridge remained unconstructed and at last, MCO Aftab abad completed it with the financial and technical assistance of SRSP. It was a serious problem and a main issue of the area.

- The people of Seeri Dara use this bridge to head towards the local market, which is very shot and safe way to local market.
- School kids and ill people can easily proceed to schools and hospital.
- Local product is being carried to the market easily.
- positive impact is being observed in the living standard of community
- This CPI scheme is saving time of ill women and children. They are now using this time in more productive and healthy activities. The deprived people of the area have improved their livelihood and supporting their males in income generating activities etc. The villagers especially school kids are quite happy because now they have extra time for playing games, completing their school assignments and taking part in other healthy activities.
- The positive change has been observed in the Behavior and Attitude of the community. They feel the sense of ownership and responsibility of making collective decisions.
- This project has encouraged the community to plan and develop its linkages with other project like DWSS, Bridlepaths and livestock activities
- They have also planned to arrange trainings for their members in the trade of computer, driving, electrician, plumbing and welding etc



10. Case Study of Sherzada:

Every person in this world dreams about his future and it is human nature to dream for good times, a shining and brighter future. Those people whose dreams came true are considered as extremely lucky ones whereas people with broken Dreams bear severe pain. But at this explicit point of time when an individual see his dreams not turning into reality, a test of human courage, commitment and determination gets started. It is such a sensitive point which can be proved as make or break time in one's life. People from this stage may fall anywhere either into journey of darkness or in search of their goals with new commitment and devotion. In depth analyses of the lives of people around us who commit suicide, drug addicts or indulged in other wrong doings we will find that they did not possess the courage to face situations after their dreams got broken, but same analysis of the lives of successful people shows that they always came up more strongly to the situations after their failures or their dreams for success were not fulfilled.

This story is about 25 years old Sherzada living in Kuz Qilley, a small village of union council Ranolia situated in lower half of District Kohistan. Sherzada was born in a poor family of village Kuz Qilley. A small piece of land, some livestock including few goats and a small house was the total asset of his family which comprised of 10 members including his parents, brothers and sisters. This family was living with hand to mouth condition. The economic condition of his family was not good as they did not have any permanent income source. Sherzada from his childhood, used to saw dreams of happy future where there will be no economic problems. It was his aim to get government job while he was in school going age so that his family may get a permanent source of income. He continued his education till class 8th as a regular student and had to left school from middle class due to low economic condition of his family. He did his metric as a private student. The day he passed Metric he was very happy that at last he is in a position to get some government job and hard days of his family are about to vanish. But when he came out in search of the job he found extremely different situation. They jobs for which he was eligible needed added courses like PTC for primary school teachers etc which was not bearable for him. He approached his MNA and MPA to recommend for some job but all in vain. He was frustrated and dejected, because this was his only hope for the future. After putting all his efforts for the job he came back home with no hope for the betterment. During this time, as per local norms and culture he got married as well. After his dream got shattered he was unable to do anything else for quite some time and used to sit idle at home. He once decided to establish some business for himself but was unable to do so because lack of financial resources. Chance of borrowing money from relatives etc was also out of cards as his family already had to return money which they borrowed from people for his marriage and other needs. But it was also not possible for him to sit idle at home for long time because this was adding further pressure on the poor family. He decided to work as daily labor in a nearby market to face the challenges with new commitment and to get out his family from crises situation. But problem was so serious that his effort was proving as adding a drop of water to the river. But he kept on working and did not bow down to the crises. With the passage of time he became father of four children including one daughter and three sons. His per day income was Rs.150-200 whenever he got an opportunity to work, but it was not possible to get work every day and sometimes he had to wait for weeks in order to get work.

While he was passing through this turmoil, he saw a ray of hope. SRSP With the assistance of PPAF started Early Recovery program (ERP)-Livelihood project in union council Ranolia along with other two union councils of Dubair valley. He saw this as an opportunity for him and decided to grab it at any cost. He was included in the process of wealth ranking and Poverty Score Card (PSC). He was found eligible for LIP after his Poverty score resulted him in poor's category. He opted for vegetable shop in LIP. SRSP arranged enterprise training for the



people who planned to initiate small enterprises for their livelihood. Sherzada actively participated in the training to learn basic business tactics. According to Sherzada this training proved as a great help & inspiration source for him to establish small business and run it effectively. He was able to learn things taught in the training more easily than others due to education he had. Sherzada said that at the end of training he promised with himself that he will grab this opportunity and will work wholeheartedly to get out his family from financial crises.



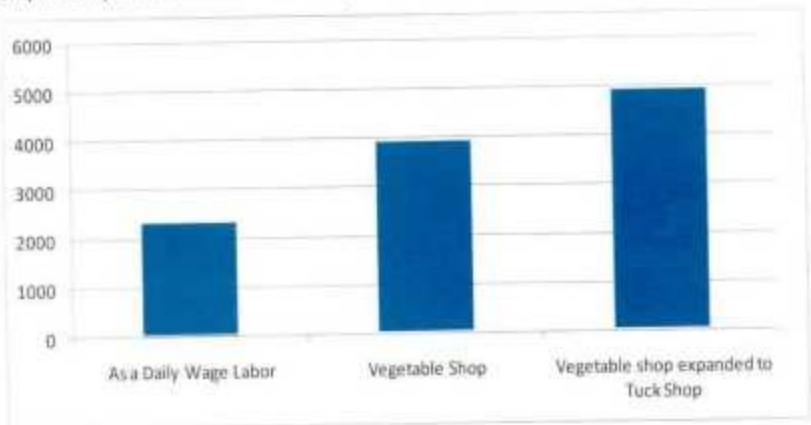
At asset transfer stage he was provided with different vegetables. Sherzada hired a wooden cabin for Rs.400/month at new market place in his village and started vegetable shop. He applied the techniques which he learnt in enterprise training to run the business effectively and was able to sell all his vegetable in record time. He sold out whole stock of vegetable before it may get rusted. After this went for a new stock and sold that as well within no time. He maintained a proper record book, recording transactions at his shop from which he came to know that

his daily profit from vegetable per day is in between Rs.150-200.His average income per month was recorded as Rs 3000-4000.

Sherzada decided to increase his monthly income so that he can meet all the ends of his family comfortably. For this purpose he decided to expand his business by adding tuck shop items to his business as well. He had enough space in his cabin for this purpose and he utilized it fully. From this step his per month income has been increased to Rs.4500-5000 and he is now able to provide good food and health facilities to his family. One of his son has attained school going age and has been admitted in a primary school. Sherzada is committed to provide all his children with a quality education so that they can get jobs to fulfill their father's Dream.....

Sherzada is now much satisfied and happy as he is able to provide basic needs to his family. He plans to expand his business further and will welcome any help from any organization in this regard.

Graphic comparison of Sherzada's monthly income via different sources is as under.



11. Between Hope & Despair-A Case Study

According to a very famous & justly believed saying "Life is a pendulum hanging between Happiness & Sorrows". It's almost impossible for a living creature to deny this saying. This reality can be seen in the lives of human beings, animals & even botanic lives. Like humans plants also have to face autumn but one thing which keeps them alive and get blossom again is "HOPE". Hope & Will are such powerful weapons that they never let anyone to get down in face of difficulties and testing times. "Hope" & "Will" make people to fight even with death. There are several examples of patients around us fighting with death with their will power and hope to get well. One can defeat life taking diseases such as cancer with the weapons of Hope & Will.

When this philosophy of Hope & Will is adapted in one's life, natural disasters lose their meanings in front of unbreakable wall of "Hope" & "Will". Nothing can be lost by a man unless he loose "HOPE" and put down the weapon of "WILL Power". This story is about the life of Motabar Khan, a resident of a small village called Kuz Qilley of union council Ranolia situated at the bank of noisy and harsh stream in District Kohistan. Life of Motabar Khan is filled with the instances of happiness & sorrows. Motabar a 35 years old man can truly be called as picture of courage and determination. Motabar Khan was born in a family living life below poverty line. It was irony of fate or tribulation of nature that When he reached to an age when parents feel great joy by seeing their child stands on his own legs, give them a message that he is going to become a strong support for the family in future, grief in the family took place as Motabar Khan was not able to stand & walk on his legs without their support. He was born with a complete lower limb disability and was unable to walk without support of walking stick. Everyone thought that he is going to become burden on this poor family for the whole life but no one knew at that time that this Disable child with his strong will power will live a normal life like any other normal individual. Motabar Khan being a child of a poor family was deprived of basic treatment for his ailment & education. When he reached to an age of early childhood he saw his father & brothers going to people's fields for work as daily labors. His family did not own any piece of land. His evenings become more painful when his brothers & sisters used to play Hide & Seek in home yard in front of him but he being unable to move on his own was not allowed to play with them. He tried several times to join them but every time he tried he fell down and got injured. His parents imposed permanent restrictions on him to participate in games with his age mates. This restriction pushed him in turbulent phase but he decided against sitting useless at home. He stood up with the support of a wooden stick and said his father that he is going to go on work with him every day; it is not bearable for him to sit useless at home all the day. Everyone including his brothers, sisters & parents laughed at him as no one could imagine that he might be engaged in labor. But soon all of them had to agree with him because of his strong determination and commitment. Next morning he was ready to go to fields with his father with the support of a walking stick. This was start of a journey of determination and commitment which is still in progress even in the age of 35. The very first task given to him by his father was to root out useless herbs from maize crop field. He used to sit at a spot and root out herbs from all around his sitting position and after this he used to move to the next position with the support of his wooden stick and repeating the same process. At his return to home from his first working day he felt very satisfied and happy. Everyone at home appreciated his effort and all the family members were feeling very happy for

him. At that night when he laid on his bed a fairy of sweet dreams took him in her arms and he slept contentedly. Now it became his routine to go to work with his father every day. Initially it seemed strange to them (his father and brothers) while seeing him working in the fields but as time went on feeling of his being disabled got vanished from their minds. He used to work hard and equally as good as his other brothers used to do. His support to the family in this regard played a significant role in uplift of family's livelihood.



As time went on he entered at the door step of life when one has to step into practical life and form his own family. At this stage his parents felt a bit worried about his marriage because of disability he was carrying for his whole life. It did not seem easy that he will get a normal life partner easily. But whole village and people of his family witnessed his hard work since his childhood and knew that Motabar Khan inspite of having disability can maintain a normal life with the determination he has as a part of his nature. So this stage was easily passed as he got engaged with one of his cousin. After getting married he soon realized that his present livelihood source is going to be insufficient to fulfill needs of his family in future. To improve his livelihood he decided to establish a small café (Dabha) in a nearby small market located on the bank of stream passing through his village. He initially used to make only tea in his café but gradually he started providing food as well to the shopkeepers and daily wage labors working around him. A significant change came in his livelihood as a result of this café. His daily net profit rose to Rs.150-200. On average he used to earn Rs.5000 per month and was able to meet his needs quite easily. With the passage of time he became father of four daughters. In evening when he used to go back to his home after spending a painstaking day at café giggling of his naughty daughters used to vanish all his tiredness. Every day he had candies in hands for his daughters while returning to home. Married life & his small daughters filled his life with beautiful colors. He was living a happy and peaceful life until flood erupted in the stream passing through the village on 27th July, 2010. Heavy flood in the stream took away everything whatever came in its way. Motabar Khan saw his café being washed away by the flood with his own eyes, the only source of income for his small family. Whole market area and nearby houses were completely washed away by the harsh waves caused by the flooding. At that day he returned to his home with complete dejection. It was surprising for his innocent daughters to see a worried face of their ever smiling dad who did not have candies in his hands that day. After the flood chaotic situation erupted in the area. Many people got displaced and lost their livelihood sources. Meanwhile relief

operation got started by government and many NGO's. Everyone was running for relief. Motabar in this condition was unable to understand that what to do? His ailment did not allow him to run after relief commodities. He lost his only income source and his family got themselves in trouble. He somehow managed to get food items in relief with the help of his relatives but it was not enough to fulfill his family needs. After sitting idle at home he soon realized that relief items are not sustainable solution to his problems and he will have to do something different to face this challenge. In a time when other people were running for relief items Motabar Khan decided against it and took initiative to do something by himself in order to fulfill his family's needs. He slaughtered one of his goats and established a small "TIKKA STALL" at a central location of the village. From this stall he started earning some money but it was not enough to fulfill his daily needs. Other problem in this business was risk of meat getting rusted as he does not have proper storage facility for the meat. To cope with this problem he with the help of his wife decided to dehydrate (dry) meat so the meat should not be rusted and its life gets increased. During this time his income got down by almost 50% from what he was getting from café. In order to meet his day to day needs he had to borrow money from his relatives and debt was increasing day by day. In this crucial and testing time he did not lose the hope and kept on working with commitment and determination. He somehow managed his domestic needs with such small income, which was still better than nothing.

