

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

UNDER THREE THEMATIC AREAS AS MENTION IN GUIDELINES IN
KETI BUNDER, DISTRICT THATTA, SINDH, PAKISTAN, FOR

“ONE UNITED NATIONS JOINT PROGRAMME FOR ENVIRONMENT”
(GRASS ROOT INITIATIVE PROGRAMME,GRIP)



SHAH ABDUL LATIF BHATTAI WELFARE SOCIETY

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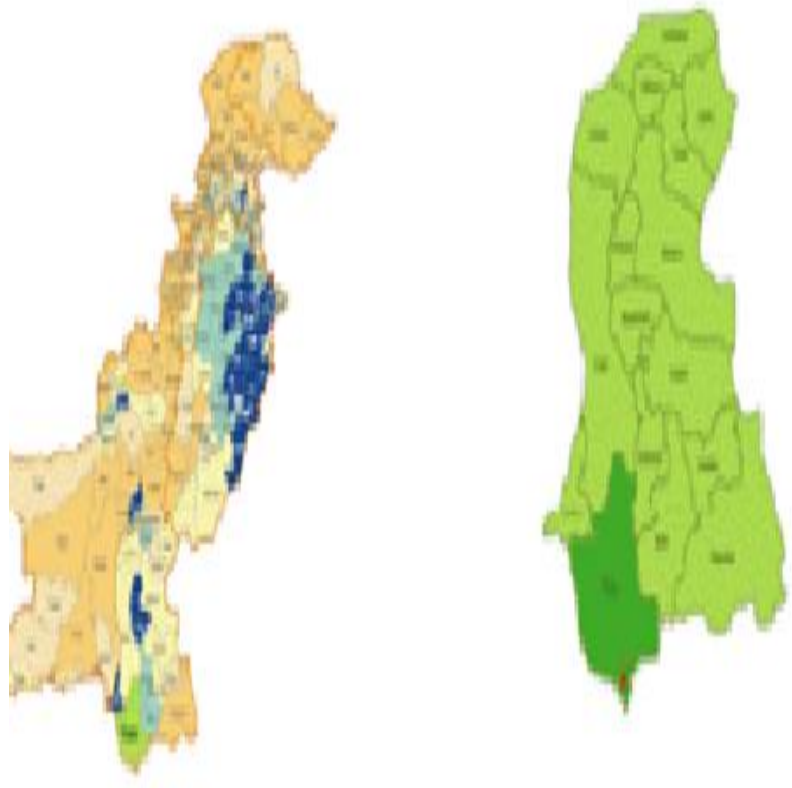
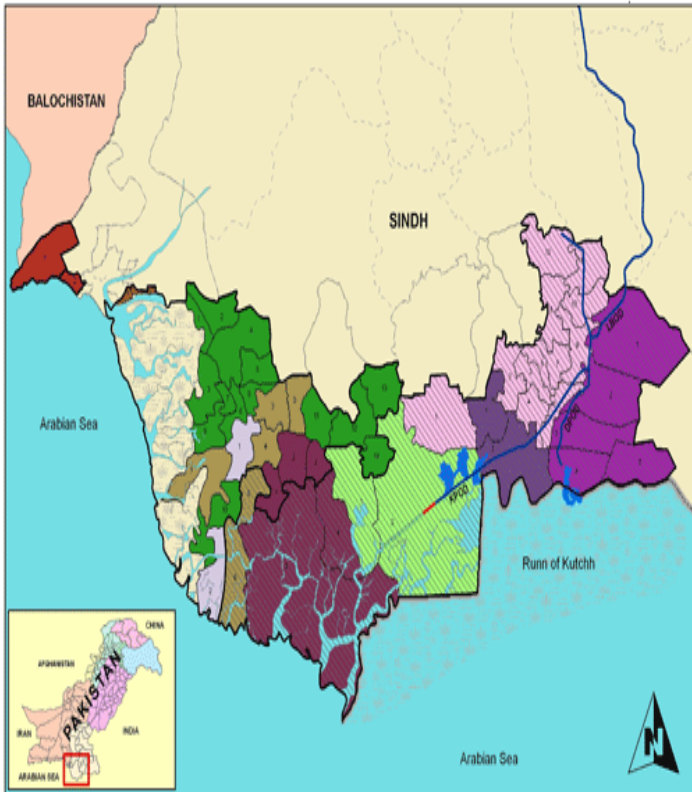
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FOCAL AREA OF TALUKA KETI BUNDER, DISTRICT THATTA, SINDH, PAKISTAN

THE UNJPE-GRIP PROJECT IS BASED ON FOLLOWING THEMATIC AREAS:

- HOUSE HOLD WISE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT & SANITATION,
- COMMUNITY BASED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT,
- GRASS ROOT CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION INITIATIVES.

THE PROJECT IS TECHNICALLY & FINANCIALLY DESIGNED ON

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MANAGING SMALL GRANT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
BY CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATION IN PAKISTAN.**

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PROFILE OF IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATION

Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai Welfare Society (SALBWS) is a national, public interest, non-governmental and non-profitable organization registered as Provincial level organization with Department of Social Welfare, Government of Sindh since 2001(REGD # 1833 DSW). (Registration and Control) Ordinance 1961 (XL VI of 1961).

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JUSTIFICATION FOR SUPPORT - LINKAGES WITH GRIP THEMATIC AND COMMUNITY CRITERIA WHAT ARE THE PRINCIPAL REASONS WHY THE PROJECT ACTIVITY IS NEEDED

Planning & Implementation for this project is based on **Community Empowerment**, the Specific site is include in relevant area is over here a few overall provide broad framework to incorporate socio-economic dimensions in the implementation design of the GRIP.

