

Profile

Awami Development Organization (ADO)

Mission:

Socio-economic and political development of the Marginalize communities especially women through group formation, capacity building, economic support and advocating their rights and entitlements to ensure development for all.

Vision

A democratic & peaceful society ensuring equal development opportunities to all.

Registration: Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies (Control & Registration Ordinance) 1961
DDSW (DGK) 157/1996
Dated.03-09-1996
Registered at Punjab Level



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Bank Account Number: 1000974

Title of Account Awami Development Organization, Layyah

Web Address www.awammi.org

Registration: Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies (Control & Registration Ordinance) 1961
DDSW (DGK) 157/1996 Dated.03-09-1996

Brief history on activities undertaken in the past

ADO Background/Formation & Introduction:

The year 2015 marks the 19th year in the development oriented services of Awami Development Organization (ADO): working for the ignored, down-trodden and deprived community of district Layyah. The said organization registered in 1996 with Social Welfare Department, Govt. of the Punjab under (voluntary social welfare agencies registration control & ordinance 1961) and having 500 male & female members from different walk of life. Its management comprises of devoted, self-less and experienced persons, who have tried their level best to bring together various strata of the society to promote socio-economic situation, mutual welfare, awareness and enlightenment in the area.

Awami Development organization (ADO) starts its intervention from tehsil Layyah and expand its work at provincial level. Till date ADO works in different thematic areas as per ADO's Vision & Mission, i.e. in district Layyah, Jhung, Bhakar and Dera ghazi khan with the support and collaboration of PPAF, UNDP, UNOPs, Embassy of Japan, FFAN, Aurat foundation, Solidar Switzerland, IOM, IRDP and SLA etc.

In order to enable the people breathe a sigh of relief, ADO opened debates, functions and seminars to promote human and political rights in different span of time with the financial support of SPO, SAP-PK and Aurat Foundation. These activities of ADO are targeted to strengthen and supplement the task of empowerment focusing on making the communities-autonomous and self-governing entities.

ADO further implemented the community based project (community physical infrastructure schemes) in which watercourses, culverts, street pavements and drains irrigation channels, electric motor for drinking as well as for irrigation purpose and soling with the financial support of Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF). The said project is functioning from last five years and the NGO has implemented 526 small schemes (Community Toilets, Hand pumps, Sprinkler Systems, Open Drains, Covered Drains, Tube Wells, Brick Pavements and Water Channels) and two model village project named as integrated project. It is important to mention here that through this project the NGO has developed strong roots in communities of district Layyah and the organization is trusted by the community. While through model village project, the organization become able to create awareness and cautiousness among the community regarding clean environment and basic health issues. More over after flood 2010, 426 One room with Sanitation facilities has been provided to ultra-poor community of district Layyah to standardized their living standard. More over with the financial support of UNDP ADO completed 41 Small schemes in the said project ADO formed 41 Community organization in flooded union councils of district Layyah and project was completed with in the six months.

In relies on the team-spirit of its dedicated personnel who have always borne the test of time; they have high level of experience with regard to group tasks, project management and regional services. Moreover, we have operational group of peasants and workers working in rural areas of the district in collaboration with SAP -PK. ADO has implemented Health & formal Education program, Improvement in infrastructure of Govt. schools and BHUs, Farmers Enterprise Development Program, Capacity Building, Training on

The organization has covered a remarkable distance in terms of its outreach and expansion in addition to standardization in professional capacity during the previous years. Furthermore to enhance the

Organizational professional capacity, the organization has established Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in this regard. All staff members are strictly following developed SOPs. The formation of SOPs took significant time and gave opportunity for organizational evaluation and analysis. Moreover, organization has been equipped with all office requirements.

Advocacy companies and activities has been completed by ADO the task was assigned by different donors i.e Awaz Accountability Project , Human Institutional project , we can, aurat foundation and IRDP in district Layyah , bhakar and muzafergarh. The basic purpose of the project is to strengthen the local groups, community to raise their voice and identified their issues in front of government line departments. Successful initiative were taken under AWAZ accountability project with revenue department, education department and baitul mal.

In year 2009 ADO start mobilization project funded by PPAF in 5 union councils of district Layyah with the objective of to Strengthen and formation of institutions of local community under the said project ado formed 750 Community organizations , 15 Village organization and 5 local support organization and registered them under social welfare control ordinance. In feature Livelihood enhancement and protection project has been implemented under these Cos,VOs, and LSOs.

Livelihood project funded by PPAF is also a great effort by ADO in district Layyah in different union council in different thematic area of live to sustain their livelihoods. i.e skill trainings has been delivered to 1250 beneficiaries and ensure their employability to different trades , community capacity building of local community to enhance their livelihood. Distribution of Productive assets to 1750 male and female community member. Min 25,000-50,000 as per their business plans.140 common interest groups were formed under the said project and linked them with line department and as well as with productive institutes i.e haleeb food, ahan shopping center etc.

Under the said project Community Livelihood fund cost of 5.4 Million has been inject for livelihood , HID beneficiaries for their sustainable livelihood. The basic purpose of the fund is to strengthen the institution which was formed by ADO under Social mobilization project.

With the efforts of ADO staff and Management PM-Interest free loan is also a part of ADO efforts which is ongoing in two union councils 20 thousand of small loans were distributed to 1000 loanees / beneficiaries of Livelihood project for the leverage of the livelihood project component.

In Year 2010 ADO works in district Jhung with social welfare and baitul mal in awareness raising activities, in 2014 ADO starts a work with the support of Rescue 1122 for rescue of flood effected more than 1200 persons were evacuated and shifted to angora Goat farm tehsil choubara. Food and non food items were distributed to 1200 persons at the government announced camp.

Themes

- Food , Hunger and Livelihood
- Health HIV& AIDS and Public welfare
- Education (Formal, Non formal, Technical and vocational)
- Right based governance and democracy (civic education)
- Gender, Youth, Child, Women Rights and patriarchy
- Community Physical Infrastructure
- Credit Program
- Peace and Culture
- Publication

Programs Executing Methodology:

- Effective Programmatic Planning Mechanism
- Area Identification
- Baseline Survey, situational analysis, Prioritization of Problems, Feasibilities, & action plans
- Meeting with the Communities
- Group and CO Formation
- Implementation/Execution of Programs/Projects
- Capacity Building
- Regular Monitoring System
- Effective Programmatic Documentation
- Internal Audit
- Evaluation & Research

Ongoing Projects Detail

Sr #	Project Title	Donor	Area
1	Community Livelihood fund	PPAF	3 U/C s of Tehsil Layyah
2	Interest Free Loan (Phase I)	PPAF	2 U/C s of Tehsil Layyah
3	Interest Free Loan (Phase II)	PPAF	7 U/C s of Tehsil Layyah
4	LEED Digital Hub	PPAF	2 U/C s of Tehsil Layyah
5	Basic Education Community Schools (BECS)	NEF	Layyah District
6	AWAAZ	SAP-Pk	5 U/C s of Tehsil Layyah
7	Citizen Voice Project	USAID	5 U/C s of Tehsil Layyah
8	We Can Campaign	SAP-Pk	Layyah District
9	Quality Education	Embassy of Japan	Layyah District

Poverty Reduction

Awammi Development organization (ADO) is working in district layyah from the year 1996 to onward for the social uplift the deprived community through livelihood initiatives with the collaboration of different donors for the same cause an over view in mentioned under below

Community Livelihood Fund

Funder by PPAF Year 2012 to onward

Pakistan poverty alleviation funds has been disbursed the community livelihood fund to capacitate the local Support organization formed by the Pos and a credit program was launched in the year 2012.