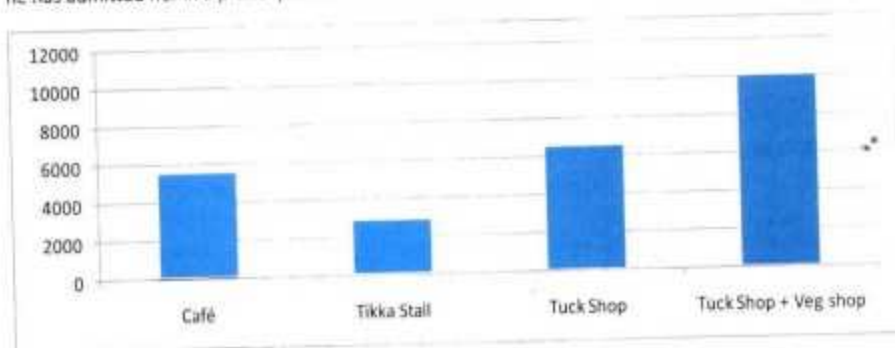
In January, 2011 SRSP Kohistan with the collaboration of PPAF LEP unit initiated Early Recovery program (ERP)-Livelihood project in three worst affected union councils of District Kohistan. Union council Ranolia was one among the other two union councils. As per project design wealth ranking exercise was carried out in Kuz Qilley like other villages of Ranolia. At the end of wealth Ranking Motabar Khan was found eligible for poverty score card (PSC). He was found as ultra poor in result of PSC exercise. As a next step his Livelihood Investment plan (LIP) had to be filled. In LIP he decided not to go for a café establishment again because flood changed the whole scenario of the village



and he thought that scope of café in his village has went down to a great deal with changed scenario. In LIP he opted for a tuck shop. After filling LIP he was provided enterprise training in which he learnt the basic tactics for his new plan. Meanwhile SRSP again with assistance of PPAF initiated disability project in same union councils. Motabar Khan got benefited from disability project as well and received a wheel chair as assistive device for his disability. With the help of wheel chair his life became more easy and his mobility problem was somewhat minimized.

After enterprise development training asset for establishing a tuck shop was transferred to Motabar Khan. Motabar Khan rented a wooden cabin on his own at new market place in his village and started new business. He was provided with various daily running items for his tuck shop including Match boxes, Biscuits, Flour, sugar, Edible oil, Cigarettes, Combs, Nail cutters, Tea, Milk, Candies etc. After running his tuck shop for a month or so he realized that he needs to expand his shop in order to increase his income

to fulfill his daily needs and return money he borrowed from his relatives. He decided to sell fruit and vegetable items as well, as there was enough space available in his cabin. He managed some money from tuck shop and borrowed some fruit/vegetable from a nearby market of Dubair. From his this initiative his income was doubled from what he was getting from tuck shop only. On average Motabar Khan is now earning about Rs.8000-10000 per month. His happy days are back again just because of "Hope" and his great "will power". He is now not only running his domestic affairs smoothly but also using a part this money to return the debt he has. One of his daughter has attained school going age and he has admitted her in a primary school. He bears her educational expenses quite comfortably.



A graphic comparison of Motabar Khan's income from different businesses

Motabar Khan is happy with the situation now and thankful to the organizations who worked with him but he want to expand his business more and seeking financial assistance on easy return conditions for expanding his business further in order to provide a quality life to his children and become an significant member of society rather than a burden.

12. Case Study of LSO RADO in UC Jijal during Flood:

Union council Jijal is located about 45km from district headquarters Dasso in lower half of Kohistan. Jijal is part of Tehsil Pattan and Dubair valley. Geographically this union council can be divided into three parts. The upper part of u/c is surrounded by mighty mountainous range, central part is located along side KKH while the lower part of u/c is located along the bank of INDUS River and some parts along a stream called Dubair Khowar.

Population of union council Jijal is comprised of about 2200 households. Indus Kohistani is the majorly spoken language in the u/c. People are hardworking and physically tough due to the tough conditions they live in. Literacy rate in u/c Jijal on male side is much encouraging as compared to the other parts of Kohistan.

Union council Jijal is gifted with the mineral wealth by nature. There are number of precious stone mines in the u/c, used in industries called Chromite. These mines are major income source for the people of this u/c. There is agricultural land in the u/c as well and many people are inked to agriculture for their bread & butter.

Disastrous flooding in July, 2010 brought heavy devastations in Kohistan. Dubair Khowar was one of the main flooding streams of district which badly affected the infrastructure and people of the area.

Rural Area Development Organization(RADO):

SRSP Kohistan formed LSO in Jijal named Rural Area Development Organization (RADO) in PPAF-SM project just a couple of months before flood broke out. The organization was formed by highly mobilized and motivated people of the u/c. 48 MCOs and 11VOs were the part of RADO initially which has now risen to 60 MCO as its part. RADO played enormous role during the flood to help out the victims on a very initially stage, details of which are as below:-

LSO RADO's Response to the Flood:

Kohistan is far flung and one of the most backward district of NWFP having negligible resources at any level to tackle such disaster, made the condition of affectees' worst. Number of people were under open sky with their families including children and women as they lost their houses in the flood, connection of the people living in valleys got cut off from the main parts of area due to destruction of connection bridges connecting the valleys to main areas of the district Kohistan. These people had no food or medicine at all as flood washed out very thing. Affectees were in deep trouble and no one was able to help them from outside due to land sliding on KKH and damage made by heavy rain to the road and bridges.

After dreadful flood, members of LSO RADO a novice organization contacted SRSP in order to get guidelines and help from SRSP to cope with the chaotic conditions immediately. They were encouraged and guided to respond to the conditions in their own capacity and also to establish links with other organizations to get maximum support for the area. SRSP also facilitated them to develop their linkages with the other organizations.

They were asked to collect information about damages in affected parts of Dubair Valley and report back to SRSP office so that a true picture of damages can be forwarded to the concerned authorities. LSO RADO's assessment data proved extremely helpful in making any intervention in the area.

Like most of the other parts of Kohistan union councils Jijal, Dubair Bala, Dubair Khas, Dubair Payne and Ranolia of Tehsil Pattan were among the badly and most damaged union councils of the district as all these union councils are situated right on the bank of Indus and one of the prime streams of Kohistan called DUBAIR KHOWAR.

In this testing time, LSO RADO in union council Jijal called an emergency meeting and a four pronged strategy was developed to help victims using available resources in all adjacent union councils including Dubair Bala, Dubair Khas, Dubair Payne and Ronolia. It was also decided that each member of LSO will take part in on ground activities regardless of his designation.

The decisions made in the meeting were:

- Provide refuge to the people who lost their houses due to heavy rains and flood.
- Arrange food for the flood victims.
- Arrange first aid medicine to cure injured people.
- Rehabilitate link roads and connection bridges to evacuate people struck in nearby valleys.

The strategies made to implement these decisions were as follows.

Provide refuge to the people who lost their houses due to heavy rains and flood:-

People were gathered in a big building of Govt High School, Jijal and relative families were allocated same room. People who could not find place in school were taken by local community to their houses. Victims were provided clothing, utensils and blankets by the local community from their houses.

Arrange food for the flood victims:-

Another most thriving need was to provide food to the affected people. Members of LSO arranged food for the affectees from the kitchens of local community, using funds i.e. savings of COs, VDO's and LSO for food and also gathered donations from the people passing through the road and the local community.

LSO also contacted government authorities to help people in this regard and as a result food items were dropped through government's helicopter service in these union councils.

LSO also arranged food for the people who were voluntarily working in relief operations on self help basis.



Arrange first aid medicine to cure injured people:-

Many people got injured during dense rain and floods. LSO RADO arranged first aid medicine for affectees. Medicine was arranged from the only left medial store in main bazaar Ranolia, BHU Ranolia and from the houses of local community. Some of the medicines were also arranged from Bisham for which some members approached Bisham by foot through very hard hilly track.

Rehabilitate link roads and connection bridges to evacuate people struck in nearby valleys:-

People, who got stuck in valleys due to collapse of linkage system to the other parts of streams and link roads, were decided to help by LSO RADO. For this, a team of youngsters and middle aged people was formed from these affected union councils who were assigned the duties to remove the heavy stones and rubble from link roads came via sliding to make the movement possible. They also rehabilitate the bridal paths to different villages.



In order to access people in valleys across the streams **ROPE-PULLEY** connections were established using available tools. Through these connection channels many people especially injured were moved across the stream.



LINKAGES:-

LSO RADO established linkages with other organizations that entered the district after the flood. Members of LSO shared their damage assessment details of the area to newly entered organizations which helped those organizations' to a great deal in providing relief to the affectees. The activists of the LSO also worked voluntarily with these organizations to provide support to them by guiding them about the affected parts of the valley and taking part in their damage assessments. Linkages were formed with organizations like SUNGI development foundation, CWS, SAIBAN, CEST, CRS, ISDWO, SDS, WFP and Help in Need etc to fetch maximum support for the area.

Impacts:

This brilliant display from RADO was highly appreciated at all levels in the district and made very positive impacts. They gave the community a confidence that everything is possible on self help basis even big disasters can be tackled on self help basis if people are organized and work under the umbrella of an organization. This flood also proved as blessing in disguise as it made people to realize the importance of getting organized for the solution of their problems. LSO RADO provided a platform to the flood affectees during the relief operation, which worked as bridge between people and concerned departments and harsh situation which was being faced by the affectees was tackled in an effective manner. LSO RADO's role during the flood highly motivated the other people of adjacent areas to form such organizations as they realized its importance.

A huge change was observed in the behaviors of people who were initially reluctant in forming community organizations, but after this experience they have realized its importance and showing more tendencies towards community organizations. People realized that they can better be heard from organized platforms rather than crying individually by concerned authorities/departments. Another big change was observed when people started to contact other organizations for help through their respective Cos/VOs rather going for it on individual bases. LSO RADO proved herself as source of inspiration in the area and extended great support to the flood victims during flood by utilizing available resources and mobilized people to help themselves in order to get affectees out of such outrageous condition.

13. Case Study of Saif Ur Rehman

Flooding has submerged majority of districts within the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The district Kohistan is one of district which was badly affected by the flood in last year July, 2010. The flood where left hundreds of people homeless and hopeless at the one hand and many of jobless on the other.

The district Kohistan's population is divided alongside the traditional clan and local norm. Society is dominated by men. The cultural tradition, social practices, poverty and low literacy rate are the factors which have left the local community in a vulnerable position. The old and rigid tribal set up is a resistance to change and development.

Dalaon is a village located in Union Council Jijal and of district Kohistan in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. There lives a young gentleman named Saif Ur Rehman of age 22. He left education after the completion of F.A due to financial problems and want to continue further education. His family consists of eight members (mother, father, two sisters and three brothers) live in small traditional home which have two rooms. He had a small business of tyre shop in nearby Jijal bazaar where he was working and generated Rs: 6,000/- income per month which was not enough to nourish eight (8) members of family. He has two younger brothers which were studying in adjacent Govt School and little ones sister is six (6) years of age and because of financial crisis she could not got admission in school, his elder brother has own business of chromate and living separately.

SRSP in collaboration with PPAF started ERP-livelihood project in union council Jijal along with other two union councils. SRSP conducted wealth ranking in village Dilaoon to identify poor people. Saif u Rehman was identified for PSC as a result. His poverty score card was filled which

resulted him in poor category. At the next stage his LIP was filled in which Saif u rehman opted to get trained for welding as he knew that there was no welder in whole lower half of the District and high voltage electricity by WAPDA was about to be provided in Jijal.

when SRSP team met with Saif Ur Rehman that time he had small tyre shop and generated the Rs:



6,000/- income on monthly basis.while filling LIP,he said 'I want to gain the welding training in addition to expand my business it will increased my income up to Rs: 12,000/-, want to marry my elder sister immediately, and provide my brothers and sisters better education and life".

Saif Ur Rehman was nominated for 45 days welding training and curriculum was delivered by Pak-Swiss vocational training center Bisham. During the training period he has showed keen interest and learned about welding & iron cutting and after the course time he daily goes to welder shop to polish and improve his skills. After the successful completion of training the assets

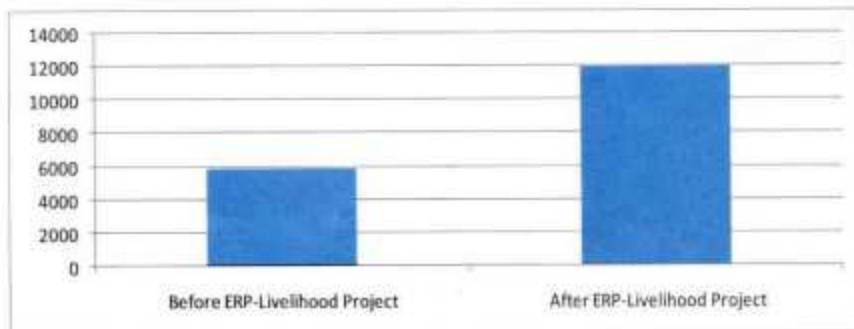


transferred to him and now he is a skilled welder. He was provided welding plant & iron cutter & established the welding business in tyre shop after the provision of welding plant, cutter and other equipments by SRSP/PPAF. He said 'I am improving my business day by day and generate income Rs: 6,000/- per month through welding works'. He works on repairing of handcart, iron beds, iron gates and shelters.