CLEARLY IDENTIFY THE PROBLEM THE PROJECT AIMS TO SOLVE

Unemployment Diversity of livelihood sources is therefore a desirable objective. Streamlining of existing skills, setting up smooth marketing channels combined with the creation of employment opportunities and training in newer skills would be the way forward.

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HOW IS THE PROPOSED ACTIVITY LINKED TO THE OBJECTIVES OF GRIP THEMATIC CRITERIA The GEIP project is based on following Thematic Areas:

House Hold wise Solid Waste Management & Sanitation,
Community Based Natural Resource management,
Grass Root Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives.

The Project is technically & financially designed on three thematic areas as mention in guidelines in **Keti Bunder**, District Thatta, Sindh, Pakistan, for “**One United Nations Joint Programme for Environment**” (Grass Root Initiative Programme) GRIP Managing Small Grant for Environmental Management by Civil Society Organization in Pakistan.

These activities however are either seasonal or irregular. Inclusion of women’s activities and concerns in order to tap their full potential will therefore be essential.

Poor governance or rather the absence of it marks the sites. The devolved local bodies system while subject to elite capture still has the space to involve people at the local level and provide opportunities to counter the prevailing social relationships.

- It is suggested that a census of villages that are included in GRIP be made part of implementation design to determine the dependency levels and establish the exact demographic baseline. This would also help in tracking progress as well as change.
- Partnership with NGOs working in the site districts or specific locations and relevant Government Departments to ensure that basic services essential for ensuring sustainability, especially for women be made an integral component of GRIP.
- Systematic analysis of the contractual systems in Keti Bunder to be undertaken to examine the dynamics of each system, their financial underpinnings, and political dimensions.
- Exploration of alternate systems/institutions of credit for short term off season needs for both men and women, and substantive requirements like equipment, tools, etc .including subsidized provision of essential equipment. This could be part of the partnership arrangements with NGOs and Institutions. Market chain survey of the existing major crafts or income generating activities of women in the sites and exploration of new economic enterprises. Appropriate strategies for taking this forward should be a part of the implementation design.
- Two-pronged advocacy strategy is recommended (1) for awareness about natural resources, implementation of rules regarding use of banned nets, hunting birds, allocating water, etc.. (2) For improve health, educational and skill development services for women for alternate sources of livelihood. This would be best done in collaboration with strong advocacy by NGOs and local CBOs in Thatta.

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WHAT ARE THE LOCAL AND NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT'S INTERVENTION

FOCUS AREAS OF UNION COUNCIL KETI BUNDER OF DISTRICT THATTA, SINDH, PAKISTAN.

FOCAL AREAS IN KETI BUNDER

The locations were discovered by SALBWS in the field study. These include besides Ketu Bunder town six villages belonging to UC Ketu Bunder and scattered in the four creeks of the Indus Delta. At the time of the assessment it was found that men from Mohammad Lakhio village seasonally migrate to Rehri Goth and was not in the village at the time of the field visit they were therefore met by the field team in the Lakhio para of Rehri Goth. The villages covered are as follows:

Ketu Bunder, a very old town devastated thrice and rehabilitated, it has seen change in its status from rice growing and exporting centre to an exclusive fishing hub. According to local people the construction of Kotri barrage marked the beginning of the gradual diminishing of sweet water supply to the area and the elimination of irrigated agriculture.

Local estimate was that 2500-3000 people belonging to around 300 households are presently living in Ketu Bunder. The main livelihood of the area is fishing and women and men both are engaged in it while some people also work as wage labourers and in commercial activities.

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EXPLAIN HOW GRIP RESOURCES WOULD BE USED TOWARDS ACHIEVING THE SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM

The GRIP project is based on following Thematic Areas:

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In this specified area there is shortage of water. The situation becomes worse during heavy monsoon season, floods and in the hot months of June to August. The ground water is not only accessible at higher depths but is also totally brackish and unfit for drinking purposes, resulting in the spread of waterborne diseases among the population of the area.

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MAKE REFERENCE TO COUNTRY GUIDELINES PAPER FOR GRIP PAKISTAN. PAKISTAN’S DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Despite a robust economic growth of 7% over the last 5 years, Pakistan’s economic and social indicators reflect fragility and remain vulnerable to domestic and external pressures. With a Human Development Index of 0.551, Pakistan ranks 136th out of 177. There have been some modest distributional gains from growth resulting in a reduction of poverty which, nevertheless, stands close to 25%. Pakistan’s Gender Development Index stands at 95.3% demonstrating unequal human development gains between men and women.

Pakistan’s economy is currently facing four major challenges – deceleration in growth, rising inflation (particularly in food prices), a growing fiscal deficit and the widening of trade and current account deficits.

In the last two years Pakistan has witnessed political changes; an unstable law and order situation; supply shocks; soaring prices of oil, food and other commodities; energy shortages; softening of external demand and with the turmoil in international financial markets, all adversely affecting Pakistan’s key macro-economic fundamentals.

Several macroeconomic indicators understandably missed their target. The GDP growth posted a growth of 5.8% against a target of 7.2%. Agriculture grew at 1.5% against the target of 4.8%.

Large scale manufacturing grew at 4.8% against a target of 12.5%. Inflation, particularly food inflation at 17.2% and 25.5% respectively were the highest increases in over three decades. Fiscal deficit stood at 6.5% against a target of 4%. Revenue deficit is projected at 2.7% of GDP against a target of 0% - an infringement of the Fiscal Responsibility and Debt Limitation Act.
(REFERENCE ONE UN PROGRAMME BROCHURE)

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CONTEXT/BASELINE

CONTEXT OF THE ACTIVITY, LOCATION, BACKGROUND, DURATION. PLEASE INCLUDE A COPY OF MAP OF THE PROJECT AREA.