Awammi development organization has been formed 5 local support organization as per PPAF guide lines and requirements the agreement was signed between three LSOs and disbursed the 1.5 million costs for each PO, till date the port folio of the LSOs is as under

S.NO.	Name of PO	District	UC name	Name of Institution Loan Centers (LCs)	Registration No	No. of Vos under LSO	No. of COs under LSO	Bank Acct. No.	CLF Agreement Amount as per IP	CLF Disbursed Amount to PO	CLF Amount disbursed to beneficiaries	Repayment Rate against CLF amount (95%)	Avg. rate of service charges (10% flat e.g.)	Avg. Loan size disbursed	CLF Active Portfolio
1	A D O	Layyah	Ladhana	Ladhana Development Society	RLY/S/05	3	40	0824-37102522	1.540 Million	1.540 Million	2.270 Million	90%	20%	15000 to 20000	2,724,000
2			Jammansha	Bahar Development Society	RLY/S/49	3	18	021601010 0273114	1.5 Million	1.5 Million	2.769 Million	75%	20%	15000 to 20000	3,322,800
3			Layyah Thal Jandi	Swail Development Society	RLY/S/58	3	25	0127-153007510 1-1522252	1.5 Million	1.5 Million	3.165 Million	80%	20%	15000 to 20000	3,798,000

Prime Minister Interest Free Loan (PM-IFL Phase-I & II)

**Funder by PPAF
Year 2014-2018**

To eradicate extreme poverty in the country specially in south Punjab district layyah, and to directly address the issue of rising unemployment, the Prime Minister pledged during his election campaign that he would bring productive micro-loans to the doorsteps of the poor and the destitute with the technical support of Pakistan Poverty alleviation Funds (PPAF), and facilitate their empowerment both economically and socially. This commitment has now converted into action through the 'Prime Minister's Interest Free Loan (PMIFL) Scheme'. The Rs. 93.50 Million Scheme aims to provide those on a score of 0-40 on the Poverty Score Card access to interest free loans so that they may enhance their incomes and improve their quality of life. The access to financial resources will leverage local investments in livelihoods and enterprise development. The Scheme will reach out and embrace the resourcefulness and integrity of local community institutions in rural areas and the urban periphery, so that these can work closely with the Government & PPAF to address and overcome poverty in their own areas.

Poverty is widespread in Pakistan, particularly in rural areas and urban slums especially in south Punjab. There is rising unemployment and generally a lack of income earning opportunities, particularly for women. In his last address during the election campaign, the Prime Minister committed to bring productive micro-loans to the doorsteps of the poor so that those who are unbanked and/or are lacking access to financial services may have resources to micro-enterprises, enhance their incomes, and improve the quality of their lives. In response, the Government of Pakistan has committed Rs. 3.5 billion to the Prime Minister's Interest Free Loan (PMIFL) Scheme, through which productive micro-enterprise activities will be supported through a maximum loan of Rs. 50,000 for those upto 40 on the Poverty Score Card (PSC). It is mandated that 50% of the loans will be disbursed to women.

There is a significant connect between the the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) & Awmmi development organization are being working for poverty reduction from the year 2009 to onward ADO has a 20-year footprint across the South Punjab spanning 5 districts, 44 Union Councils, and approximately 9,000 rural and urban settlements of Pakistan. ADO, PPAF builds the capacity of the institutions of the poor, extends resources and links them with public & private institutions/ markets so that the 'Writ of the State' may be reinforced. Based on its previous experience, ADO has been selected by the PPAF for the implementation of the programThe core strengths that PPAF brings to this Programme includes the following:

Community outreach	Community based lending, i.e. setting up community based branches/ loan centers	Micro-enterprise development at grass roots level	Quality assurance, monitoring and reporting systems	Dedicated micro-finance, livelihood, employment and enterprise development team
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Some specific objectives of the PMIFL Scheme are as follows:

1. Make Interest Free Loans (IFL) available to men, women and youth from poor, vulnerable and marginalized households, not yet tapped by the microfinance sector, so that they may engage in productive economic activities that will improve their lives and allow them to positively contribute to the economy.
2. Establish and/or strengthen Urban and Rural Branches, and/ or Union Council based Community Loan Centers, capable of assessing, distributing and recovering Interest Free Loans to those households on a Poverty Scorecard of 0-40.

3. Support female participation and inclusion in economic activities, by disbursing at least 50% of the loans to women and persons with different abilities.
4. Encourage behavioral change by demanding loan beneficiaries to ensure specific health and education practices.
5. Enhance the entrepreneurial competencies amongst loan beneficiaries by extending services as a PLUS dimension of the Scheme, e.g. enterprise training and counseling, market linkages, financial literacy and numeracy training.

Livelihood Employment Enterprise Development (LEED 60th batch Digital Hub Project

1. Introduction and Rationale:

In the original LEP and SCAD programmes, there was little or no effort to consciously enhance rural connectivity, or place the communities in charge of tracking their own development and progress, and telling their own stories. In the past two World Bank missions, the Bank suggested that these dimensions should be integrated in the current LEP programme, bringing all the current (56 batch and SCAD), and some of the previous LEP partners organizations (POs), up to speed on this. A list of the recommended POs is attached as **Annex-1**.

This proposal requests approval for Setting up Digital Hubs and Digital Library as a special enterprise, supported by relevant applications that can enhance rural connectivity in 2 LEED supported Union Councils across the District Layyah

2. Setting up Digital Hubs and Library as a Social Enterprise:

Among the many barriers to rural growth, a significant one is the digital divide between the rich and the poor, and the urban and rural. This results in the challenge of access to knowledge, information, skills, inputs and markets. Given PPAF's significant investment in building community institutions, it is possible to leverage and multiply the benefits by assisting the communities to set-up digital hubs, and facilitate their access to tele-services that will allow them effective 'last mile' connectivity and service delivery.