As income increased consequently his two brothers and little one sister got admission in private school (Frontier Academy School, Jijal), Saif Ur Rehman is now in position to save some part of income for precautionary motives. It has improved their living standard and the whole family became prosperous and happy. He would like to continue further education.

He expressed their view that if small grant will provide to him then he would be produced gates, windows and shelters in local market to further enhance his business.

Following is the graphical presentation of his monthly income before & after ERP-Livelihood project:



14. KOHISTAN.....THE PARADOX

LSO Karakorum Rural Support Organization, Union Council Sazine

Kohistan is Situated in the north of Pakistan's one of the most multicultural province of KPK. The District lies between 34° 54' and 35° 52'-north latitudes and 72°43' and 73°57' east longitudes. District Kohistan is the land of mighty mountains giving way to the Grand River Indus, stunning waterfalls & streams, Breathtaking views of valleys decked with dense forests, great mineral reserves, terraced fields, hotspots of rarely found wildlife & enriched with great wealth of precious florae & faunae. The mountainous topography of district Kohistan has influenced the people of Kohistan both physically & by nature. People of Kohistan with strong & hard built are also strong in nature, & have sky-high ambitions like mighty mountains in the region. But its irony of the nature that inspite of all its dynamics district Kohistan is rated as the most backward & poor district of KPK. Inhabitants of the district are suffering from all the hardships even in this scientific age which could just be imagined. People are deprived of basic necessities of life like education, health, clean drinking water etc. Due to these deprivations & poverty people are unable to play an effective role as mainstream citizens of the country.

To cope with the situation & to raise people's life standard from the current level & to place it at a much higher & improved level SRSP in its Social Mobilization Project ,believing in the myth that only *"A man himself can change his fate"* started organizing the marginalized communities of the district. Social Mobilization project was designed & implemented on the 3-tiers social mobilization philosophy. Community institutions were the main outcomes of the project. Building people's capacity through a series of community trainings at different levels (i.e CO, Village & union Council) was another major component of SM project. People were continuously motivated throughout the two years of project that, to attain the change from current status only they themselves can play most effective part. Awareness to the basic civic rights, Self help & self reliance were the main constituents of the whole content. Individual steps for self help & self reliance can change an individual's life but same tonic when injected to a community can do wonders for the whole society. Social Mobilization Project provided that boost to the communities to attain the change, in shape of community organizations. People were organized at hamlet level, village level & union council level in shape of CO, VO & LSO respectively. Capacity of people was built through a series community trainings & exposure visits which proved beneficial to these structures to a great deal.

Here is a sketch about one of the community body called LSO K.R.S.O (Karakorum Rural Support Organization).LSO KARSO was formed in an area where it was next to impossible to make people sit together due to prevailing tribal setup in the area. LSO KRSO, story of passion & determination was formed in union council Sazine, which is about 60km from District headquarter Dasso towards north east of the district. Union council Sazine is the most poor & neglected u/c of the district due to the prevailing tribal social setup in the area and comparatively far flung location of the union council. Neglect ion on part of government departments, lake of accessibility, social and cultural limitations put the common man of the area in no man's land. Life in union council is exposed to deprivation from basic necessities of life & poverty for years. Lack of job or business opportunities in the area has badly affected the socio-economic situation of the common man in union council Sazine. Faces of the people

of Sazine depict the picture of poverty & Deprivation. SRSP during SM project penetrated in the area to organize people into sustainable community structures in 2009-10. A stiff resistance was faced by the SM staff initially from a particular mind set. Resistance was so hard that initially it seemed almost impracticable to talk to the people of this area on the matter. Religious segment in the area having high following of people were among the hurdlers. But once on a trip to Sazine, SRSP team found a group of youngsters & middle aged men who inquired about the motives of their work in the area. SRSP team lead by social organizer told them that they have just single motto & that is to bring change in the lives of people by utilizing their own potential, so that they can get out of the shell of poverty and deprivation. This created curiosity among the minds of group about the methodology of process. SRSP SM team introduced the project and told them the myth of social mobilization process. The group showed their reservations about the program & shared their fears which are found in the minds of general society about NOGOs. But by the virtue of sound myth of social mobilization and self help-self reliance philosophy rippling effect in the minds of youth was produced. Journey got started with the launch that at least they started thinking. After this meeting SRSP team met them several times and whenever they sat together topic of the discussion used to be the same as was in the first meeting. Meanwhile, SRSP SM team kept on moving in other union councils to form community organizations & being the sole non-government organization working in the area on social mobilization to many eyes were focused on the process as it was a new chapter in the history of district that a non government organization was moving all around the district to mobilize communities and forming community organizations without substantial incentives. People of union council Sazine being the inhabitants of the same district were also aware of the developments and process going on in other union councils. That group of youth from Sazine in the meanwhile developed good relations with SRSP team working in their area. They now came so closer to them that whenever any one of them had to visit Dassu the district headquarter, used to visit SRSP SOU situated in Dassu. Where they unconsciously witnessed the process and met people from other union councils who were forming community organizations in their respective union councils. This was among the many other factors which motivated them to get involved in the process on later stage. Once in their continuous meetings that group of including some eloquent youth showed their diffident willingness to form community organizations in their union council. It was decided that they themselves will identify the locations for the formation of community organizations. They asked SRSP team to work in a low profile in the area to minimize the chances of resistance from social segments who are influential enough to effect the decisions of community. This progress proved as a launching pad for SM team to initiate their activities in the union council as per agreement with that group of youth who wanted SRSPs social mobilization myth as test case for the change in lives of people & their area. It was quite an interesting experience for the SRSP staff in union council Sazine to form community organizations, as they had to form the organizations on hidden places. Spots used for the community dialogs were often behind the big stones, closed rooms, deserted bank of river or somewhere on the top of nearby hills. Process got started in a slow & steady manner. SM team in their dialogs with the community tried to answer the fears which play in their minds. They used to briefly explain the purpose of the process. They had to answer too many questions & fears from the community in order to convince them to form community organizations. Initial long and painstaking meetings with the community and to convince them for the purpose were the great show of determination & commitment from SM staff.

After the formation of some community organizations process got exposed to the general community in the area and they strongly reacted to what was going on. People who were supporting the process were personally targeted. Bad names were given to both SRSP staff & their supporters. But it was commitment to the purpose that they didn't stop the process and after forming 54 Cos they involved newly formed organizations into community training program. Training sessions were delivered by well experienced & trained social mobilization experts both internally and externally hired personals. Training program was designed to build the capacity of community to run community structures in an effective way. These trainings proved extremely helpful in further humanizing participants about the process. Exposure visits to the existing & successful community based institutions in different parts of the province and northern areas further gave the participants clarity of the purpose.

After the first phase of community organization (CO) formations at hamlet level, village organizations were formed throughout the district in which community organizations from different muhallas/adjacent hamlets were merged together to form a village representative organization called Vos. Process of forming village organizations was found as a bit easier as ice starting to melt after community organizations (Cos) formation, continuous social mobilization and comprehensive training program. About 08 Vos were formed in the union council during this phase. At the end of VO formation phase VO based training program was started which educated people about the purpose & functionality mechanism of village organizations. SM team gave regular follow ups to these community organizations to blossom them further and keep them alive. Small steps were taken in order to keep community in touch and interested in the process. HRD section of the SRSP Kohistan decided to arrange VO trainings at concerned villages & VO in each village was given responsibility to make arrangements for trainings which they done enthusiastically. It was difficult decision to implement as it was a painstaking experience for the staff & resource persons to move in each village so many times for different trainings but it was done in order to keep community structures engaged in the process. Another task given to them was the identification of people for skill and vocational trainings in different trades which had to be conducted under SM project.

THE PARADOX ... End of the VO formation phase was the start of a new journey towards formation of community structures at a much higher level i.e. formation of Local Support Organizations (LSOs). A great paradox was witnessed at this stage throughout the district. As per project's targets only one LSO had to be formed in District Kohistan. But formation of four LSOs during the first year of the project was the real paradox. According to social organizers, keeping in view the resistance they faced from community at CO formation phase it was unimaginable to organize people at union council level. Reason behind this thinking was the social setup of the area where people from same hamlets & villages don't even like to sit together because of their generation to generation enmities due to differences on certain issues. But after one year of social mobilization at smaller community structures i.e. COs & VO s community themselves contacted SRSP to form LSO in their union councils. Demand of LSO formation from a community who showed stiff opposition at earlier stage & famous for their internal disputes was unbelievable but was a great spark of hope for the bright future of the area.

SM team of SOU Dasso, looking at the interest of community from union council Sazine & to cash the opportunity to form LSO structure in union council Sazine decided to provide their assistance to the

community for LSO formation. For this purpose senior staff from District Program Office was also consulted and under the supervision & proper guidelines from District Program Office an orientation session about LSO was arranged in Shatial Village of union council Sazine. During orientation session people were made clear about the role, importance & basic philosophy of LSO concept. This orientation session further motivated the community and a general feedback which was whispering in the air throughout the area was that this is the only way out for our problems & we will do it.

After this work on LSO formation got started, people took part in the process with great interest and will. Community decided "Karakurum Rural Support Organization" as the name of their LSO with complete mutual consent. According to one of the very active member of LSO Gull Sharif, "Name of our LSO reflects the degree of our mighty ambitions for the development of our area & community". After few sittings of SM team & community at last an initial structure for LSO was formed. People for different designations were elected by the community. Omer Yar one of the most exuberant & highly motivated youth of the area was elected as the first President of the LSO KRSO. Delight & happiness was clearly visible on the faces of community that day. Their faces were glittering with the great joy that at last they managed to take some step to fight disparities they are facing for years. Their eyes were shining with the hope & dreams of a brighter future. But at the same time they knew about the task ahead was not an easier one & great determination will be required to turn their dreams into realities.

To legalize the institution it was necessary to **register** it under appropriate section of constitution of Pakistan. For this purpose government concerned authorities were accessed & LSO KRSO got registered under Societies act XXI of 1860 with the registration number 3044/5/6557.

Registration process was a the first test of commitment & determination of LSO KRSO as it was a lengthy & painstaking process. They had to made several visits to Peshawar for this purpose. To bear the expenses of long travelling to Peshawar LSO initially utilized money from their initial saving pool but there was a time when they got short of money. High degree of commitment to the purpose was shown by LSO members at this moment & perhaps the most delicate moment as well when they decided to **sell their mobile phones** to arrange money in order to complete the registration process. After a lengthy process LSO KRSO at last managed to get registration certificate from government,infact the first milestone was achieved.



After achieving the first milestone, LSO KRSO came up with the implementation of their action plan. They got involved into the **social mobilization process**. LSO KRSO assigned duties to their activists to give follow up to the community organizations at both hamlet & village level. Activists were asked to conduct & attend the meetings of community organization & help them in record keeping. LSO started to maintain the record of community organizations at LSO office in order to keep track of their performance & progress.

LSO Composition:

UNION COUNCIL NAME	Sazine		
No. of Revenue Village	16		
Total Population	17519		
No. of Households in UC	2189		
Organized Households	1365		
LSO Date of Formation	10 th May-2010		
	Formation by SRSP	Formation by LSO	Total
Total VOs in LSO	10		
Men VO	8	02	10
Women VO	00	00	00
Total COs in LSO	87		
Male CO	51	36	87
Female CO	00	00	00
Membership of Cos	1567		

Role during the floods (2010):

In July 2010, District Kohistan was badly affected by the **disastrous floods**. Heavy flooding damaged the infrastructure in the district to a great deal. A big number of populations got affected by these flooding in union council Sazine. Many people living in the villages located along with the Sumar Nallah & Shoori Nallah, the two among most sizzling streams of Kohistan falling into river INDUS lost their houses, shops, livestock & agricultural land. Damages caused to roads & bridges left people of Sazine in hanging situation. Their linkages to the both down districts & Northern areas were suspended and they found themselves into no man's land. This situation made food shortages in the local market.