GEOGRAPHY & DEMOGRAPHY

Keti Bunder is a Taluka of Thatta District and situated about 200 km south-east of Karachi. It is located in the Indus Delta and has four major creeks – Chan, Hajamoro, Khobar and Kangri. Keti Bunder consists of 42 village clusters (dehs) a number of the clusters have been engulfed by the intruding sea. The town itself is very old and was devastated thrice and rehabilitated, the first time in 1948 when it was swept away completely by a hurricane leaving many dead. Keti Bunder town consist of 253 families with a total of 1,437 people.

The GEIP project is based on following Thematic Areas:

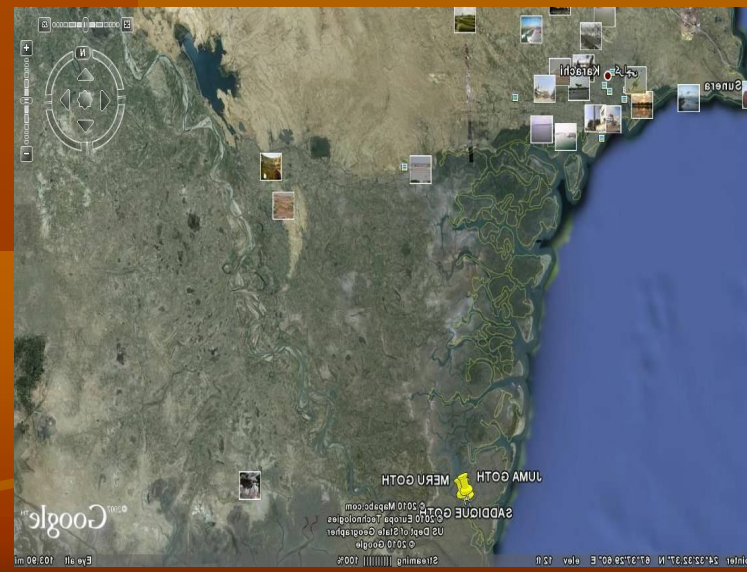
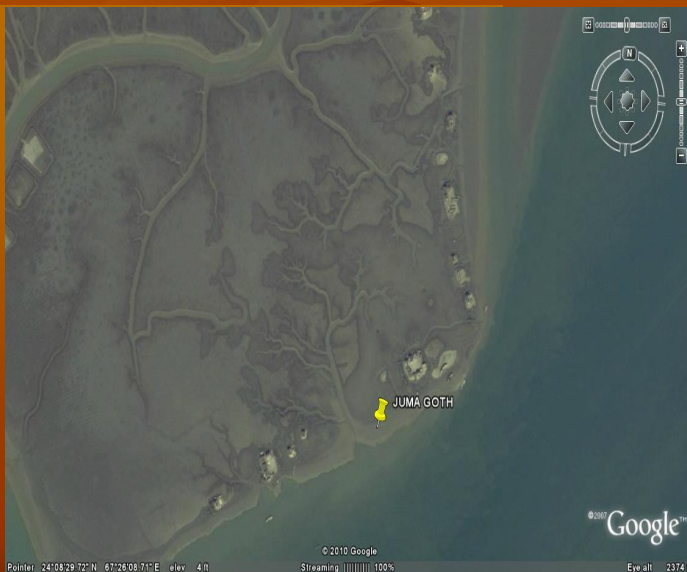
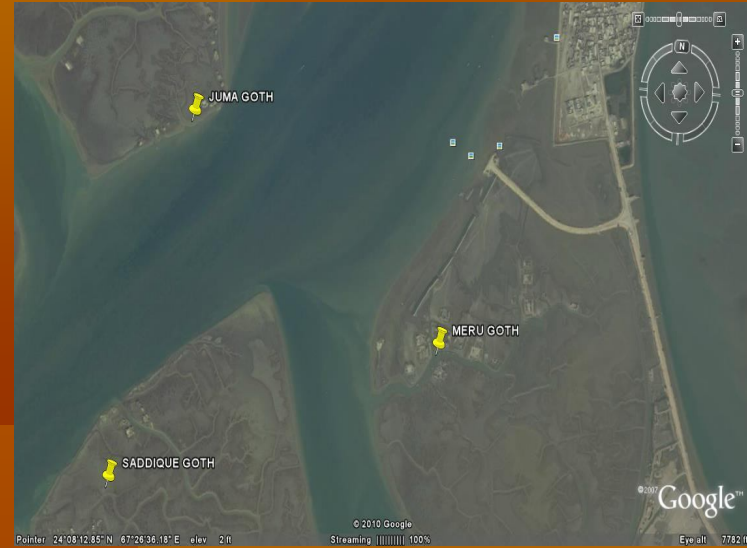
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- **Keti Bunder**, a very old town devastated thrice and rehabilitated, it has seen change in its status from rice growing and exporting centre to an exclusive fishing hub. According to local people the construction of Kotri barrage marked the beginning of the gradual diminishing of sweet water supply to the area and the elimination of irrigated agriculture.
Local estimate was that 2500-3000 people belonging to around 300 households are presently living in Keti Bundar. The main livelihood of the area is fishing and women and men both are engaged in it while some people also work as wage labourers and in commercial activities.
- **Goth Hamza Dablo** is situated 5 kilometres south-west of Keti Bandar in the Khario area of Hajamaro Creek. It is an island half an hour away by boat from Keti Bundar. The village consists of 20 or so households. All the people in the village belong to the same caste/tribe and live in a single para/mohallah. The houses are made of wood and mats. The villagers have been living in this area for many generations. According to men many years ago the River Indus flowed by Bhanbore and fell into the sea passing through Chan Creek. But gradually the river changed its direction, and fell into the sea at Keti Bandar via Hajamaro creek. Now it has shifted towards Khobar creek.
- **Yousuf Dablo**, 15 km from Keti Bandar is on the north west of the Gabri creek area of Chan creek. The access to the village is only through boat and it takes almost 2 hours to reach the village. It is a tiny village on a small piece of land surrounded by water with about 12-15 houses and an estimated population of 100 people all of whom belong to the same extended family and caste-Dabla. People came here about three years ago in search of livelihood. The winds here are strong and furious in the summer months.