Through PPAF's LEED Programme, all the recommended union councils have successfully established platforms to support socio-economic development, e.g. the Naukri ya Karobar(NyK) Centers, Youth Centers (YC), Production Centers (PCs), Common Interest Groups (CIGs) and Loan Centers. All these platforms will directly benefit through this connectivity, and the LSOs will be able to use the Digital Hub to build the digital capacities of the future generations so that they are better connected with the world. The digital hub will also allow each of the communities to be better linked with Government and development sector resources, and to undertake more innovative activities and initiatives such as becoming bare foot journalists, video diarists, etc. And given the difficulties of physical mobility in remote areas, the digital hubs will become particularly relevant to women's access to education (tele-taleem) and health (tele-health).

The specific equipment proposed in the Digital Hubs is listed in **Annex-2**. Each tele-centre would have a laptop, projector, digital camera, printer, scanner, UPS, Speakers and Android based Tablet PC. Internet facility would be provided to each tele-centre to ensure that information are gathered and circulated timely with all stakeholders. The capacity of the operators of these tele-centres would be built to enable them to use these centres as sustainable and successful social enterprise.

In addition to provision of equipment, the digital hubs will be supported to:

- Operate digital hub equipment using their own resources as well as through the extended services and warranties provided by the vendor;
- Identify an innovative, sustainable and feasible set of services for their digital hub;
- Develop a comprehensive Business Plan for their hub;
- Proactively use the established hub network to identify on-going options for digital service extension and business development;
- Sustainably run the digital hub for long-term community benefit.

The proposed interventions comprise of a mix of mobilization, market assessments and linkages, on-going information collection and dissemination, exposure and out-of-the-box and innovative capacity development interventions packaged in three distinct phases, i.e. pre-training, training and post-training. Each Phase will aim for a distinct result as follows:

The range of services through which income can be generated through a Digital Hub may include the following:

- E-Learning Facility, e.g. with the Allama Open University, other virtual universities and training centers, with the HEC supported BICs
- Establishment of a computer center, entertainment activities, e.g. videos and animations for youth and children
- Services for Digital Monitoring and E-Documentation (Videos, Pictures, Documents, etc.)
- Communal services like emails, photocopy, printing, scanning
- Support to productive platforms established by LSOs, including the NyK, Production Centers, Loan Centers, Youth Centers, e.g. downloading of designs by craft artisans, access to market prices by agriculture CIGs, etc.
- Offering online training courses for POs and PPAF, as well as other national and international organizations, and government
- Community members access to the digital library
- Video and photograph coverage of social events in the union council
- Access to accounts and financial services, and data management for small entrepreneurs
- Initiation of a virtual market space for farm and non-farm products through on-line portals

The above are only some ideas of how communities would leverage the digital hub. PPAF and POs would access national and international experiences to leverage this resource, and ensure that all 80 digital hubs are functional as sustainable and viable social enterprises.

Implementation Steps:

1. 2 LSOs have been selected on the basis of their interest in this area, and their willingness and ability to take the project forward as a social enterprise.
2. The said LSOs have been contribute in terms of the venue, salaries of Digital Hub Champions, and the costs of some basic utilities and fixtures, e.g. electricity, furniture and fixtures, etc.
3. LSOs have been submit a plan on how they will leverage this support to reduce the digital divide within the various strata in their communities, and also submit a business plan for how they will make the hub sustainable. They will be supported to do this through relevant Universities.

ADO established two digital hubs one each in UCs Jaman Shah and Ladhana. The main objective of establishing these digital hubs is to facilitate the people of these union councils for accessing information and other digital based services at their door step. This initiative is aimed at bridging the digital divide for rural poor while taking services to citizen's doorsteps. The services being provided currently include: photocopy; digital photography; e-mail & internet browsing; multimedia; document scanning; video making; computer composing; video phone call.

The impact of digital hubs was explored at length through discussion with both LSOs, LEED Project beneficiaries, general community members in respective union councils, ADO team and operating staff of these two digital hubs. Generally, there appears a wider level of acceptance of these facilities as useful and informative. Most of the people are of the view that the digital hub is a unique, innovative and useful facility which exactly according to the needs of the people of these areas. This service is undoubtedly saving their time, money and empowering them.

These digital hubs have started generating income which directly goes to the respective Local Support Organization (LSO) which is managing the operations of this digital based facility. If properly managed and operated the digital hub has the potential to become permanent source of generating income for the LSO leading towards the sustainability of the hub and the organization. Based on the visits and interviews with digital hub operators and members of respective LSOs it is proposed that the hub should expand its scope in terms of services and information. Following are suggested services for expanding the services of digital hub:

- ✚ Agriculture advisory services;
- ✚ Weather updates;
- ✚ Mobile money transfers;
- ✚ Mobile credit uploads;
- ✚ Utility bill payment;
- ✚ Computer training;
- ✚ Market information

Market linkages development

As part of LEED Project and other mainstream programs of ADO, there is been considerable activity for developing market linkages for facilitating the poor business entrepreneurs. Under the LEED Project ADO organized a two-day mega event "District Mela". The main objective this event was to attract the project beneficiaries and the government stakeholders and market players for increased interaction and liaison building. The participants had a chance to show their products and services to a wider audience. Different recreational and learning activities were organized during the event. The feedback from different participants shows that the event has been a very successful activity in terms of facilitating the beneficiaries developing linkages with market players.

Research & documentation

ADO's team developed one booklet containing of case studies/success stories of different livelihood beneficiaries. Developed and printed in Urdu this booklet was disseminated to a wider array of stakeholders including the project beneficiaries. Along with a video documentary was developed which comprises of consolidated livelihood enhancement efforts of ADO and PPAF in the five program union councils. Similarly, five photo albums were compiled and printed comprising of photographs of various success cases and livelihood activities and interventions.

Capacity Building & Advocacy Program

AAWAZ

Funded By SAP-PK

2015-2018

AAWAZ works from the community to the national level to enhance women's safe political participation, strengthen community cohesion and nonviolent dispute resolution, and build citizens' capacity, particularly women and other disadvantaged groups, to influence the quality of government service delivery. It also has an investigative component, implemented by the Policy, Advocacy, Research and Results facility, that synthesizes information and findings from AAWAZ and similar programs to build a robust evidence base around community voice and empowerment with a view to initiating reform within Pakistan as well as contributing to global debates on the understanding of citizen empowerment and accountability.

Sample Activities

- Train community members to raise awareness on the issues of significance of women's role in decision making, participation of women in formal political processes and structures, gender-based violence, and voting rights and responsibilities.
- Utilize AAWAZ Steering Committee for strategic guidance.
- Develop a cadre of trainers from the district to village level who can help fellow citizens better understand social service provision standards, budget allocations, and how to aggregate efforts to advocate for improved quality.
- Provide grant funding to conduct research and advocacy in key areas relevant to the program to engage multiple stakeholders in policy reform.