LSO KRSO at this testing time came upfront and took hold of the situation in their union council. They made a team of volunteers from different villages. They were assigned the duties to clear the blocked segments of KKH & other link roads due to land sliding to make people's movement possible. Some of LSO members took the responsibility to access concerned authorities to let them know about the situation. They contacted Army, District Administration & media. A primary level data of damages was also shared with these departments to let them show the picture of the damages in their area. A data about the urgent needs of the people in their area was also shared with the concerned authorities.

Linkages with the NGO's carrying relief operations in the area were also developed. LSO KRSO conducted a brief survey for World Food Program to provide food items to the affectees. Linkages developed with other organizations for relief & rehabilitation activities include Army, NDMA, Omer Asghar Khan Foundation, Red Cross, Salik Development Foundation, UNICEF etc. LSO KRSO extended their maximum possible support to all these organizations regarding baseline surveys, identification of affectees & projects, NFI & FI distributions.

LSO KRSO also worked with SRSP Kohistan during the relief activities. They provided the data of flood affected in the area. On the basis of data they provided NFIs, FIs & tents were distributed among the flood affectees with the assistance of different donors including UNHCR, UNICEF, Mercy Relief Singapore, & US-AID.

Due to floods & non functional health facilities at Sazine people were suffering badly & it was a great need of hour to make health facility available to the people of area. LSO KRSO in contact with SRSP informed about the need of health facility in union council Sazine and the sensitivity of the issue. SRSP with the assistance of PPAF established a **free medical camp in RHC Shatial**. MBBS doctor was placed in the 45 days camp heading the camp with other technical staff. LSO KRSO played great role in functioning the medical camp. They propagated the information in nearby villages of their union council as well as to the other adjacent union councils. LSO KRSO made arrangements for accommodation & food for the staff. LSO members worked in the camp as volunteers throughout the 45 days. Camp produced marvelous results. Community was highly satisfied from the health facility and still demanding SRSP to run such kind of community driven health facility on permanent basis.



Establishing Vegetable Transportation Point:

After the chaotic conditions due to flood got some what stable LSO KRSO again sat back to look at their future course of action. They found that in order to achieve their mission of bringing prosperity in lives of people of their area, they require capital. They decided to work out the options for permanent income generation to the LSO.

After detailed meetings LSO members came up with an idea which was difficult to implement but was certainly not impossible. The idea was to establish a loading & unloading point for vegetables & transport them to vegetable markets of Islamabad, Mansehra, Faisalabad & other down districts.

Before going into the details it is necessary to look into the background of the matter. Shatial is the central village of union council Sazine. It is a business hub for the people of union council Sazine & Harban plus adjacent valleys of District Diamer Known as Tangeer & Darel spread over large area having big population. All these areas are producers of vegetables like potato, peas etc and livelihood of the people was dependant on agriculture. An informal vegetable transportation point was working in Shatial which was set up by a person belonging to Tangeer valley. People used to gather vegetables there or used to directly transport vegetables themselves to Islamabad etc where they were often deceived by the middle men or truck drivers. Due to lack of exposure, unawareness & simplicity farmers did not know how to cope with the situation. There are several examples when farmers went to sell their vegetables but at return they didn't even have enough money to pay fare to come back to their homes. LSO members on further probing came to know that vegetables of many farmers used to get spoiled at this point due improper transportation system. Theft of Vegetables from this point was also the routine matter.

LSO members decided to take charge of this point. To attain the purpose members of LSO met District Coordination Officer of district Kohistan. They introduced their organization to him & let him know about their objectives. They discussed the situation of vegetable transportation point working in their area. Then the plan was shared with him that LSO a community structure want to run that point and want to spent money generated from the activity for the betterment & uplift of the local community. They requested DCO to help them in this regard. DCO got convinced to the idea & ensured his full support to them in this respect with appreciation. DCO Kohistan directed Tehsil Municipal Administration Officer Dassu (TMO) to personally visit the spot & report him about the situation. TMO Dassu after visiting that spot gave feasibility report to DCO Kohistan & cancelled the illegal working of vegetable point being run by the individual from Tangeer valley.

NOC was issued to LSO KRSO from the office of Tehsil Municipal Administration Dassu to run vegetable transportation point.



After receiving NOC from concerned authorities LSO KRSO took over the charge of vegetable transportation point. To run the matters efficiently & effectively LSO KRSO developed a proper mechanism. A team of four members from LSO was formed to run the affairs at vegetable transportation point whereas four members were nominated for the audit committee. One of the members was assigned the task to visit villages & gather vegetables from different farmers. Then these vegetables are transported to transportation point in a bulk via tractors to ensure cost effectiveness & maximum benefit to the farmers. LSO members contacted the major dealers in different vegetable markets directly, to exclude the involvement of middle man which again benefits the farmers. LSO has appointed 10 daily wage labors at transportation point for loading & unloading of vegetables who are paid rupees 10 for loading-unloading per bag. LSO charges its commission from transporters after every single bag of vegetable.



Future planning of LSO is to utilize the amount for uplift of the community. The amount will be spending on the following lines:

- Start cash grant program for unemployed youth of union council to establish small & medium enterprise.
- Provide fund for arranging skill & vocational training programmes for the youth of union council.
- To enhance the services of vegetable transportation point.
- Building proper storages to dump vegetables.
- Funds will be provided for the maintenance of community infrastructure schemes.
- To run day to day office expenses.
- Maintenance of LSO office.
- To market other local products like walnuts, honey, grapes etc.



Arranging Cricket Tournament:

Traditionally tribal set up prevails in district Kohistan. Most of the people are into disputes with each other from generation to generation. Many precious human lives have been lost due to these enmities. Men having AK-47 & other weapons can be found everywhere in the district. Open demonstration of weapons is common in the district. LSO KRISO in its vision has included to work for eradicating weapons culture from their area. A flip chart hanging on the wall of LSO KRISO's office clearly indicates the purpose.



To practically implement this step on ground, LSO KRISO decided to promote healthy activities in the area. As a first step they arranged an inter-villages cricket tournament in the area to bring people closer to each other and divert their attentions towards healthy activities. This event was made attractive by setting proper cricketing rules, color full kits, commentary & handsome prices for the players & teams. Huge crowd used to come to the ground to support their respective teams. Police department extended their full support to tackle any misshape on the ground on request of LSO. Tournament ended successfully without any misshape. Local community applauded the LSO for organizing such healthy and enjoyable activity. Upon the successful completion of this event prizes were distributed among the players and it was announced that such kind of tournament will be organized every year by LSO KRISO. Besides this LSO has a plan to establish a public park in Shatial village on the bank of Indus River to provide entertainment opportunities to the people & children of the area.



Tournament ended successfully without any misshape. Local community applauded the LSO for organizing such healthy and enjoyable activity. Upon the successful completion of this event prizes were distributed among the players and it was announced that such kind of tournament will be organized every year by LSO KRISO. Besides this LSO has a plan to establish a public park in Shatial village on the bank of Indus River to provide entertainment opportunities to the people & children of the area.

Survey for Census & BISP:

Recently survey was conducted by government in district Kohistan for census & BISP. LSO KRISO was contacted by the concerned departments for support. LSO KRISO nominated two of their members for each of the task separately in their union council. They also extended their support to them in form of providing them information & other required data of their union council. Survey for census & BISP was done by LSO members in union council Sazine.

Launch of SASTA Bazaar:

LSO KRISO took a special initiative to control price hike during the holy month of Ramadan LSO decided to establish a "SASTA Bazaar" in the Shatial village the central village of union council Sazine. Purpose of this project was to provide community fresh fruits & vegetables during the Holy month of Ramadan on controlled rates which were purchased in bulk by LSO from down districts utilizing their links with the

transporters. Other purpose was to create an income generation activity for 05 poor people from the community.

Cash grant of RS 10,000-15,000 was provided to 05 poor persons for establishing their "Pushcart fruit & vegetable stalls" during the month of Holy Ramadan. Beneficiaries from this project had to return the amount in easy installments.

This project was a great addition to the success stories of LSO's profile. Poor community was benefited from the project to a great deal. Poor people who initiated their small businesses with the financial support of LSO KRSD are still running their business successfully which is a great step towards poverty reduction from the area. This step by LSO KRSD is a great indication of successful implementation & potential of small entrepreneur/livelihood programmes in the area.

Formation of AMAN committee:

An "AMAN committee" was also formed in union council Sazine to maintain law & order situation in the area. For this purpose a committee has been formed with the complete agreement & consent of local community. This committee includes four members of LSO, four alders from community, and four men from Police/FC. Formation of AMAN committee is another step of LSO towards its mission of making their area a peace full place for the inhabitants.

Impacts:

Inspite of having very limited resources & exposure actions on part of LSO KRSD have left great impacts.

1. Acceptance of development programmes in the area.
2. Linkages development with govt.non-govt institutions.
3. Awareness to the basic civic rights.
4. Many of the evils and ills leading to inequitable development or incidence of poverty is primarily a manifestation of distortions in rural social order. Discriminations and deprivations are exacerbated by vulnerabilities in social and economic status which is taken as a pretext to perpetrate injustices and excesses against the vulnerable. While the social activist or volunteer at the village level may not be able to break through these distortions, the elevated level of LSO invariably enables its cadres to meaningfully challenge the social status quo. This potential of LSO based leadership in questioning old and discriminatory elements of localized socioeconomic systems can be appropriately channelized for fast track poverty reduction and equitable development.
5. Unlike typical political processes, the Mobilization by COs or LSOs is essentially local issue-focused. Since LSOs owe their existence to the COs or VDOs which perforce need to look downwards, LSO agendas remain firmly grounded in local reality.
6. Incremental mobilization and organization of poorer communities in the shape of COs, VDOs and LSO enabled these communities to challenge the perverse hegemony of established status quo and local elites.

7. Joint efforts by LSO, TMA administration, police/FC and postal authorities provided a workable model of public-private partnerships in a win-for-all scenario.
8. Access and outreach of government service delivery was enhanced through partnership with LSO.

DISTRICT UPPER DIR

1. A Link to Prosperity-CASE STUDY-LINK ROAD COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION DADA UNION COUNCIL QULANDI

The village Dada union council Qulandi, a poverty stricken village lies 15 km to the east of head quarter of district Upper Dir. Almost more than 50% households in the village earn low wages and live below the poverty line. Earlier the people of the village had no concept of social, economic and human development. Even the acquisition of basic human comforts of life was quite difficult as there was no proper way to commute from village to nearest road and then to other localities.

When the people of village learnt that some of the villages in the union council have managed to lift themselves out of the rut of poverty through self help schemes initiated by the villagers themselves with the technical and financial assistance of SRSP, they started to think about the possibilities that could lead them improve their living condition. They formed a community organization namely "**Falahi Tanzeem Dada**" and registered it with SRSP that comprised of 18 people from the village and approached District Programme Office SM Project SRSP for assistance. The community organization provided a platform for the people where they could sit together and plan to solve the problems they faced through communal development activities.

The people of the village identified that the prime problem that they faced was the non availability of a link road to the nearest paved road due to which people of the village faced great hardship in transporting agriculture produce from the village to the markets and various commodities of daily use. Most of the people walked a considerable distance to get to the nearest road from there they were able to get a ride to the main city. Another problem faced by the villagers arose during the rainy season and when it was snowing. The low earthen track remained inundated for months thus disconnecting the village from the main city. Due to these bad conditions, transport vehicle were not prepared to come to the village and this made it difficult to transport agriculture produce and other necessities from the village. Because of that situation people were not cultivating all of their lands. Moreover when medical emergencies arose, the people of the village carried their patients on carts or on their shoulders to the nearest metalled road. To overcome these problems and difficulties people of the village Dada submitted a resolution to SRSP SM Project requesting for both technical and financial assistance for the provision of road facility.

Keeping in view the need of the community, the link road was executed by SRSP through the financial assistance of Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF). The scheme was initiated on March 18, 2010 and completed on June 30, 2010. The total cost of the project came to Rs 927, 700. The community contributed Rs. 185, 500 of the total cost in the form of labor and capital cost whereas the remaining amount of Rs. 742, 200 was given by SRSP. The said scheme will benefit about more than 100 households of village Dada and surrounding villages.

The scheme has been handed over to the community and is being maintained by local stakeholders. An amount of Rs. 20, 000 has also been collected by the community from member and non member of community organization Dada for post completion operations and maintenance costs.