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- **Siddique Dablo** is situated 5 km south-west of Ketu Bandar, inside the creek of Hajamaro. The village is only accessible by boat. It takes half an hour to reach it and while coming back one has to walk through a muddy pathway. Surrounded by the sea, it has about 40 or so houses divided into two paras - Golani Jamro and Badiani Jamro. The total population of about 400 belongs to Dabla caste. Mathara Jamro is the nearest village accessible by a mud road. The houses in Badiani para remain wet and damp despite being built on raised land.
- **Goth Mohammad Lakhio** dates back to 1885 when the freshwater from River Indus flowed here. It lies 25 km southeast of Ketu Bundar. On three sides of the village there are three creeks—Khobar creek (Darba), Tarchhan (Tarsham) and Kanghri. It takes almost 2-2 ½ hrs by boat from Ketu Bundar to reach the village. The village was reduced to its current strength of 15 households and an estimated population of 100 people after 1962 when fresh water from Indus River stopped flowing here and the sea intruded, engulfing thousands of acres of land as well as the village itself. The last hurricane destroyed it completely. All the inhabitants belong to Lakhio tribe/caste and the remoteness from Ketu Bandar means high commuting cost to Ketu Bundar (Rs. 1000 in fuel). Many households of Mohammad Lakhio migrate seasonally to Pan Para in Rehri Goth for six months.
- **Meero Dablo**, at a distance of 2 km from Ketu Bundar was established 13 years ago when people moved in from Hajmaro Creek. It comprises of 35-40 households and a population of 250 persons, all engaged in fishing the year round. Like other villages in the study Meero Dablo does not have basic facilities but for the locals bringing drinking water to the village poses a particularly grave problem as the water tanker is unable to reach the village storage tank because of the fortnightly jwar (lunar high tide) and gets stuck in the wet mud. The villagers either have to get water before the tide or bring it by boat.
- **Ayub Dablo** is made up of 80 houses and 400 people belonging to the Dabla tribe, of which about 150 are children. The village gets inundated by knee high water during the rainy season which takes several days to drain out and remains muddy for days afterwards. Residents of Ayub Dablo claimed that they make a reasonable earning from

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ASSESS AND DESCRIBE EXISTING CONDITIONS OF THE PROJECT AREA.

For making the poverty history in the fisher communities, SALBWS in this regard, six core key areas, i.e. education, health, food rights, good governance, women rights and peace and human security were selected to be addressed. The work on these core areas was done through the right based approach by involving the local people and lobbying with stakeholders. In the whole process, the major aim is to bring over the people into SALBWS's struggle for advancing social justice the fishers.

SALBWS had already been engaged with the fisher communities of coastal belt of Karachi in the mobilization activities therefore it had developed an understanding about the areas socio, economic and political conditions. These are count as one of the most disaster prone areas of Pakistan. People are the most vulnerable of twister, cyclone and tsunami.

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DESCRIBE HOW THE PROBLEM WAS IDENTIFIED (CONSULTATIONS/CASE STUDY/SURVEY)