Select Results

- Established the AAWAZ Steering Committee and Advisory Council to provide overall strategic direction and ensure coordination and agreement at the highest level of leadership of the partner organizations.
- Conducted a political economy analysis and baseline study.
- Piloted key activities in seven districts such as: institutional development; capacity development; community engagement; and advocacy.
- Development of an Implementation Strategy based on Inception Phase learning gleaned from the baseline study, political economy analysis and the pilot activities.
- Established the Policy, Advocacy, Research and Results (PARR) facility, which includes development of a monitoring and evaluation framework and structure and the development of the Respond Fund strategy.
- Awarded eight research grants under the Response Fund. These studies complement the baseline study and provide more in-depth examination of issues such as barriers to women's political participation, roots of conflict, males' perceptions of violence against women and the importance of service delivery in political parties' platforms in the two target provinces of Punjab and KPK.

Citizen Voice Project

Funded By US-AID

CVP- Cycle- 7

There are serious governance issues in the irrigation system which is managed by provincial and district administration. Though as a matter of system the water reaches to farms from Dam or Barrage => Main canal => Branch canal => Distributary => Minor => Sub-minor => Watercourse => Farm field, yet there are also several branching-offs at each step of the chain. So there are multiple smaller delivery streams as well. From the watercourse, each individual farmer takes his turn according to the old and well-established warabandi (Turn) system—wherein he has a specific day on which his fields are to be irrigated, “and the actual timing and quantity of the demand is irrelevant”¹. Agricultural water pricing is done on a flat-fee basis irrespective of actual water usage, and the common method is to flood the field and let the excess run off.

District Layyah have approved the 3.18 Cusec / thousand Acr canal water, Muzafferghar have 8 Cusec / thousand Acr while District RahimYar Khan have 7.9 Cusec respectively. District Layyah have less water as compared to other district in Punjab. It is important to mentioned here that when TDA (Thal Development Authority) was established in 1952 and it was finalized that 2400 Cusec /day water should be provided to the local farmers and the canals should remain functional 24 days in a month but actually the people of district Leyyah are getting 1600-1700 Cusec / day instead of less approved 2400 cusec/day. Moreover, the government agreed to provide the canals remain functional 24 days in a month while actually it is only 16-17 days in a month.

Since each main/branch canal and distributaries have several subsidiary takeoffs (which are usually opened on a turn-by-turn basis) and the system is severely water-short, the farmers at the tail-end (i.e. those at the end of the distribution chain) receive much less water than do farmers at the head of the chain, and large farmers (those who can bribe or intimidate irrigation officials) receive much more than their fair share, and usually out of turn. In addition, large farmers often have “direct outlets” that bypass the *warabandi* system and provide them with, virtually on demand, as much water as they need. Up to 30 percent of total flow in some areas is from “direct outlets” (illegal cut) which are, needless to say, illegal under the 1873 Canal and Drainage Act². Following are major issues in district layyah

1. The main affectees of water are those at tail of the watercourse and the small landholders who don't enjoy enough power to get an equitable share from within the system.
2. One of the major reasons of theft of water is the excess of cultivation of the land where by the land is not let free to rejuvenate and changes in cropping pattern.
3. There is a shortage of water from the Head Regulation points as the supply fluctuates seasonally from the rivers system
4. There is free toll number to register the water theft complaints but it lacks efficiency and effectiveness.
5. It was stated that in some areas, there is reportedly excess of water³ and in some areas an acute shortage of water for tail-enders⁴.
6. Farmers usually do not feel encouraged to complain against the theft of the water for their lack trust in the local officials and their own ignorance. Besides the complaint process is such that farmer report to SDO about water theft and SDO nominate Zalidar/Patwari for verification, after

¹RUNNING ON EMPTY, Pakistan's Water Crisis ©2009 Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Washington, D.C. (www.wilsoncenter.org)

²Pakistan Country Water Resources Assistance Strategy-World Bank 2005

³ Such as District leyah official report

⁴ Such as JalalpurPirwala area

verification (7 days) SDO conduct hearing and send case to Deputy Collector (Revenue). This is lengthy and time consuming process. Necessary changes need to be brought in the irrigation water act in the context of complaint management.

7. There is lack of unison understanding among line departments on the issue of water theft. “
8. There are no internal meetings/ coordination mechanism of police, revenue and irrigation department to handle such issues in a collective manner.

Program Strategy

Proposed project intends to achieve:

- Maximum supply of allocated irrigation water to the focused district from barrages and to the farmers.
- Increase in water supply will contribute in growth of agriculture production.
- Project will address effective utilization of funds allocated for “BHALL SAFAI” and effective functioning of Electronic and Telemetry System in focused district.
- Enhanced transparency and accountability of irrigation department through different means e.g. Publicizing the distribution schedule (through print and electronic media) and also notifying it to the Union council offices, educating farmers to use toll free number, use of right to information law by farmers, over sighting of department operations/performance, reporting theft of water and recording irrigation revenue “Aabyana”.

To address the above problems ADO is proposing an advocacy, private public linkages and capacity building led initiative. Following shall be project implementation

- UC based social mapping of the area in context of water crises/ shortages. This social mapping shall benefit many ways such as identification of the persons for identifying key stakeholders, places where moga schedule / IEC material shall be placed, content of the radio programme etc. Based on this exercise communication strategy with the beneficiaries shall be finalized. 5 villagers will be elected from the tail of the branch and 5 will be elected from the beginning of the branch
- Baseline of villages based on social mapping
- Formation of over sight groups having following criteria
 1. Each group will be formed in 2-3 union councils
 2. Each group will be dependent on 25 persons were 35 % women participation and 65 % male farmers
 3. Group members have 2-5 acrs land and 12-25 Acres land through this small farmers will be a part of the groups
 4. One revenue collector from 2-3 union councils will be a part of the group (it should be revenue collector / Number dar)
- Union council, Tehsil level and district level forums groups shall be formed they will be the 1st tier, 2nd tier and 3rd tier forums. Tehsil and district Forum shall be consists of 12-15 members elected from UC and Tehsil members.
- Training of over sight groups on over sight reporting
- District Forums where over sight reports shall be shared with stakeholders for resolving the water issues.
- Legal aid to Farmers Through Bar Associations

Irrigation officials shall be engaged day one through social mapping, villages/ canals selection, over sight tool development and over sight reporting format. They shall be part of UC/ Tehsil and District Forums. Terms of engagement shall be finalized with them at the beginning of the project.