2. Helping themselves-----Village Organization Gujaro Kass---UC Shiringal

Village organization Gujaro Kass Union council Shiringal, a cluster of six community organization was formed in April 2010 with a total membership of 12. Total saving of VO is Rs. 35000/-. The VO members are well organized, active, sincere and committed. Keeping in view their available resources, they always take initiatives to solve their problems on a self-help basis. They are keenly interested in the overall development of their village giving importance to the poor ones. One of their problem was the worsening condition of 1 km link road. The road was not feasible for the transportation. It was very costly for them to transport agriculture inputs and produce from and to the market and other commodities of daily use. Moreover during rainy season and especially in winter when it was snowing, the road /track remained inundated thus disconnecting the village from the surrounding village/areas. Due to these bad conditions, transport/vehicles were not come to the village and this made it difficult to transport agriculture produce and other necessities form the village. Because of that situation, people were not cultivating all of their lands. Moreover in case of medical emergencies, the people of the village had to carry their patients on carts to nearest metalled road due to non availability of vehicles at village level.

The village organization provided them a forum to solve their problems. In one of their meeting they decided to construct the road on their own. By utilizing the savings and additional contribution of member community organizations and some non member households, which include providing clay, shingle and cement (where needed) and also did the labor and masonry works themselves and narrated the following benefits of the road;

- Transportation of agriculture inputs and produce from and to the market become easier and economical.
- Now the farmers can plough their lands through tractors and can use improved farm implements.
- Now Dotson, car, tractor have started to come to the village.
- Area under cultivation has increased
- Land value of the area has increased
- The road has directly and indirectly benefited about 800 households as it has developed links with some other nearby villages
- Observing the efforts and progress of village organization, more households have joined the member's community organizations and their membership is being increased.

3. SHAHIDA BIBI A women of courage

Realizing that keeping the poultry at domestic level could increase both the income and the nutritional level of the rural poor households, the Social Mobilization project took the initiative to build the capacity of the rural poor in poultry keeping and organized training event attended by the poor women in UC Darora district Upper Dir. The activity was focused on supporting vulnerable families in earning through local resources with which they can improve their livelihoods.

Mrs. Shahida Bibi from **Women Community Organization Parcham** village Gandigar Payeen union council Darora is one of those 25 most vulnerable women, selected by the community for poultry keeping course of five days and got a poultry package of six birds. Her husband is working as labor in a nearby market and earned very little which did not meet their food and health requirements. They have six children (3 sons & 3 daughters). She along with her family has been experiencing harsh time but she and her husband managed to run their family by working as labor. She has to work as maid in nearby households.

It has been encouraging to observe during a recent follow up visit by FSO that Shahida Bibi used to collect 4-5 eggs per day from this flock of 6 birds and her income per day was calculated to be Rs. 25. She is motivated to expand her poultry farming activities. She is planning to buy more birds and construct a well ventilated poultry shed which can accommodate 40-50 birds.

Shahida Bibi is one example amongst vulnerable women in the area who help her husband to support the family. She said; *"I had never thought to rear poultry, I used to work as maid and earned very little compare to this. I cannot read or write, but I was persuaded by my husband to sit in 5 days training about household poultry keeping. It was hard to learn at first but later when I managed the poultry birds at my own, this seemed to be very easy. I am earning Rs. 1500-2000 a month which helps me to pay for my children food and their education"*

It was also observed during follow up visit that she is also practicing kitchen gardening and used to grow various vegetables for domestic consumption and used the poultry waste as organic manure for these little farms.

Shahida Bibi still works as maid but she has got additional opportunities to earn for her family. Now she has got some saving to spend on feeding, education and provision of better health facilities to her family.

Shahida Bibi says; I am happy that I can feed eggs to my children which are rich in nutrition. My husband sells most of eggs in nearby market. Though I think shopkeepers do not pay reasonable price for these eggs but even then I am happy, these earnings are making difference in our lives.

4. Energy is the life

During flood July 2010 hundreds of homes were flooded away in district Upper Dir KPK. Government primary, middle and high schools for boys and girls were also destroyed. Infrastructure and basic facilities like (Roads, Bridges, irrigation Channels, Water Supplies, Telecommunication, Generators) were also flooded in the holistic flood. But before the flood Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP) Social Mobilization (SM) project was working in District Upper Dir. SM Project mobilized and organized the communities and formed COs and VOs in different union councils of the district.

After the floods those organized COs and VOs called their meetings and were trying to develop linkages with other INGO/NGO and government agencies to rehabilitate their infrastructure. But instead of linkages development mostly, these communities believed on self reliance. One of those COs "*Jabis Taraqati Tanzeem*" was also motivated by community activist Mr. Shamshi Khan and the CO started self initiatives for rehabilitation. Before the flood they had a Micro Hydel Power which lighted the whole village was flooded away. It was dire need to restore the life in light because the students were unable to do their home work and women were facing a lot of difficulties while cooking in dark.



Process:

Meeting:

In order to meet the challenge of the day regarding the restoration of light in the village community organization (Jabis) called its emergency meeting and with participation of maximum villagers they identified the site for installation of Micro Hydel Power Plant on self help basis with mutual consensus.

During the detail discussion in the meeting affected community discussed their major problems confronted by them like unavailability of safe and clean drinking water, poor access to the town area due to flash out bridges and other tracks, but the major and prioritized problem was the light for their houses.

To make this dream restoration of light need some more and major steps to be taken and one of them was arranging the finance to tackle the issue. Sum of rupees 2,10,000 was required according to the estimate initial estimate. Then all the members discussed the possible means for arranging this huge amount like asking to any political figure of the area, consult government authorities or NGO's but finally they unanimously agreed to it was our own problem and we ourselves will solve it.

With this slogan they gave the suggestion of making contribution by each member to restore the light of their own homes. As this CO has 30 members all the members willingly contributed 7,000 each and finally succeeded to raise the amount of 210,000.



A crystal clear approach was used to purchase machinery of Micro Hydel Power because community owning the responsibility of quality and accountability. In order to achieve the sustainability of their efforts in future CO decided to pool the fund for future maintenance and up gradation of this Micro Hydel Power station. In this regard maintenance fund up to Rs 100 per house hold was collected and to increase this fund on regular basis monthly electricity bill of rupees 50 will be charged from each household. Another most important decision was made by the CO that they will appoint a watchman from community. Through this effort CO ensure the employment of one individual among them and will pay reverence to him.

In order to minimize the labor cost community organization decided to provide labor force from each house hold for the installation of MHP. They also discussed the technical side of the MHP and to identify a technical person who has the expertise in MHP installation. Following are the major decisions made through active and mutual consensus in community organization meeting.

Decisions:

- Identification of site.
- Identification of Technical expert.
- Contributed 7,000 per member to purchase the machinery..
- Project Committee formed.
- Procurement committee formed.
- Monthly bill Rs 50 was decided
- Provision of Human resources by beneficiaries

Output:

- With restless efforts of Community organization electricity of the village was resorted.
- Students are studying without any hindrance due to the blackout and can give more time to studies especially at night.
- Importance of nutrition can never be eliminated from house hold life and now women are feeling relax and happy to cook their food within their kitchen with illuminated lights.

5. A step towards a prosperous life

The community organization GIRO KHWAR of U/C Qulandi situated at about 5Km. on main Dir – Chitral road, in the west north of the District Head Quarter, Upper Dir. It has a population of 350 persons living in 50 households. The village has a scattered population, spread over an area of about half a Km, dwelling in hamlets, built on a steep incline. A hilly pedestrian tract is the only access to the village. The main tribes living there are Wardag and Gujjar. Majority of the people lead a life below the poverty line. Due to rocky stratum and inclined nature of the soil, no terraces are exist for agriculture purposes. Major employment is provided to the people of the village is by subsistent daily wages and selling of fire woods from oak trees grew on the rocky land owned by the villagers. The on farm activities are scarce due to non availability of the agrarian land. But up to some extent the off-farm activities like keeping of livestock for domestic needs are existed. The lactating capacities of these animals were very low, because these animals were not of the improved breeds. Due to rocky nature of the soil stratum, the grazing field and meadows are scare. The lactating animals only used hays, wheat husks and maize straws as their foddors. These foddors do not fulfill the nutritional requirements of these animals and the low milk production is the result. Although the leaves of oak trees, herbs and shrubs, grew on the inclines, provide a favorable environment for small animals like goats and sheep to graze. The income generating activities were nonexistent before the interaction of SRSP in 2009, and the people used to go to the nearby villages and District Head Quarter to earn their livelihood on daily wages. Being unskilled laborers, they were getting very low remunerations from their employers. Due to poverty and meager income no attention was paid to children's education, hence a great chunk of youths was added to the army of illiterates. The high dependency rate and low income exerted an unbearable pressure on the already worsen economy of the village. Despite of these problems they used contaminated water fetched from streams and nullahs for drinking and cooking purpose which intern produced health and hygienic problems among the population. As the women folk were fetching water from far flung streams and springs so they had a little time for rearing their children and caring their cattle. In short the inhabitants were leading a life of miseries with no ray of hope of betterment.

In this state of utter confusion SRSP launched its programme of Social mobilization in the area in 2009 and invited the people particularly the most depressed segment of the society to join the programme and make their community based organizations. In the first stage this programme was opposed by the clergy who considered it as something contradictory to their faith. But slowly and gradually some moderate figures of the society defused the tension and formed their village organizations under the umbrella of SRSP and started deliberation on the poverty eradication from their respective villages. Owing to the demonstration effect one Mr. Faiz Ur Rehman who had a little bit exposure to the developed parts of KPK, had a passion to upgrade the life standard of his villagers to bring them at par to the developed communities. He approached the SRSP in late 2009, and formed a community organization of his village the Giro Khwar. The initial member ship of this CO was 20 persons. The organization started its monthly schedule meetings regularly and probed into many problems faced by the inhabitants of the village. To run the affairs of their CO accordingly, the members passed a unanimous resolution under which it was decided to send the president and secretary of the CO for CMST and LMST. SRSP imparted the aforesaid trainings to the managers of the CO Giro Khwar. These managers shared their experiences with the rest of the members of the CO and sensitized the whole membership regarding the concept of SRSP and poverty alleviation programme. They developed linkages with govt. line agencies and other nongovernmental organizations and adopted new scientific technologies of cattle rearing and hence doubled the dairy products. Now they are replicating these technologies and expertise to the neighboring communities.

The president Mr. Faiz ur Rehman who was an unskilled laborer and was getting Rs.250/- day got a training of mason from SRSP and now earning a handful amount of Rs.700-800 per day. He also admitted his 2 sons and a daughter in the school. This CO also got a CPI for street pavement from SRSP which was their pressing need, because the tract to the village was unpaved and was very cumbersome, to climb the village.

As the members of the co were facing problems due to unpaved tract, leading to their village. So they passed an unanimous resolution for its pavement. As a result SRSP awarded a CPI for street pavement and this was the first project for Faiz Ur Rehman to work on it as a skilled mason. Faiz Ur Rehman completed the project successfully by using his expertise, which he gained during the training. Faiz Ur Rehman now leading a prosperous life and his CO is a very good example of prosperity for the rest of the communities of the area.

DISTRICT SHANGLA

1. SUCCESS STORY-Madad Gull-Village Longbar UC Buneerwal District Shangla

I was born in mountainous village longbar of UC Buneerwal District Shangla. My parents had eight children. My father was coal mine worker. He was working hard to fulfill our livelihood. He had been engaged with coal mining for six months in a year. My mother beside look after us was caring the domestic animals also. My elder brother was lends a hand with my mother in daily domestic work. The collection of fire wood from forest was also included in the responsibility of our mother. She engaged with this



throughout her whole life. There was no any single education facility in my village. We were unaware about the importance of education. My village is still lack of health facility even today. Our people are losing their lives by simple curable illness. My whole family including my village mates is facing hardship. Within a few years my father had lost her physical energy while working in coal mine which is very arduous work. Many lethal diseases paralyzed him. He was not in a position to go back to coal mine and earn living for us. My elder brother who was seventeen replaced him and went to coal mine to support my family.

The premature practice of marriage is frequent in our village. My elder brother and I got married simultaneously. At time of my marriage I was only fifteen. My father spent all his handful resources to accomplish our marriage expenses. With the expansion of our family there increased our family necessities. To cope with this I also joined my brother as coal mine labor in Maach Baluchistan. We lost our parents in few years. The next three years I faced unbearable miseries. My wife remained ill and I had begged money for her treatment. At the birth of my first child I had a burden of fifty thousand loans of different people. My joint family separated and I was living alone with my wife and daughter in a single room mud house. My wife and daughter were constantly fall of different diseases and I had no penny to treat them. I continuously burrow money from others to carry out my living. Now I am thirty year old and I have seven children including four girls. My first child was a girl she is now fifteen.

Still my miseries are not over, my elder child whose name is **TAJ BEGAM** few months ago become paralyzed from one side by unknown disease. Again I had no any single penny for her treatment. I was very urgency for her cure. In a community meeting of our CO namely Gulistan organized by SRSP in my hamlet I put forwarded my dilemma and the CO members discussed the matter and forwarded the subject to VO Alfalah because the CO had limited saving. The VO took



the issue very serious and passed a resolution unanimously allowing his office bearer to allocate a fund of Rs; 2000 from the account of VO. The secretary handed over a cheque of Rs: 2000 to me and I drew the money from account of VO Alfalah.