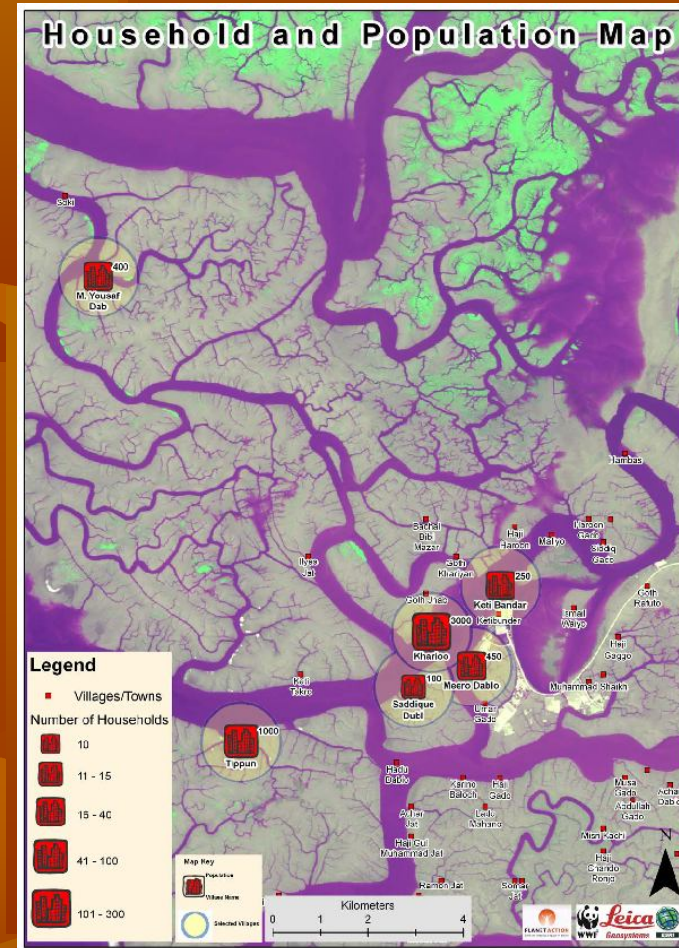
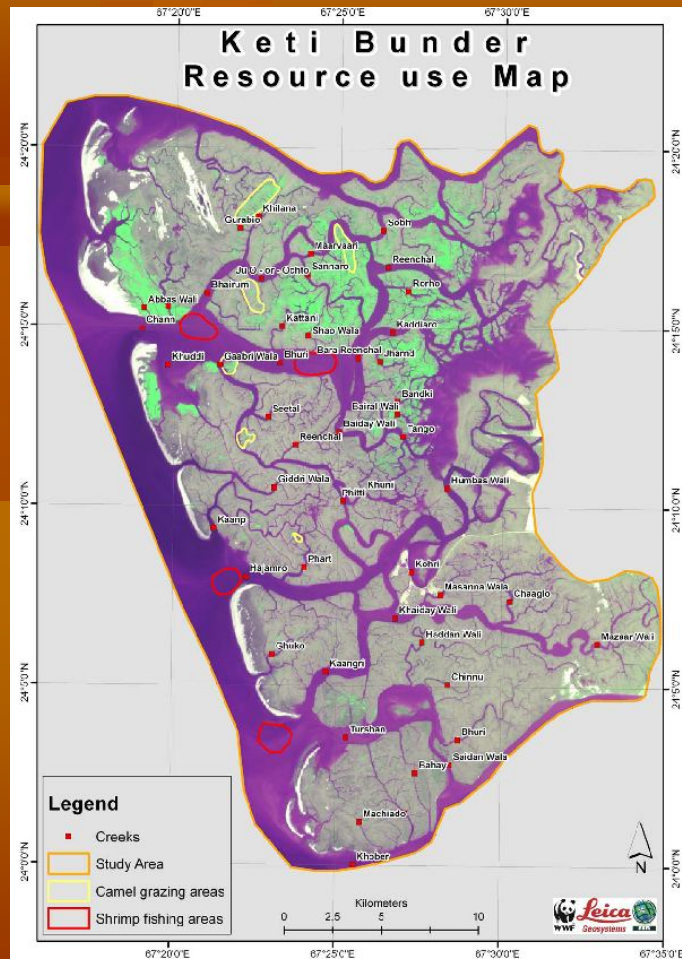
Improve alignment and collaboration for stakeholder interventions.

Establish a socio-economic baseline using participatory rural appraisal in and around the four project sites which will involve the following outputs:

1. Collection of socio-economic data using primary and secondary sources on the following factors but not limited to:
 - i. Number of selected villages
 - ii. Number of households and population profile
 - iii. Poverty profiles and livelihood dependencies (including resources such as human, economic, asset, knowledge, livelihoods etc)
 - iv. Local level institutions and their institutional capacity.
2. Gender profiling and analysis
3. Mapping of resource use practices
4. Assessment of non-consumptive/customary practices such as traditions, religion and human interaction with natural assets.
5. Analysis of stakeholders, their relationship and the role they play in rural development and natural resource management.
6. Assessment of development status in the project areas and identify gaps and potential areas of improvement.
7. Identification of inter and intra communal conflicts, their sources and implications on NR.
8. Identification of conflicts between communities and other stakeholders such as government, NGOs etc.
9. Identification of social issues and potential areas for project interventions in line with the recommendations of the environmental baseline studies.
10. Preparation of area/cluster specific reports and a consolidate report of sites.

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PROJECT OBJECTIVE AND PROPOSED ACTIVITY NATURE OF THE PROPOSED ACTIVITY

DESIGN TIME FRAME FOR GRIP PROJECT (ONE YEAR) QUARTER WISE THREE THEMATIC AREAS:

MAJOR ACTIVITIES PERFORM AT FIELD. RESOURCES PROVIDE BY SALBWS RESOURCES NEED TO SALBWS

1ST QUARTER

- House Hold wise Solid Waste Management & Sanitation in Keti Bunder.
- Community Based Natural Resource management in Keti Bunder.
- Grass Root Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives in Keti Bunder.
- Existing practices of Solid waste management & sanitation system
- Evaluation planning of system. Identify Natural Resources at Risk.
- Underline the root causes of climate change in the region.
- At the 20 % share SALBWS can mobilize at its own resources in field. Provide basic infrastructure for this project One UNJP (GRIP) to join hands for implementation, execution, monitoring, evaluation of the project.

2ND QUARTER

- House Hold wise Solid Waste Management & Sanitation in Keti Bunder.
- Community Based Natural Resource management in Keti Bunder.
- Grass Root Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives in Keti Bunder.
- Revamping of system Community behavior of focus areas.
- Problem identification at micro level.

3RD QUARTER

- House Hold wise Solid Waste Management & Sanitation in Keti Bunder.
- Community Based Natural Resource management in Keti Bunder.
- Grass Root Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives in Keti Bunder.
- Revamping of system Community behavior of focus areas.
- Problem identification at micro level.

4TH QUARTER

- House Hold wise Solid Waste Management & Sanitation in Keti Bunder.
- Community Based Natural Resource management in Keti Bunder.
- Grass Root Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives in Keti Bunder.
- Future demands of vision 2025 Prevention strategies.
- Primary/secondary/tertiary initiatives to rectification.

NOTE: FINALIZE / RE-SCHEDULE ALL ACTIVITIES AFTER THE APPROVAL OF THE PROJECT AS PER TOR.