Intermediate Result 1 – Baseline and end line conducted to assess the existing state of attitudes, knowledge and practices, and then progress against these is assessed	
Output 1.1	Activity 1.1.1 ToRs of baseline for consultant developed and approved by ED and donor
	Activity 1.1.2 Advertisement circulated for hiring of consultant for baseline
	Activity 1.1.3 Questionnaire and methodology developed and approved by ADO and donor
	Activity 1.1.4 Team, including lead researcher, recruited and briefed/capacitated
	Activity 1.1.5 Data collection and analysis completed and major results drawn
	Activity 1.1.6 Report developed and shared with ADO and donor
	Activity 1.1.7 Report finalized after feedback from ADO and donor
Output 1.2	Activity 1.1.1 ToRs of end line for consultant developed and approved by ED and donor
	Activity 1.1.2 Advertisement circulated for hiring of consultant for end line
	Activity 1.1.3 Questionnaire and methodology developed and approved by ADO and donor
	Activity 1.1.4 Team, including lead researcher, recruited and briefed/capacitated
	Activity 1.1.5 Data collection and analysis completed and major results drawn
	Activity 1.1.6 Report developed and shared with ADO and donor
	Activity 1.1.7 Report finalized after feedback from ADO and donor
Intermediate Result 1 – 12000 copies of IEC material produced and distributed/shared with beneficiaries in the project area	
Output 1.2	Activity 1.2.1 Preparation and approval of the add/TORs from the ED ADO
	Activity 1.2.2 Selection of agencies for preparing the IEC material
	Activity 1.2.3. Approval of brochures, and printing of brochures (35000 copies)
	Activity 1.2.4 Preparation of Quarterly News Letters (500 copies x 4 quarters)
	Activity 1.2.5 Distribution of brochures and newsletters amongst the targeted community of famers, government officials, and other citizens
Intermediate Result 1 – 8 radio messages prepared, aired on FM radio and heard by 3 % percent population in Layyah district	
Output 1.3	Activity 1.1.1 Preparation of ToRs and approved by ED and donor
	Activity 1.1.2 Advertisement circulated for hiring of consultant for preparing FM radio messages
	Activity 1.1.3 Agreement with FM radio
	Activity 1.1.4 Airing of radio messages
Intermediate Result 1 – 3 Seminars were organized and farmers, government officials were sensitized	
Output 1.4	Activity 1.4.1 Contents of seminars prepared/developed and approved
	Activity 1.4.2 Key speakers noted and finalized
	Activity 1.4.3 Venue booked, refreshment arranged
	Activity 1.4.4 Press releases issued/media persons invited
	Activity 1.4.5 cases studies of issues of famers were presented
Intermediate Result 2 – 12 district level forums on water rights were formed	
Output 2.1	Activity 2.1.1 26 Mobilization meetings
	Activity 2.1.2 05 Capacity building trainings advocacy

	Activity 2.1.3 24 Meetings with governments officials
	Activity 2.1.4 Conference on farmers' voice for their water rights
	Activity 2.1.5 Preparation and approval of charter of demand in the conference
	Activity 2.1.6 Press release at the end of conference
	Activity 2.1.7 District level walk/protest
Intermediate Result 2 – Bi-Annual oversight reports drafted and shared with audience	
Output 2.2	Activity 2.2.1 Preparation of outline/guideline of the visits/meetings
	Activity 2.2.2 Visits of the field areas
	Activity 2.2.3 Preparation of report and approval of the reports
	Activity 2.2.4 Sharing of reports with concerned quarters
Intermediate Result 2 – water distribution schedule publicized in local newspapers which was read or reached 30 percent farmers in the area	
Output 2.3	Activity 2.3.1 District forums will collect information about water distribution schedule from the line agencies
	Activity 2.3.2 Draft and issue press release in English, Urdu and local lanuagues
	Activity 2.3.3 Water distribution schedule displayed or put on notice board of local union councils
Intermediate Result 3– Free legal aid center established which are providing free legal aid to needy farmers and their groups	
Output 3.1	Activity 3.1.1 Finding and selection of volunteer lawyers
	Activity 3.1.2 Finding of places in 12 districts for the offices of free legal aid centers
	Activity 3.1.3 Appointment of main lawyers for the free legal aid offices
	Activity 3.1.4 Through media publicizing about the free legal aid offices in the district
	Activity 3.1.5 Provision of free legal aid to needy farmers
Intermediate Result 3 –6 trainings of farmers groups on oversight organized and farmers were effectively monitoring water distribution schedule	
Output 3.2	Activity 3.2.1 ToRs for consultant developed and approved by PD&R Unit
	Activity 3.2.2 Development of content and training manual for the training
	Activity 3.2.3 Through farmers groups, selection of farmers for the training
	Activity 3.2.4 6 trainings
intermediate Result 3 – 12 farmers oversight groups formed which were actively raising voice to end violation against their rights to water	
Output 3.3	Activity 3.3.1 ToRs for consultant developed and approved by PD&R Unit
	Activity 3.3.2 Selection of villages, UCs and farmers for the group
	Activity 3.3.3 Mobilization meetings with farmers
	Activity 3.3.4 Preparation of mobilization tools
	Activity 3.3.5 Hiring and training of mobilization tools

Quality Education

Funded By Embassy of Japan

A project was designed for quality education for the deprived community of district layyah. ADO aims to provide the quality education for the farmers children's on shapers standers on that basis ADO worked with embassy of japan in two phases

In first phase ADO started a construction of building for primary school building and in 2nd phase ADO constructed a building for Middle portion building.

Till Date the said school achieved a strength of 1000 students and remarkable results for these students in district layyah same on other end TLS the branch of ado have strengthen and provide a job opportunities to 70 Hhs on permanent basis.

Basic Education Community Schools

BECS.

Funded By Punjab Government

An agreement was signed between Punjab government and ADO for the supervision and sustainability of 100 schools with the support of BECS Program in district layyah. From the year 2014-2018.

The basic purpose of the project is to strengthen the local educational system decreased the drop out ratio of students at their village level.

Completed Projects

ADO Achievements in Past 5 years

Poverty reduction Program

Livelihood Enterprise Employment Development 62nd Batch

LEED is a PPAF supported initiative which aims at targeting ultra poor and vulnerable households to enable them to enhance productivity of ultra-poor through focused interventions aimed at developing skill sets and assets for greater income generating opportunities and better livelihood. The LEED Project was born out of the necessity of and innovative, sustainable and scalable strategies so that people lives in poverty and those living in extremepoverty can stabilize themselves socioeconomically, increase their resiliencetoshocks, and continue on the path to development through accumulating productive, financial, human and social assets. PPAF, under its Livelihood Employment & Enterprise Development (LEED) Group initiatives since 2013, has been playing a key role in graduating those households that are below the poverty line through two-pronged strategy of 'push and pull'. The group specializes in provision of a range of livelihoods interventions, extends capacity building and initial grant funds to incubate social enterprises and ensures that it is set up and managed on sustainable business principles. Besides, it supports advocacy efforts to change policy that may have a positive influence for community-based livelihoods.