Without consuming any time I produced my daughter Taj Begum to the doctor in Mingora Swat who given initial treatment after medical examination and advice to admit her immediately. I remained in hospital for fifteen days and spent considerable money on the treatment of my daughter. She recovered from illness and now she is living with me. Though I burrow money again for the treatment of my daughter but at the initial stage my CO and then VO helped me generously.

I and my other village mate are very satisfied and come to the conclusion that without any solid and responsible organization at village level we cannot meet our needs in self help bases. I am very gratitude of SRSP who organized us and given the lesson of organization, saving and its proper utilization. Recently I applied for loan from VO treasury to open tailoring shop in my house for my wife she knows the skill of sewing cloths and I hope that my VO will surely help me. **Thank You SRSP**

2. CASE STUDY-The Socio-economic impact of Micro Hydel Project MCO Didal

(UC Nusrat Khel, Tehsil Puran & District Shangla)

Rural resource transformation and its effective need base utilization is the vital element of rural development; where it encourages and supports poor communities of rural areas to bring sustainable change in their means of livelihoods. In this regard, Sarhad Rural Support Programme has been playing a vital role in uplifting the life standard of poor communities of N.W.F.P since 1989.

Area Topography

Didal is one of the farthest village of UC Nusrat Khel Tehsil Puran of district shangla, it is situated at a distance of 51 Km in south-west of district headquarter Alpuri, and 83 Km from SRSP regional office Besham. The village Didal is surrounded by high green mountains, but due to river Indus its climate varies, it remains very hot in summer and very cold in winter. However the area's soil is very fertile, it grows high yield of wheat, which is the only crop; farmers mostly sows. The literacy rate is very low and it is about 1 to 2 % only in male while no female education has been encouraged so far. The village population is 1150 individuals comprising 165 HHs. The villagers are mostly farmers, while some number of people is also engaged in other works like Coal Mines and daily wage labors. Here it is pertinent to mention that the area was under high influence and control of miscreants/Taliban group during Jan-Sep, 2008; badly hampered SRSP's activities in the region.

Pre-SRSP Intervention Situation

It is quite surprising that in the 21st century the Didal people were deprived of the basic facilities of life. There was no electricity in the entire UC, while Kerosene oil and Pine wood were used as a source of fuel and light, there was only one individual V-Phone that was used through Vehicle battery which remained as the only source for the whole village to connect with the rest of the district and country as well. The only jeep able road facilitating the whole area remains open in winter only and close in summers due to floods. As the area is agriculturally rich but due to absence wheat grinding machines in the whole UC, communities in groups used to take their wheat crops for grinding to other villages; through boats in summers while through jeeps in winters, which was very costly, For instance, the cost of 5kg wheat flour was Rs 200. There are other numerous problems which still badly affecting their daily life.

Post SRSP Intervention

Initially SRSP field staff visited the said village and organized 22 HHs of the village Didal in a CO named "MCO Didal 1". At that time the MCO Didal 1, organized households demanded SRSP to install MHP for the village; it is to notice that in the near surrounding there was no such facility of electricity beside Mangalore swat. In this context SRSP field staff conducted social and technical feasibility and then designed a 15KW generator according the water fall available. The project was initiated in a very difficult situation; on one hand miscreants/Taliban movement in the area and on the other hand unavailability of funds; from the donor side, however in august, 2008 the project was completed and handed over to the community for operations.

Economic Impacts:

The foregoing intervention brought the following significant uplifts in the lives of the communities of village Didal.

- Contributing in poverty reduction: No Loadshedding, power available for 24 hrs; decreasing fuel and heating expenses/month to 40%.
- Creating awareness: As few families which can afford are now having; V-Phone, TV, Washing Machine, Motor Sewing machine, and other common appliances.
- Use of Modern Tools: Carpenters are using mostly modern furniture tools instead of traditional tools; electronic equipments.
- Free electricity: It is free of cost and a total of 65 H/H have been provided with electric connections.
- Wheat Grinding Opportunity: One Wheat Grinding machine has been installed inside the MHP's power house, now each beneficiary is paying Rs.60 for 50kg instead of Rs. 200 for 5kg wheat flour.
- Cost Effective: It is still operational and it is also reported that during last year no major repair required to MHP; ensuring provision of high quality machinery and the concern MCO commitment to their resource stability.
- Future Plans: Concerned CO has decided to replicate the idea of installing other machines like Saw (Aara) machines, Rice machine, Welding and Sharpener machine etc; these mentioned machines have been installed in SRSP's other 11 MHPs operational in Shangla district. This step will definitely decrease the costs of related activities.

Social Impacts:

- Linkages Developed by MCO So far:
The SRSP social mobilization brought dynamic changes in the behaviour of concerned community from individualism to collectivism. In one of the incidents, the concerned CO members during their routine meeting decided to meet with the local MNA from their CO's forum and requested to allocate fund for electricity extension to the entire union counsel Nusrat Khel along with jeep able bridge; in lieu of their votes. The MNA considered their demands and promptly reacted with allocation of 3 Million PKR.
- Provision of Electricity at Mosques and Communal places:
The concerned community decided to provide one tube light's and at least two fans' free electricity to mosques and communal places, where Muslim brothers can offer their prayers and can discuss their issues and problems during community meetings. By this provision, elders of the area can rest during the hot summer days and cold winter evenings inside the communal places and providing constant guidance to younger generations.
- Extension to Local Jirga System:
A local Jirga system for conflict resolutions and other issues is prevailed in the area since time immemorial but CO formed under SRSP projects has been considered as an improvement to their Jirga system as focused on record keeping system – meeting minutes – saving record –

resolutions etc. All these documents are being used as evidence once they come to conclusion on any issue or problem in cases of conflict resolution.

MHP Management:

- During the third dialogue, a maintenance committee comprising 4 CO members was formed and presently that committee is undertaking the entire maintenance and management.
- The beneficiary population only contributes in the daily maintenance of water channel and wire lines voluntarily.
- The electricity remains off during 5:00 pm to 6:00 pm during summer and 3:00 pm to 4:00 pm during winter, due to daily channel maintenance.

Highlight of the Year 2008-2009:

Electricity to district Shangla has been provided from Swat Grid Station, in Sep 2008 the said Grid station was blown up by miscreants resulting in power failure for almost ten months (Sep 2008 to June 2009) to both Swat and Shangla districts. During that time electricity was available to only those communities with SRSP provided MHPs; a total of 12 MHPs have been installed at District Shangla by SRSP and till date are successfully producing electricity and operating other equipments installed by these communities, with 330 KW grand productions.

Community's Response:

Since its establishment at Shangla district, SRSP has been welcomed by most of the communities irrespective of their conservative environment and adverse impression of NGOs. During the initial dialogues with the community of Didal, few elders of the area asked the organization to stop their activities with immediate effect but it was Mr. Sahib Shah (late), most respected person of the union counsel, welcomed SRSP satisfying the entire important stakeholders which were against NGOs' interventions. MCO was formed of 22 H/H and on their request technical survey was conducted for MHP of 15 KW (as per water fall).

It is important to mention that Mr. Sahib Shah was involved at each step mentioned above and was impatient to see electricity for the first time at his village but unfortunately on the day of machinery delivery he had an intense cardiac arrest and died while on his way to collect MHP machinery from Texila along with other CO members.

The unfortunate old man was replaced by his elder son Mr. Gul Saeed Shah who took the responsibility of construction of MHP in specified time. The scheme was completed in time with all the specification mentioned by SRSP senior engineer and field engineers. Mr. Gul Saeed Shah with his watering eyes informed SRSP team that it was his late father's die hearting desire to see his village with lights during nights, fans at homes, mosques and communal places. He was overjoyed and extremely happy on the day he went out to receive the machinery instead of doctor's advice to not to move in heat etc. Although his father was no longer to see his dreams came true but Gul Saeed Shah and members of

MCO Didal are happy that the village is out of darkness and are looking forward for more development of the area; a total of 65 H/H out of 120 H/H are getting electricity from SRSP supported MHP.

Community acknowledges and appreciates SRSP participatory approach and believes that it is the only way to come out of evil of poverty and achieving sustainable development.

SRSP as organization is committed to scale up its outreach by mobilizing these rural communities for awareness, self help and ensuring sustainable livelihoods.

Photo Documentation of MHP (MCO Didal-1)



3. CASE STUDY-IMPACTS OF SOCIAL MOBILIZATION

(MCO Dehi Taraqiat Tanzeem Dandai Khass, UC Dandai & District Shangla)

During the last 4 years of its operations, SRSP has effectively introduced social mobilization component at 19 UCs out of 28 of Shangla district; where there are numerous community organizations which are inspiration to the newly build CDs. There improved governance system, linkages, conflict resolutions and capacity building initiatives are commendable. This case study briefly shows the details, achievements and problems faced by MCO Dandai Khass while working with non-for-profit organizations and linkages development.

MCO Profile:

- MCO Dandai formed in October, 2002, by MRDP, with the name of Dehi Taraqiat Tanzeem Dandai Khass. An Irrigational channel approved for the CO.
- After construction of irrigation channel the CD turned inactive as both MRDP stopped its operations in the area and the CD members lost their interest; which mostly was focused on schemes or incentives.
- It remains inactive till July, 2006.
- It was reactivated by SRSP in July, 2006 under SRSP Watsan project supported by GAA.
- Its total membership is 22 out of 120 HH.
- Its total savings 5750 PKR.
- Total meeting till date 39.
- Total no of resolution till date 45.
- SRSP improved its managerial capacities; CMST & LMST were imparted.

Present Status and Progress:

- Presently, the concerned MCO has been registered with SRSP under Social Mobilization Project and would be part of the village organization (VO). An LSO has also been planned at the specific UC; office bearer and members of this MCO would play major role in the success of planned LSO.
- Currently working with Karwan (NGO) in the Agri inputs distribution.
- Working with EPS, Water Supply Schemes for Whole Village 120 HH; by mobilizing the rest of the communities.
- Also working with Lassona for agricultural activities – ARKON for population control – ROAD for Livelihood activities – Sabauon for health & hygiene.

Schemes Constructed so far (Achievements):

- Irrigation channel total length 3200 feet, funded by MRDP during Oct, 2002.
- Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply Scheme (damaged by earthquake), Health & Hygiene Campaigns at both male & female side and provision of demo latrines which included installation of a total of 16 Flush system to member house holds under SRSP Watsan Project Pak-1007 (June, 2006) supported by german agro action (GAA); priority given to widows and orphans' H/H.

- Rehabilitation of Irrigation channel damaged by earthquake 2005 with a length 1000 feet, implemented by SRSP Livelihood Project Pak-1009 supported by German Agro Action (GAA); including rainfall tanks for irrigation purposes.
- Wheat and Maize demonstration plots by Lasoona in 2007.
- Establishing Sanitation schemes by SRSP under its mainstream programme funded by PPAF Phase-VI with community participation.

Trainings and Exposure Visits:

- Livestock exposure to Mansehra by SRSP under ICCO project.
- Agriculture training to COs members in Peshawar, by Lasoona.
- Agriculture Training in Mingawara by Lasoona.
- Agriculture, Beekeeping, Food Preservations and Orchard Training and Exposure Visits to Gilgit, by SRSP.
- Awareness campaign about Rambulent wool production to Chitral by SRSP, 2007, supported by GAA.

Free Medical Camps:

- A total of 250 communities' members treated under free medical camp arranged by SRSP under ICCO project.
- One day free check up by registered medical practitioner at each month arranged by EPS; for six consecutive months.

Impacts of SRSP Rehabilitation of DWSS, Irrigation Channel and Sanitation Project;

Background:

Community of Dandai village requested SRSP through a resolution for the sanitation scheme as their prioritized need but before going into implementation there was a serious dispute among the whole village regarding sanitation project. The irrigation channel, which initially used for drinking purposes as well, was flowing near to various homes which were causing to pollute the water because HHs disposed and Flush dirt were falling in the channel. In this context the MCO members were not permitted by the said HHs as they were demanding to build main whole for their use of water, while Members were of the opinion that this will further pollute the channel water and it will affect project success.

So in this scenario MCO president along its members went to village Jirga, both parties were agreed on the following points;

- Well Covered Main whole will be build for each HH, where it was required.
- Each HH will be responsible, if the water gets polluted from his or her HH side, otherwise the concerned main hole will be permanently closed.
- All this was properly documented in the local court on Affidavit.

This solution of the Conflict has eliminated the decade's conflict amicably.