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IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

The targeted villages, at the project site, Keti Bunder, Thatta District are vulnerable and over the years have faced natural disasters like sea intrusion, flood, fire, drought and cyclones. These frequent major disasters have caused adverse impacts on the lives of villagers and Communities of the area, such as losses due to natural resource degradation, migration, lack of social infrastructure, changing livelihood patterns, shortage of drinking water, school drop outs, health., leading to enhanced poverty.

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EXPECTED PROJECT DELIVERABLES 3RS FOR COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT.

- RELIEF
- REHABILITATION
- RESTRUCTURING OF EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTIVITIES REQUIRED IN ORDER TO REALIZE THE PROJECT’S
OBJECTIVE, CLEARLY INDICATING THE SEQUENCE OF ACTIVITY (WITH TIME FRAME,
RESPONSIBLE PARTY, ETC.)

INITIATIVE PROGRAMMEWORKING METHODOLGY

- Provision of drinking water facility. Alternate methods to improve.
- Uplift the Sanitation services.
- Underline & revamp the ex-practices.
- Develop Disasters risk management. Coordinate & knowledge base skills.
- Humanitarian response capability.
- Area base advance strategies
- Integrated water resources mgmt.
- Develop new ways & means. Nature’s conservation sustainability.
- Conservation at their own resources. Sustainable land management. Introduce
- Drip irrigation.
- Community base integrated mgmt for NR Enhance skills.
- Capability & facilitation on CDM & CTF Drive modern techniques.
- Adopt sustainable energy solutions.
- Use natural resources for Gen-Power Promotion of 3Ps
- Explore the area through media.

WE HAVE COMPREHENSIVE STUDY & PLAN TO DEMO TO HELP THE AREA.

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TARGET BENEFICIARIES IN TERMS OF SOCIO-ECONOMICS, GEOGRAPHY AND GENDER, SHOULD BE ELABORATED

The project site is around Taluka keti bunder area of Thatta District (23°43' to 25°26' North latitudes and 67°05' to 68°45' East longitudes) about 200 km from Karachi, Sindh provincial capital and 160 km from Hyderabad city. Thatta is a remote coastal area touching Arabian Sea. The total area of the district is 17,355 square kilometers. Generally the temperatures are 20 – 22 degree C in winter and 25 to 35 degree C in summer with very low annual rainfall and high humidity. According to 1998 population census data, the population of Thatta district, comprising of nine Talukas (sub-district area with specified boundary), including Keti Bunder, is recorded at 1113.19 thousands, with an average annual growth rate of 2.26%.

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STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPMENT OF INDICATORS TO ASSESS PROJECT PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS. THE INDICATORS SHOULD BE SPECIFIC, MEASURABLE, ATTAINABLE, RELIABLE AND TIME BOUND (SMART).

Half-to-full day workshops will hold at four different clusters of villages in the Keti Bunder area. Open space of a central primary school was selected by the SALBWS team and necessary training material, including transport to the school prior to the workshop day. Villagers were given hand-on- practical training in smaller groups of 4–6 persons by SALBWS staff. Printed instructions to the representatives of village CBOs for further training of the members of village CBOs, the primary school was also used for distributing material of Environmental Management System, Solid Waste Management System, Community Base Natural Resources Management System, to CBOs in the surrounding villages through their representatives.

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PROJECT WORK-PLAN MATRIX WITH INDICATORS AND MONITORING SCHEDULE

The project site, Keti Bunder, district Thatta survey the targeted population and number of households are living. Develop the responsibility on villagers/CBOs/SALBWS team of five persons (a coordinator, a supervisor & 3 field workers) of both males & females, with education educational qualifications a Bachelor degree (and above) were sent to village to motivate villagers for constituting a CBO. Field workers were trained both by SALBWS senior staff as well as by hired professionals, prior to their visits. It would be ensuring that at least one member of the team will fluent in spoken local language (Sindhi).

Group meetings were held with villagers as well as one-to-one meetings with village elders, local government representatives, political and local religious leader and school headmaster/headmistress. Minimum number of persons for a village CBO was kept to 10, with no restriction to the maximum number of persons in a CBO. SALBWS team helped and guided CBO members to elect a CBO focal person and depending upon the population of the village, 2–4 representatives for workshops. Representatives of Village CBOs trained in training of trainers workshops, further trained the members of the respective village CBOs.

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

UNDER THREE THEMATIC AREAS AS MENTION IN GUIDELINES IN KETI BUNDER, DISTRICT THATTA, SINDH, PAKISTAN, FOR “ONE UNITED NATIONS JOINT PROGRAMME FOR ENVIRONMENT”
(GRASS ROOT INITIATIVE PROGRAMME) GRIP