Under the LEED Project batch 60 & 62, ADO trained 974 persons on varied trades/skills, provided productive assets to 333 beneficiaries, developed two digital hubs, formed 09 Common Interest Groups (CIGs) and organized one mega event (District Mela). In addition to this, ADO consolidated the documentation and case studies for best practices in livelihood enterprise development. Along with this series of exposure visits were organized for experience sharing and mutual learning. Additionally, ADO's team focused on developing

market linkages. This project was implemented for a period of 09 months from January to September 2015. This project was implemented in five union councils of tehsil Layyah in district Layyah. The main criterion for selection of project beneficiary households was based on scores obtained on Poverty Score Card (PSC) which was applied at the start of the project interventions. The complete PSC database of all the 974 direct beneficiary households was developed.

Achievements

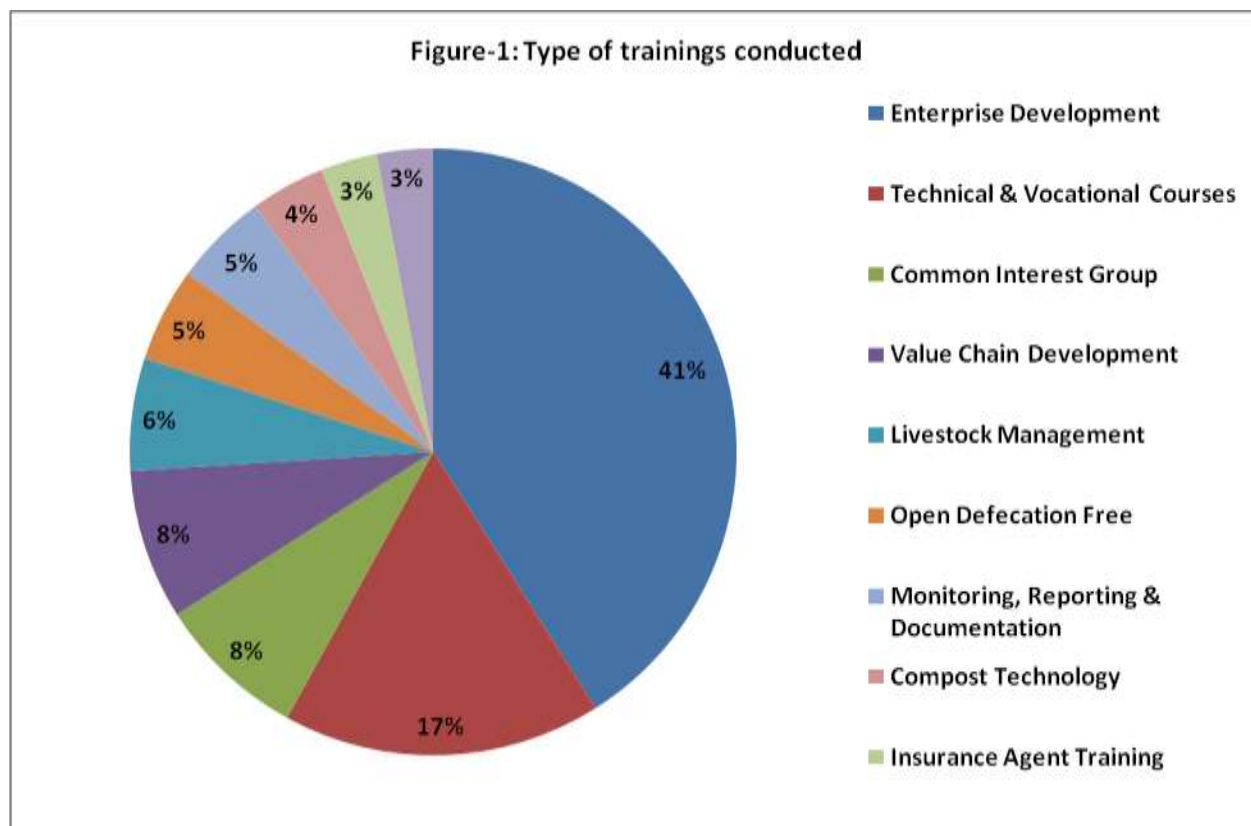
- ❖ The training and capacity building was the main intervention under LEED Project. As per the data sourced for ADO's reports 974 persons received training in a number of trades/skills with a good mix of technical & vocational skills, business management and enterprise development skills. Majority of project beneficiaries feels that the training and capacity building activities improved their business skills which are important factors to start a business. The training provided by ADO has had a major impact on the human capital development in the target union councils. The majority of the beneficiaries stated that the training has helped them to manage their businesses better and that they feel more confident as a result of the training.
- ❖ A total of 333 ultra poor and vulnerable households received different type of productive assets; among them 31% are females. With the help of these assets the beneficiary households have started small business enterprises for income generation. A substantial portion (43%) of assets was in the form of livestock (cows, goats & sheep) which were given to both male and female beneficiaries (mainly female). The productive assets coupled with complementary training, significantly raise the economic well-being of ultra-poor and vulnerable households through their engagement in basic entrepreneurship.
- ❖ ADO's team formed a total of 09 CIGs in the targeted five union councils around various livelihood sources to enhance the collective strength around their economic interests. The CIGs have developed increasing sense of business ownership among the members with increasing cooperation. Being associated with CIG has improved the chances of market access, contact information sharing about suppliers/buyers, market information, marketing skills.
- ❖ Two production centers were established under the LEED project in the form of collective business (Stitching Unit & Marble Unit). Both of these production centers have started functioning. The members of both these CIGs are enthusiastic about the future prospects of their collective business. Many of the members especially females expressed their confidence that their collective business will become their recognition and they will gradually become good business entrepreneurs. The social dividends include (i) increased sense of ownership and responsibility; (ii) enhanced competition and cooperation; (iii) increasing trend of sharing problems and helping each other; and (iv) mutual learning and experience sharing.
- ❖ ADO established two digital hubs one each in UCs Jaman Shah and Ladhana with services: photocopy; digital photography; e-mail & internet browsing; multimedia; document scanning; video making; computer composing; video phone call. Generally, there appears a wider level of acceptance of these facilities as useful and informative. Most of the people are of the view that the digital hub is a unique, innovative and useful facility which exactly according to the needs of the people of these areas. This service is undoubtedly saving their time, money and empowering them. These digital hubs have started generating income which directly goes to the respective Local Support Organization (LSO) leading towards financial sustainability.