Situation Before:

- Open Flush system of each house hold polluting the channel.
- Unpaved Streets.
- Scattered Garbage.
- Open disposed of Livestock.
- Improper household disposed of used water in unpaved street of village.
- Unhygienic drinking water.
- Improper Storage for Drinking water.
- Mix water channel for Drinking, irrigation, and washing Cloths.
- Malaria, Dysentery was the most common diseases.
- No proper disposal system for Rain waters.
- It was difficult to go to Mosque, for Old and aged person of the village.
- It was hard to walk in the village after short or long Rainfall.

After the development of Sanitation, Street pavement, proper sewerage system and DWSS the situation in village Dandai has drastically improved as shown below,

- Each HH has its own proper and covered Toilet.
- Entire village's streets are properly paved.
- No scattered Garbage in the village as they are disposed off out side the village.
- Community members use their Livestock dispose fertilizer.
- Proper and separate canals for HH dirty water into covered spot out side the village.
- Proper Tanks are built for Drinking water.
- Separate spots are built as washing pads.
- Minor diseases are prevailing in the villages, while no severe cases of Malaria, typhoid or Dysentery etc has been reported since one year.
- Tanks are built for Rainy waters which are used for agriculture purposes.
- Presently, the entire community members including both young and old can use the street in all four seasons around the clock with no fear of slip or injuries.

Partnership with NGOs:

As most of the communities of district are conservative and are having negative perceptions of NGOs, Mr. Nazir Khan (President MCO Dehi Taraqiati Tanzeem) was one the few men who welcomed these civil society organizations and NGOs.

In his own words;

Initially I had few meetings with MRDP in 2000 regarding community development plans and in 2002 we formed our community organization in the name of Dehi Taraqiati Tanzeem Dandai Khass with a total membership of 15 members H/H. After the establishment of irrigation channel with support of MRDP our CO lost interest in mobilization and organization as MRDP stopped its activities in the area.

"We were living a life mostly without basic facility of life. Most of our villagers were earning their livelihood while working in Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad etc; mostly in labor form and the rest were farming on their small pieces of irrigational lands. It was the 8th October, 2005's devastating earthquake that struck the whole of NWFP; our village also received the curse of the quake in shape of damaged houses and basic infrastructures like DWSS, irrigation channels and link roads etc. Clean drinking water is the basic need of human life, so there was a great need to rehabilitate our DWSS and we all were suffering from insufficient drinking water, diarrheal diseases and most sufferers were our women; as they had to walk for hours to collect water for domestic consumption. (MCO President Nazir Khan)



In the hour of great need SRSP in partnership with GAA was the first organization who came to provide relief to the communities of Shangla. SRSP staff introduced its participatory approach towards development which was appealing and we reactivated our previous CO according to SRSP criteria. Initially we started with few members who were doing savings and participating in bi-monthly meetings to discuss issues/problems and possible solutions with the available resources. Through this CO we have attracted more organizations under linkages developments; so far we have constructed a total of 5 CPIs, mostly with social and technical support of SRSP, a total of 20 members have got different trainings under capacity building; CMST – LMST – LEW – AEW and Honey Beekeeping trainings. These members have significantly improved their livelihood with the impartation of these trainings. Our CO has been considered as role model in the area and many others villages are willing to form CO-and VOs for achieving sustainable development and improved livelihoods.

Through this forum, we have solved issue ranging from small to large scale by amicable means and keep the record of such decisions; which could be used in future as evidence. I have also ensured the availability of local Mulanas as members of the community organization.

Although my house was attacked by miscreants with a hand grenade while a female training was in process by EPS; I am still committed to work for my community long term developments. Our future strategy has been revised by SRSP with the introduction of three tier social mobilization strategy; COs federating into VOs and then in to LSO at UC level, with the idea to scale up social mobilization and introduction of participatory development. I think this would go a long way, the only thing requires is the willingness of communities".

4. CASE STUDY- Impact Study of Micro Hydel Project Under CO "Garai Kalay Barkana" UC Shahpur district Shangla

The purpose of this study is to reflect the community resource transformation and their effective impact on the community socio-economic conditions, reference to the intervention of SRSP mainstream programme supported by PPAF Phase-VI ' "MHP" in union council Shahpur district Shangla in 2008.

District Shangla is considered as one the poorest district of N.W.F.P, it is situated between district Swat and Kohistan and its boundaries are touching Hazara division. While UC Shahpur, village Barkana is situated at a distance of 45 km from district headquarter Alpuri.

The MCO "Garai Kalay Barkana" is comprised of 22 members H/H and a total of 176 beneficiary populations @ 8 members per H/H. The said MCO requested through a resolution for Micro Hydle Project as their prioritized need.

The case study in hand briefly shows the pre and post MHP situations of the village, successes, outcomes and impact of SRSP intervention in community resource transformation.

Village Situation: (Before)

Most of the community members were engaged in agriculture activities. There was only one person name Amal Zeb who was running an Aara (Saw) and Wheat grinding machine through diesel engine, which was very costly as most of the members are poor and very poor. Only few well to do families had the facility of electricity for limited purposes like lighting, TV and Computers etc. There were skilled people like carpenters, Welders and electricians, but due to unavailability of electricity there income was very low as compared to their family needs and they were failed to establish their own shops, to utilize their skills productively.

In October 2006 SRSP staff during their planned visits to UC Shahpur had initial interactions with the community of Garai Kalay Barkana and introduced SRSP and its participatory approach towards sustainable development as NGOs has reputation to only deliver money and material for achieving their foreign hidden agendas. The said community expressed their willingness through a resolution and invited staff to form their community organization; few of the members opposed this initiative in the beginning but later on were convinced.

A comprehensive social and technical survey was conducted by SRSP's social and technical staff and according to water fall available a 20 KW MHP was approved and there after with the active participation of community it was completed with in a period of 7 months; several dialogues were held and regular technical monitoring of activities were carried out during the said period, by SRSP staff.

It is also worth mentioning that during the implementation phase no significant dispute was reported; particularly on the distribution of transmission lines there is often a dispute among the members.

Village Situation: (After)

After almost one and half year of its completion the MHP has the following outcomes and impacts on the community of Garai Kalay Barkana, explained in the phrase below showing few important positive changes in the socio-economic conditions of beneficiaries population.

- Instead of few well to do, today more than 90% poor families are using electricity for multiple purposes at a very low cost.
- The Aara (Saw) machine and wheat grinding owner is running his machines by electricity instead of diesel engine; reducing the expense amount of consumer and also his business has been improved because of availability of electricity around the clock plus making handsome profits at a very low cost.
- There is no load shedding, electricity remains 24 hours.
- Job has been created for one person from within the community as watchman for the MHP.
- One carpenter is running a furniture factory, which enhanced his skills, economy, and is facilitating poor communities by reducing cost of cutting to almost 50% and has created job opportunities for 4 skilled labors as well.
- One skilled welder and electrician has also established his workshop, where he is using various modern machines, in result his work, skill and economy is increasing day by day and communities have easy access to concerned services at a very low cost.
- The use of modern technologies are increasing by day like Computers, Mobiles phones, Washing machines and other domestic appliance, its all about the availability of MHP's electricity.
- This service availability has decreased the cost of poor families for grinding their wheat up to fifty percent; now they are paying Rs.130 for 50kg wheat grind instead of Rs.260.
- The poor families are paying Rs.4 for utilizing 1 unit of electricity, as before it was not available even at the cost of Rs.10.
- Importantly, most of the females are using washing machine for washing clothes, which saved their time and energy, and young girls also using sewing machine for stitching clothes, which decrease their tailoring cost.
- Community's mobility has been easy during night times; elders of the community can move freely to the Masjids for Esha prayers because of the street lights.

Challenges and Issues faced:

Although the MHP has been constructed successfully and is operational with proper procedures at the moment, but had few challenges and issues at elaborated below

Challenges:

- Initially to satisfy few of the community members including local Mulanas regarding NGOs' partnership as general perception was that they have hidden foreign agendas.
- It was most difficult to take all stakeholders regarding the transmission of electric wires which going through fields of few local farmers and over the roofs of more than few houses.
- Settling down of bill payment and the relevant procedures but in the end few elders of the community were requested to participate in the meeting of entire CO members' meeting and it was decided that 4 PKR/Unit for domestic use and 6 PKR/Unit for commercial use would be charged against each beneficiary H/H with poor and widow will be given option to pay according to their income etc.

Issues Faced:

- At the time of site selection, few other small individual MHPs' owners were reluctant to permit SRSP's MHP construction considered it as a threat to their business as they were giving electricity to few shops and houses on commercial basis. Later on, they were assured that their business would not be harmed as it would be up to the MCO member H/H to give connections to others.
- After the construction of the concerned MHP, few of the community members tried sabotage the scheme as they demanded that most of the money to generated from community bills would be paid to them instead of using for operation and maintenance' purposes; which they claimed to have more contributions in establishment of MHP than other members i.e. arrangement of land from owner, resolving issues regarding transmission of lines and in construction on site etc. Eventually they stopped power generation with force threatening the life of the operators etc which remained for consecutive four months. Community asked SRSP for help in resolving the issue, which was denied so as the scheme was handed over to the CO some six month earlier than the issue raised and asked the members MCO Garai Kalay Barkana to unite together and put pressures through Jirga, local elites or political representative of the area to solve the issue amicably.

Initially the MCO members form a local Jirga and requested the few members to restraint themselves from interruption in to the matter as the whole village was being suffered by their intentions; which failed. Then after the whole village was mobilized by the CO members and formed a grand Jirga where few of the elites and local political leaders were also involved to convince them that the MHP constructed is the property of the concerned community as it has been constructed with the support of SRSP. They were also given an additional transmission line for which they are paying as half of the others. Finally the MHP turned operational and once again the community was getting the required power for their domestic and commercial use.

Sustainability and Comparison:

To keep it operational, the community has established the following systems and procedures.

- One regular watch man has been hired from with in the community to look after the MHP's premises.
- One permanent electrician is responsible for maintenance of MHP's machinery.
- Meter readers are installed for each user.
- MHP's managers maintain proper record of all beneficiaries.
- Each user has been informed of his due amount through informal monthly Bill.
- The payment procedure is very much flexible, owing to the facts that MHP's spot owners are the "Khans" of the area, which they have permitted to free installation for the concerned community; they usually do not force the poor families to pay on time. So the bill payment is totally depends on the availability of money and willingness of the users.
- The pictorial view clearly showing the comparison of the MHP installed by SRSP and by local individuals.

Photo Documentation of MHP (MCO Garai Kalay Barkana)



Water Channel



MHP's Location



SRSP's Engineers inside.



5. SUCCESS STORY-VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Mr. Waqar Ahmad is the resident of village Barkana union council Shahpur Tehsil Alpuri district Shangla. He is matriculate. He belongs to a very poor family; his father is a poor farmer. He discontinued his education after passing metric examination due to poor economic condition.

When SRSP social mobilization project has initiated their different skill and vocational trainings in UC Shahpur; he was identified by SRSP field staff for the vocational training. He was placed in tailoring category on the basis of his own choice and interest. Before this training Mr. Waqar was an idle person. He was mostly engaged in unproductive activities. His father was not happy with his life style; and was worried about his young son future. His mates were working in different field, were getting skilled in various skill while he was the only one; who were happy to spend life useless. But eventually he came under the support of SRSP; where he was provided an opportunity to stand up on his own feet, and to build his career as a tailor.



After getting one month tailoring training under SRSP vocational training center at UC Shahpur under SM project. He becomes able to generate reasonable monthly income in the presence of available resources. As during training he was provided a complete set of sewing machine along with necessary toll kits.

Today Waqar is working as a tailor. He has started his small enterprise from his own home. He is earning Rs.200 per day. As he is new to tailoring profession; but his sociable attitude helping him to expand his skill and customer circle. His father Shams-UI-Ulama was at the view; that I am very thankful to SRSP; which led my son toward life, made him skilled, give him courage to learn, and most importantly; it has improved our family income. Today my son generating Rs.150 to 250 per day while Rs.4500 to 5500 per month. He mostly remains busy in his work; he lifted all his unproductive activities. I am very happy.

6. *Now we are self-reliant- A Case Study*

SRSP approach: Activists and members of the community organizations should be taught to practice responsibility, self-management, self-financing and self-reliance.

Keeping in mind this approach, the SRSP SM project field staffs reached remotely rural areas of district Shangla and organize the poor people in community organization in their hamlet level. Due the effort of SRSP they have developed the sense of saving, self help and self reliance.

In this context the people of village kass UC Lelownai district Shangla has organized themselves in CDs and VO on the result of strong social mobilization process and initiated a self help program to repair his shingle approach road and badly damaged wooden bridge. They invltd the staff of SRSP based in Alpurai to launch the campaign. The team reached on the site to boost the people courage and enthusiasm.