PROJECT STRATEGY

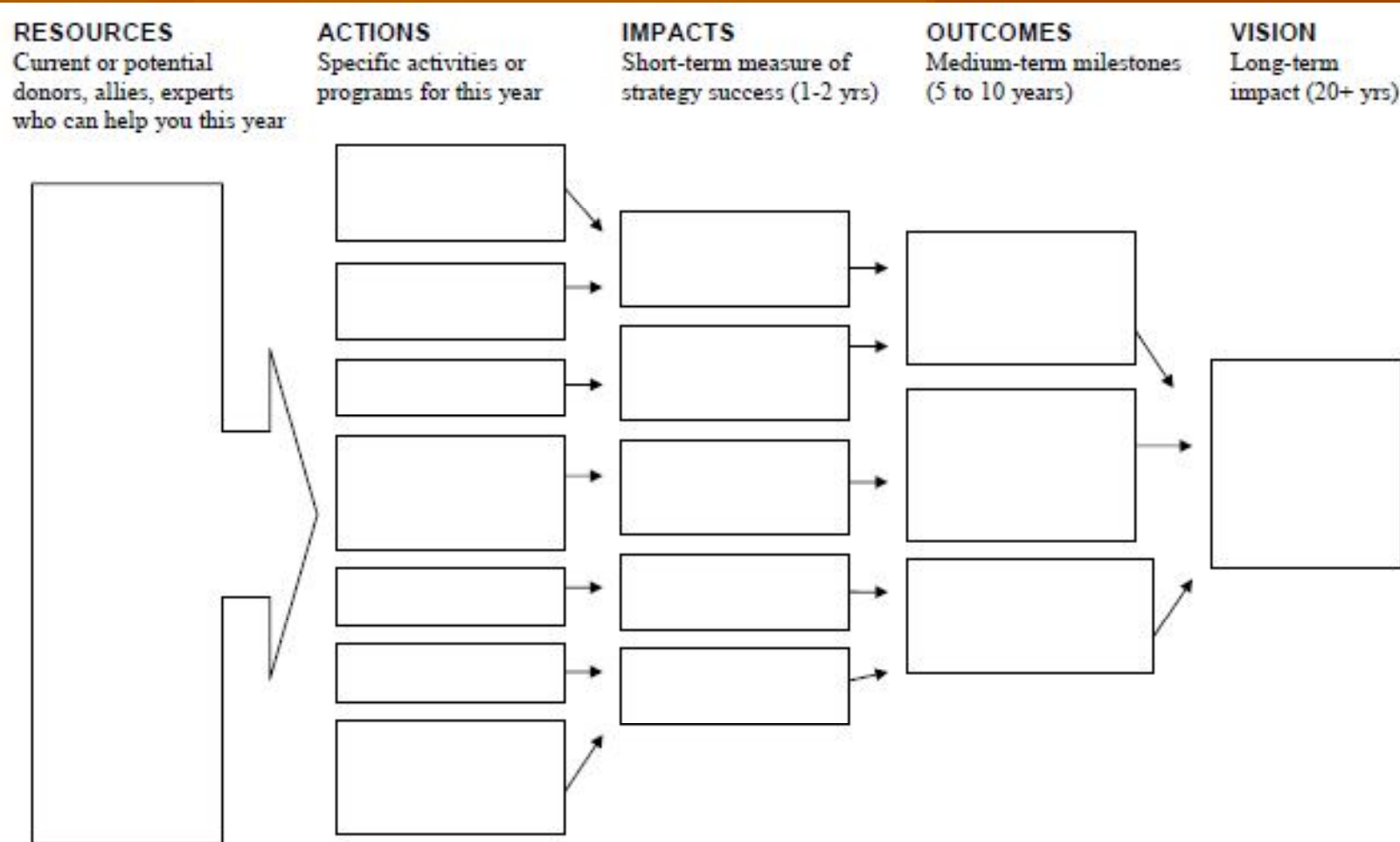
THE STRATEGY OF HOW THE PROPOSED ACTIVITY WILL BE CARRIED OUT SHOULD INCLUDE:
INSTITUTIONAL MAPPING/IDENTIFICATION OF STAKEHOLDERS (SUCH AS GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENTS, ACADEMIA, CONSULTANTS, PRIVATE SECTOR, LOCAL COMMUNITIES, OTHER
UN PROJECTS ETC.)
SALBWS PREPARE THE STRATEGY PLAN FOR 2020 VISION FOR KETI BANDAR.

According to the strategic plan set vision for the future. This is how we can establish & implement the project outcomes & impact on local community; the project base on women & children to educate them, empowered to discuss, work out the problem & their solution at their door step.

- BRING EVERYONE TOGETHER
- ALWAYS GO FROM RIGHT TO LEFT.
- VISION: THE 20-YEAR GOAL
- OUTCOMES: THE 5-10 YEAR GOAL
- IMPACTS: THE 2-YEAR
- ACTIONS: THE PLANS FOR THE NEXT YEAR -
- RESOURCES
- VERY IMPORTANT: LEAVE NOTHING OUT
- CHECK EVERYTHING
- HOW TO USE THE PLAN WHEN IT'S DONE

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CONSULTATION WITH KEY STAKEHOLDERS DURING PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION.

- We establish & empower the community as well as local based environmental monitoring network
- First and foremost, we offer assistance community in the following areas:
- We assist individuals, community groups and other organizations in the initiation of environmental monitoring;
- We conduct suspended sediment analysis, water quality testing, stream health assessments, forest research, etc.;
- We lend out equipment through the Environmental Stewardship Equipment Bank;
- We provide a place for groups to assist others and area network for the environmental stewardship community in focal area.
- We offer information about environmental monitoring for whole community
- We offer long-term support for individuals, community groups and other organizations in their attempts to document a perceived environmental problem or threat.

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TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REQUIRED FROM GRIP

SALBWS is local organization & UN entities come together in this JP to support the environmental needs of the country. These are: **FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNEP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, UNIDO** and **WHO**. Together they will ensure that a cohesive and comprehensive effort is made to achieve the outcomes set in this joint programme.

We always need technical, financial, moral & backup assistance if required.