Training and capacity building

The training component was the main intervention under LEED 60 & 62 batches. As per the data sourced for ADO's reports 974 persons received training in a number of trades/skills with a good mix of technical & vocational skills, business management and enterprise development skills. The gender wise classification of the training beneficiaries shows that amongst the total 974 training beneficiaries 43% are females. This shows that ADO targeted a substantial portion of female beneficiaries in the LEED activities. The data presented in *table-1* shows that almost 41% are those who received training in enterprise development. Another 17% of the beneficiaries were trained in different technical and vocational skills. The youth (both male & female) were targeted for technical and vocational skills courses with age group 18-32 years.

Table-1: Trade/skill wise distribution of training beneficiaries

<i>Trade/Skill</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1. Enterprise Development Training	384	41%
2. Technical & Vocational Trainings Courses*	156	17%
3. Common Interest Group Training	82	08%
4. Value Chain Development Training	83	08%
5. Livestock Management Training	63	06%
6. Open Defecation Free Training	56	05%
7. Monitoring, Reporting & Documentation Training	47	05%
8. Compost Technology Training	43	04%
9. Insurance Agent Training	30	03%
10. Youth Champion Training	30	03%
<i>Total</i>	974	100%



*These course include: Applique Work; Tie & Dye; Fabric Printing; Handicraft; Home Appliances; Plumber; Driving; Beautician.

The current assessment focused on documenting the preliminary impact of capacity building component under LEED project. The key parameters applied included: know the business traits and skills of the beneficiaries measured in terms of their creativity, innovativeness, business knowledge, industry and passion for business, their persistence despite failure, their being a strategist, their high determination to succeed, knowledge in sourcing capital, product making, and recording financial transactions and knowledge in selling products and services.

Majority of project beneficiaries feels that the training and capacity building activities improved their business skills which are important factors to start a business. The training provided by ADO has had a major impact on the human capital development in the target union councils. The majority of the beneficiaries stated that the training has helped them to manage their businesses better and that they feel more confident as a result of the training. They are more comfortable running a business and managing money now, than they were prior to receiving their training. A training beneficiary during focus group discussion stated that he has restored his dignity as he now has his own business and no longer needs to work as a laborer for another family. A beneficiary who from Chak 151/TDA, who recently attended a five-day workshop on enterprise development, remarked..... “the key learning outcome of getting training is that now I am confident enough to start and manage my own business/enterprise for earning livelihood” he further retreated..... “myself and many other individuals who attended training are now planning to start some business and for this purpose we have applied for loan from PMFIL facility”.

The majority of the beneficiaries stated that the trainings have had a significant impact on their general business and money management skills. Generally these trainings are proving motivational force towards engagement of the target poor in income generation and livelihood activities. The youth beneficiaries

received skill trainings from certified training institutions in Layyah. This strategy seems plausible in terms of enabling the unemployed educated youth for entering into the job market or starting own small scale enterprises. In addition, the practice of engaging training service providing institutes will strengthen these institutes for offering more market and job oriented skills training courses.

3.2 Assets transfer

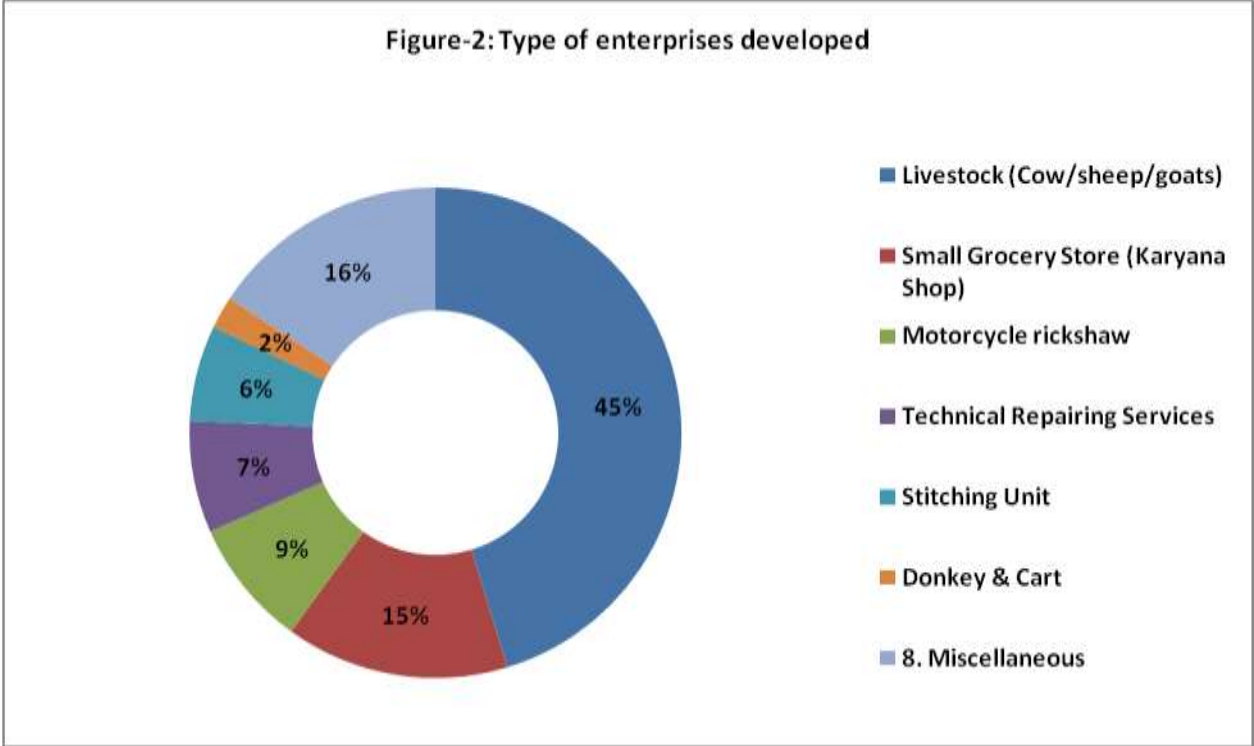
Asset transfer was another key intervention under LEED project. A total of 333 ultra poor and vulnerable households received different type of productive assets; among them 31% are females. The households who scored 0-18 points on PSC were selected for asset transfer. With the help of these assets the beneficiary households have started small business enterprises for income generation. A variety of assets were procured and transferred to the beneficiary households based on their Livelihood Investment Plan (LIP). A substantial portion (43%) of assets was in the form of livestock (cows, goats & sheep) which were given to both male and female beneficiaries (mainly female). The further details are reflected in *table-2* below.

Table-2: Distribution of beneficiaries according to the type of assets received

<i>Type of Asset</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1. Livestock (Cow/sheep/goats)	144	43%
2. Small Grocery Store (Karyana Shop)	46	14%
3. Motorcycle rickshaw	27	08%
4. Technical Repairing Services*	22	07%
5. Stitching Unit	20	06%
6. Marble Unit	16	5%
7. Donkey & Cart	06	2%
8. Miscellaneous**	52	15%
<i>Total</i>	333	100%

*These include: Motorcycle Repairing Shop; Bicycle Repairing Shop; Tyre Service Shop; Iron Welding Workshop; Mobile Repairing Shop; Deck Service Shop; Tractor Repairing Workshop; Denting Shop.