The people were committed and will full on self help or self initiation process.

Community expectation: The community has high expectation with SRSP in the form of CPTs especially the area come under the SOU Alpurai.

The SRSP team captured the snaps and got interview of the people working on the site.



7. SUCCESS STORY-LIVESTOCK ACTIVITY-SRSP UNDP PROJECT EARLY RECOVERY FLOOD AFFECTEES

District Shangla consists of small valleys which are situated between the hillocks and surrounded by High Mountain comprising good pastures for highly demanded livestock like buffalos, cattle, sheep and goat. More ever Shangla is pretty enough potential for high quality poultry.

Livestock play a vital role to enhance the local economy. The last year disastrous flood brought miseries in every aspect of life including a considerable number of livestock drown away by flood and continuous rain caused land sliding by which pastures was eroded degrading the grassland around the villages. A large number of domesticated animals died due to lack of fodder and without proper medication. Due to this uncertain situation produced by flood the people were hurry to save their own lives and could not concentrate on livestock.

Animal health was rightly the early focus of SRSP livestock efforts. Initiation of SRSP UNDP project was like silver lining in the cloud for the people of UC PirAbad and UC Dehrai. The doctor and his team of SRSP UNDP Project mobile veterinary clinic treated a large number of livestock in the UCs mentioned above.

They treated the animals of Mr. **Arshad Iqbal S/O Syed Muhammad** village cham of UC Dehrai whose animals were sick and production of milk and meat was reduced. According to Mr. **Arshad Iqbal** ,his one buffalo was died by HS and ecto-and endo-parasites which are common diseases in the area, except milk, meat and humus its market value was Rs: 80,000. He further said that, he had lost the milk food and humus which he was using for the fertility of his agriculture land as nature fertilizer. After vaccination and treatment or medication the other surviving buffalo and cattle were saved and their milk and meat production was increased and the only saved buffalo gave birth to another one. he added, My all animals are now healthy and I use the milk not only for whole family as food but sell the extra milk in the local market and earn considerable amount of cash which I use for other means of life and meet the needs of education of my children they are reading in local private school. I gratitude and thankful to SRSP-UNDP said by Mr Ashad Iqbal-SRSP ZINDABAD



8. Success Story-Skill Training- Mobile Repairing

SRSP district Shangla Social mobilization project has initiated skill trainings for the persons identified by various community organizations and SRSP field staff. During this event a number of community's representatives were provided with different skills; like Mobile repairing, Refrigeration, Electrician etc, at well reputed institutions like FEEDER & SDC Mansehra. In these trainings 44 communities' participants were involved; among these 44, Mr.Inam was placed in Mobile Repairing skill training.

Profile:

Name: Inam Khan

UC: Pir Khana

Tehsil: Alpuri

District: Shangla

Skill Training Category: Mobile Repairing

Education: SSC Before this Inam was simply an ordinary young matriculate. He tried his best to continue his education; but his poor economics does not allow him to satisfy his wish. But Mr.Inam says that during routine visit to Shahpur bazaar; he met with his friend Shah Khalid; where he told him about the identification of communities' persons for skill trainings. So he met with his village community organization and requested them to propose his name for the planned skill trainings.

After this he was selected by SRSP field staff and placed him in the category of Mobile Repairing Training. He spent 30 days at SDC Mansehra. He becomes able to achieve good results of his training. Today Mr.Inam is a growing skilled person in the village Bilkani. He has opened his own Mobile shop at the main Bilkani Bazaar. He is very happy and intended to get more skill and knowledge about mobile technology. Mr.Inam generates good revenue on daily, weekly and monthly basis; he says; he earns Rs.200 to 600 daily and Rs.4000 to 9000 per month. In last he appreciated SRSP field staff, HRDO officer for their innovative ideas, and skill enhancement strategies for poor members of different communities of district Shangla.



9. SUCCESS STORY-Skill Training

Skill enhancement trainings enable a number of beneficiaries to start their own small enterprises in their own villages, to get hold of market demanded job skills and also to have vocational hands on practical trainings. In this perspective SRSP has initiated a project "Restoring Livelihoods " in two worse flood affected union councils ; Dehrai & Pir Abad Tehsil Alpuri District Shangla.

Mr. Sana Ullah Known as "Qari Saib" is the resident of UC Dehari; was identified by the village organization and also by village activist Mr. Ali Rehman. During final selection SRSP staff has included his name in the Plumbing category under the project component "Employable Skill Trainings" as per his own interest and little bit know how about plumbing techniques. When I was selected along my other UCs fellow; I got happy and intended to make it productive; during training period we were trained through lecturers and practical works. He answered to my question.



He says we are poor; not by mind" we want to learn, to work, to make our lives happy; but we are highly lacking basic resources of life, we are poor because of poor resources.



Sana Ullah is one who took some self initiative to recognize his skill. He told me that after the completion of this training; when I came back to home, after few days my mother told me that there is some maintenance work in home Toilet; so ask Muhabat Khan to come to do this work; a known plumber in the UC Dehari Bazaar. I suddenly get up and took my tool kit and view the toilet situation and also noted required hardware needed from bazaar. I started my work and after two hours I have successfully repairs all leaks, sanitation seep out as well. As I was very happy I invite my mother and told her that I have saved Rs, 1500 for my family, The way my mother appreciate me, that was incredible movement for me; he added to his skill recognition movement.

When I asked him about his future endeavor, he told me that I wished to open my own plumbing shop at Dehrai bazaar; as I do visit local market plumbing shop to increase my existing skill; but due to poor financial resources I can't fulfilled my wish. But I want to tell you that I will use my skill and INSHALLAH I would try to bring more improvement in my existing skill. He expressed his optimistic approach towards his life.

10. A Case Study on Foot Bridge-UC Butial

District Shangla is famous for its mountainous location and ever green tall trees which making its beauty in large. It was previously a part of swat valley/district swat, but was upgraded to the status of a district on 10 July,1995 by the then Chief Minister Aftab Ahmad Khan Sherpao. Shangla comprises two Tehsil namely Alpuri & Puran while there are four sub Tehsils i.e. Besham , Chakesar, Martung and Makuzai. As per 1998 census its total population was 434665 at the rate of 7.5 per HH population. The economy of the district is traditional rural economy; people usually fulfilled their livelihood means through available resources in the district; like agriculture, livestock and daily wage labour, while some skilled labor also involved in construction works, in coal mines inside and out of the district as well. A limited no of people are government servants and a small portion is also supporting their families through foreign remittances as well.

The district is considered the 1st poor in KPK while 2nd poorest district of PAKISTAN. Its people living in a most miserable and hazard condition due to extreme poverty, because; they are resource poor, they are health wise poor, they have very poor level of education, they are deprived of rights to vote-(women),even still in some hill peaks its people are drinking snow water.



Last four days of July 2009; natural hazard and unexpected devastative heavy rain fall hindered the wheel of human lives & livelihoods means and also sabotaged and destroyed abundant natural resources, physical infrastructure, demolished poor's one room homes, expired pathetic human lives and also killed a large no of livestock; which was a basic livelihood means of the poor people of the shangla. During field visit i met with one victim of the flood;

he said; *It was a horrible dream for me & for my whole family, because when we saw the damages and barren stones around our 50 years old home 'we only think that it all About "ALMIGHTY ALLAH", a household whose all means were washed away during the flood expressed his sorrows".*

The sorrows and damages of the flood 2009 are numerous and painful; but it is fact that natural disasters are uncontrollable. It is also important to mention that why this particular area of the district was badly damaged by the flood; certainly it is only and only due to our decision, choices of building

homes at hazardous, growing or sowing food at unfavorable land and also owing to poor design and structure of roads and bridges and their construction and installation at most vulnerable sites; all this makes us resilient to hazard.

SRSP formally known as Sarhad Rural Support Programme is working in district shangla since Nov, 2005; after massive natural disasters of May 8th Earthquake. It has accomplished a no of developmental projects till to date; to improve the lives of the people of poor's communities of the shangla. It is worth mentioning that SRSP's live presence and coverage in the 20 / 28 union councils of the district; provided a wide structure to initiate any sort of project under any natural or men made disasters.

By in large during the flash flood of 2009, SRSP has initiated its immediate assessment of flood damages; in those days when there were no roads, no vehicle and no sufficient food in the area".SRSP was the first organization which started distribution of Relief Food and Non Food items among the flood affectees, also initiated and installed 200 Transitional shelter for those who were living under open sky, initiated restoration of community infrastructure schemes and livelihoods; through skill and vocational trainings,distribution of agriculture inputs, livestock feed supplements and construction of drinking water supply schemes; Link Road, paths & pavement, Retaining walls and foot/suspension bridges; to refunction the wheel of human lives and livelihood means as well,



It was concluded that this flood mostly damaged the major sources of communication, particularly Suspension bridges 'which were build during "Regime of Wali (Ruler) Swat Miangul Jahanzeb". It was recorded that about 20 Foot Bridges/Suspension Bridges were washed away during last flood at Tehsil

Alpuri district shangla. This gap strongly hindered the affected population to move on to keep and to fulfill their lives and livelihoods needs.

Keeping this scenario SRSP has identified & surveyed one Suspension bridge in village **Tangir** union council Butial thesil Alpuri, under AusAid-EERP-LSP project at district shangla.

It was pathetic when a young man of 22 year old, was sharing his difficulties, worries owing to unavailability of any foot bridge to cross the khan khawar to approach the main road; some time I ask myself and God, what I do why you give me birth in a place where I dally bear the pain, fear and facing permanent risk to my life. of this gap to cross the Khan khawar to reach to the main road! Why? He expressed his sorrows". I dream when it would be that I and my other villagers will cross this gap without any pain, fear and risk, further he added to his wish; I said SRSP will bring your dram true; which SRSP has done.

SRSP strongly felt the community need and approved the mention Foot Bridge. It was properly designed, structured, and then timely executed under the supervision of field engineer and district monitoring officer to ensure in time completion and quality of work as well. The total cost of the schemes was Rs.11, 10500 with 20% community share, while it was estimated that it will directly benefiting 35 flood affected HH of the village Tangir.

SRSP is committed to play her role to fulfill prioritized needs of poor communities; it is also committed to give them courage and to provide them solutions through community participation to carry out their own efforts to sustain and to utilize their existing skill and resources for the best interest of their lives & livelihoods.

This Foot Bridge wakeup the people of surrounding area to the village Tangir, they are also thanked to God and to Besham Development Organization and to SRSP EERP/LSP team as well; It is great to see a foot bridge at village Tangir; it is not only benefiting the people of village Tangir but it is benefiting the most deserving and poor people of two other villages, namely, Hawalaye and Bikana which comprises of about 1200 population; how difficult and painful it was before this Foot Bridge; SRSP made it and prove it that SRSP is the real rural support Programme, it committed to support poor and needy people of the shangla; former UC Nazim expressed his gratitude.

11. SUCCESS STORY-FLOOD AFFECTEES REGAINING THEIR IDENTITY

It is a common perception that Dowlath Kalay is one of the poorest revenue villages of union council Dehrai Tehsil Alpur District Shangla. This mountainous village is the home of mostly poorest families of the District. Due to the result of pelting flood and land sliding of last year this village was presents a living memory of the most horrific natural disaster the District ever saw. There is no other means of accessibility to human settlements on mountain except the approach road lead from Balay Baba Bazar to mountainous people of Dowlath Kalay. This road was collapsed and people were compelled to take up their livelihood on their shoulder. The flood tragedy of last year that left behind many of homeless and penniless.



Javed Iqbal S/O Muhammad Qaseem resident of village Dowlath kalay told me on miseries which the people were facing after flood. Surprisingly being illiterate how he has analyzed the socio economic condition of the village after flood. The gathered community was also endorsing the narrations of Mr. **Javed Iqbal**. He said, SRSP is one of the a few NGOs working on projects of rehabilitation of collapsed infrastructure in Shangla and has already rehabilitated more than 20 schemes of infrastructures with the collaboration of UNDP in union council Dehrai and Pir Abad while braving a number of social and cultural barriers. The approached road of Dowlath Kalay also renewed by SRSP UNDP Project (*Early Recovery initiative for flood affectees of the severely affected districts*) at the cost of Rs.740, 500)



Javed Iqbal and his other village mate showed his gratitude for SRSP and UNDP who reduced their big hurdle while restoring the link road lead to their village mentioned above. The restorations of this link road provide vulnerable segments of the society of village Dowlath Kalay the ability to stand for themselves. With the help of this initiative, **Javed Iqbal**, among many other man in the severely affected village of District *Shangla*, has been able to vehicle an identity for himself for the first time after flood.



Together for a Cause