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ANTICIPATED RESULTS

(INDICATE IMPACTS ON PARTICIPANTS/BENEFICIARIES-RELATED TO HUMAN SUCH AS HEALTH, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL IMPACTS-RELATED TO ENVIRONMENT SUCH AS LAND, WATER, AIR)

This proposed project based on these overall thematic institutional strengthening the GRIP focuses on the following environmental themes:

- 1) Solid waste management and sanitation
- 2) Community based Natural Resource Management
- 3) Grass-root Climate Change Mitigation initiatives

Thematic focus of the Grass-root Initiative Programme:

- Enhanced access to improved drinking water and sanitation services in rural areas
- Enhanced water and sanitation sector coordination and knowledge management
- Enhanced disaster risk management and humanitarian response capacity for water and sanitation at the grass-root level.
- Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) through area-based strategies.
- Community based Climate Change Adaptation
- Nature conservation, including enhanced protection of vulnerable and threatened habitats/ species
- Enhancing Sustainable Land Management (SLM) through community-based integrated management of natural resources
- Improved Capacity and facilitation to adopt Clean Development Mechanisms and Carbon Trade Facilities
- Increased implementation of sustainable energy activities incorporating alternative renewable supplies, energy efficiency and equitable access
- Promotion of Public Private Partnership

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REPORTING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

THE MECHANISMS THAT WILL BE USED TO MONITOR AND EVALUATE THE PROJECT, THE SCHEDULE FOR WHEN THESE MONITORING ACTIONS HAVE TO BE CARRIED OUT AND WHO IS RESPONSIBLE, THE RESOURCES ALLOCATED FOR SUBSTANTIVE REVIEW MEETINGS AMONG STAKEHOLDERS, HOW THE WORK PLAN AND BUDGET WILL BE UPDATED.

PLANNING & IMPLEMENTATION

Planning & Implementation Specific site is include in relevant area is Over here a few overall provide broad framework to incorporate socio-economic dimensions in the implementation design of the GRIP.

To conclude, the study very strongly reaffirms the poverty-environment nexus. Lack of opportunities and verify a livelihood option as well as the absence of employable skills compels the poor to place greater reliance on natural resources, traditionally freely available. However, as poverty deepens the reliance on freely available natural resources increases. In our sites it is observed that the resources that use to be easily available traditionally are no longer free and have a cost attached which in most instances is unaffordable.

Alternatively the reliance is on human capital i.e. physical labour. The fact that the only self owned capital is people's physical capacity is establish very strongly in the Pakistan Participatory Poverty Assessment. That poverty is also responsible for the debilitation of this asset combined with the absence of necessary healthcare to maintain and sustain it renders it a vulnerable asset and underscores the need to address health needs of the poor in deprived rural areas. The sites of the Indus Delta selected for GRIP are poor, their natural resource base is under severe threat and stress, and people's health needs are unaddressed.

The village profiles of the villages show large household sizes notwithstanding the out-migration and displacement that has occurred due to depleting natural resources and paucity of livelihood sources in Keti Bunder.

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MONITORING & EVALUATION

Monitoring: Definitions Monitoring is the continuous assessment of project implementation in relation to agreed schedules, and of the use of inputs, infrastructure, and services by project beneficiaries. Provides and other stakeholders with continuous feedback on implementation. Identifies actual or potential successes and problems as early as possible to facilitate timely adjustments to project operation.

Evaluation is the periodic assessment of a project's relevance, performance, efficiency, and impact (both expected and unexpected) in relation to stated objectives: Project managers undertake interim evaluations during implementation as a first review of progress, a prognosis of a project's likely effects, and as a way to identify necessary adjustments in project design. The use of mid-term reviews of ongoing projects has spread quickly in the last decade.

Need for effective monitoring and evaluation Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is increasingly recognized as an indispensable tool of both project and portfolio management. The acknowledged need to improve the performance of development assistance calls for close attention to the provision of management information, both to support the implementation of projects and programs and to feed back into the design of new initiatives.

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COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY STRATEGY

Printed Material for Environmental Management System, Solid Waste Management System, Community Base Natural Resources Management System, Gross-Root Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives: The material, including Printed material, dust bins, plantations, was purchased periodically from the local dealers from Karachi, Hyderabad and Keti Bunder and transported to the selected primary locations in a cluster of villages.

WHAT ARE THE STRATEGY FOR COMMUNICATING LESSONS LEARNED

In each selected village of Keti Bunder area conducted one day health and hygiene workshop, in a participatory manner, with female residence of the village, in collaboration with the village CBO. Because of low female literacy in the area, the information dissemination was done through pictorials charts, pictures, small skits/plays, games and Informal discussion in local language. There was no limit to the size of the female group.

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BUDGET (NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION)

PROJECTED TOTAL PROJECT COSTS AND PROPOSED SOURCES OF FUNDING

APPROXIMATION OF COSTING

20 % Share provide by SALBWS at its own resources share basic infrastructure at ground.

US \$ 100,000.00 conversion @ PRS. 85 per US \$
(February 22nd, 2010)= PRS. 85,00,000.00/=

20 % share of SALBWS would be PRS. 17,00,000.00/=

(SALBWS can do w.r.t. approval)

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AMOUNT REQUESTED FROM THE GRIP

DESIGN TIME FRAME FOR GRIP PROJECT (ONE YEAR)

80 % will provide by (ONE UNJP-GRIP) for back bone support to justification of Three Thematic Areas.

- House Hold wise Solid Waste Management & Sanitation in Keti Bunder.
- Community Based Natural Resource Management in Keti Bunder.
- Grass Root Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives in Keti Bunder.

- SUB TOTAL 20 % share of SALBWS would be PRS. 17,00,000/=
- SUB TOTAL 80 % will provide by (ONE UNJP-GRIP)
for back bone support to justification of Three Thematic
Areas. PRS. 68,00,000/=
- 100% GRAND TOTAL PRS. 85,00,000/=**