** These include: Domestic Poultry (Desi Layer); Gas Center; Barber Shop; Milk Point; Electric Store; Catering Service; Sound Services; Paint Shop; Shopper Machine; Seed Shop; Light Decoration; Cloth Shop; Tailoring Shop; Fruit Shop; Hardware Shop; Bakery Shop; Computer Accessories Shop; Scraper; Beauty Parlor ; Snooker Club; Tuck Shop.



The general analysis of asset-transfer intervention shows that productive assets coupled with complementary training, significantly and permanently raise the economic well-being of ultra-poor and vulnerable households through their engagement in basic entrepreneurship. A number of these newly emerged business entrepreneurs were interviewed using in-depth interview guide. The results suggest that majority of the respondents feel that the livelihood activities of the program helped them become better business persons.

An asset transfer beneficiary from union council Ladhana, Chak # 165/TDA, who established a small crop seed shop expressed that his involvement in this small business has given him self-confidence, determination and respect within the household and community. He opined... “my small seed shop is paying me off as during the last three months I have earned almost some profit from my seed business”.

One of the aims of the LEED Project is to equip the ultra poor households with the skills and productive assets so as to allow them to graduate out of the ultra poor category. During the field interviews and FGDs and on-site field visits the aspect of graduating out of ultra poor category was explored at length from qualitative approach. The general impression gathered is that the beneficiary households who received productive asset are on the path to graduate out of the ultra poor category and moving up on the ladder with the passage of time. From quantitative perspective this aspect has been explored in the section that follows.

Common Interest Groups (CIGs)

Under the LEED Project ADO’s team formed a total of 09 CIGs in the targeted five union councils around various livelihood sources. The main objective of grouping the small business entrepreneurs in Common Interest Groups (CIGs) is to enhance the collective strength around their economic interests. ADO is currently engaged with the CIGs and working towards formation and strengthening linkages of CIGs with organizations,

line agencies and local community markets for promoting local business through collective bargaining in procurement of raw material and in sale of final goods.

The assessment findings show that the concept of CIGs has developed increasing sense of business ownership among the CIGs members with increasing cooperation. Being associated with CIG has improved the chances of market access, contact information sharing about suppliers/buyers, market information, marketing skills. Some of the key successes have been identified during the field based interaction with the CIG members:

- i)* A CIG of donkey & cart operators helped their one fellow member to purchase a donkey as his donkey died suddenly;
- ii)* Another CIG in Chak 152/A, UC Ladhana has hired a joint rickshaw for school pick and drop of their children which has reduced the transport expenses for the children.
- iii)* One CIG has introduced savings through daily contribution of certain amount (locally known as committee)
- iv)* One CIG comprising of grocery shop owners (karyana shop) has started collective (bulk) purchasing of their shop items with reduced rates from market.

The trend of savings at the CIG level has been initiated but currently seems at a very preliminary stage. Supposedly the savings will get pace with the due course of time as the businesses of the members are flourished. The marketing skills of CIGs are needed to be enhanced through tailor made courses on marketing and linkages development. There appears further need for training CIGs on the use of the market supply chain and transport cost analyses. Another aspect which further is needed to focused is to continue supporting income generation diversification by CIGs.

3.4 Production centers

Two production centers were established under the LEED project in the form of collective business. One production center is a *Stitching Unit* which is collectively owned by 20 female members from different villages of two union councils namely Jaman Shah and Layyah Thal Jandi. The other production center is a *Marble Unit* which is jointly owned by 16 male members from four union councils. These are the same asset transfer beneficiaries who have contributed their allocated asset to become part of this collective business. Both of these production centers have started functioning.

In order for making initial assessment of these production centers two focus group discussions were conducted with both type of beneficiary groups. The members of both these CIGs were enthusiastic about the future prospects of their collective business. Many of the members especially females expressed their confidence that their collective business will become their recognition and they will gradually become good business entrepreneurs. Regarding the social impacts of the collective business, many aspects were discussed during FGDs with both male and female beneficiaries. The participants narrated many positive social outcomes as result of becoming part of collective production business such as (i) increased sense of ownership and responsibility; (ii) enhanced competition and cooperation; (iii) increasing trend of sharing problems and helping each other; and(iv) mutual learning and experience sharing.

Community Development

Community Physical Infrastructure Phase-I & II

Funded By PPAF

Union Council
Sarishtha thal, Jaman Shah, Ladhana,
Chowk Azam, Layyah thal Jandi

After the flood 2010 UNDP call for proposal to recovered the community physical infrastructure and main stream their livelihood through repair & maintenance and provision of Brick soling, water supply schemes (Hand Pumps, Tube wells) bridges etc in two union councils of tehsil karor.

- ✓ ADO successfully formed 41 community organizations in the 18 villages of UC Baseera and sahoowlaa. ADO organized the 18 village's local community.
- ✓ ADO successfully conducted capacity building trainings for community Groups in both UC's and we have conducted trainings on Community Management and Skills training in which 41 community groups' office barriers participated. The training objective and training contents are mentioned below.
- ✓ the basic purpose of the said project is to provide the easy access to market / hospitals and provide them marginalized life. 8 community water tube well schemes were completed under the said project to provide them proper food and a chance to start their life with new aims

Community Physical Infrastructure

Funded By SAP-PK, PPAF, UNDP

(Funded By UNDP)
Union Council sahoowala & Baseera
6 months

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Objectives of the Training:

- Introduction about the Project
- introduction of UNDP/ADO
- Knowledge about Community organization
- Need identification and set the priorities
- Solve the issues/Problems through participatory approach
- Networking with other NGO's and with Government Departments.
- Record keeping , how to arrange CO's meeting
- Financial Management of the schemes
- Awareness about social rights and responsibilities
- CO's office barriers responsibilities.
- Planning for local Development & resource Management

Community Infrastructure restoration Detail

Tube wells	08 (schemes)
Link roads	21 (schemes)
Hand Pump	12 (schemes)
Total Schemes in both UC's	41 (schemes)

Deliverable from Project Plan	Unit	Outcomes
Capacity Building trainings of Community Organizations	41	Capacity building trainings of 41 CO's arranged in which three Members from each CO participated. These members replicate these trainings in community 849 skilled and trained CO members which will serve poor community at their door Step.

Cash for Work	1078	Source of Livelihood of 1078 poor community members Improved through cash for work.
link roads / Soling & Drain Schemes	21	Basic community Infrastructure improved of 24 villages. Efforts. Easy access to Health Education facilities in the UC Baseera & Sahoo wala.
Tube well schemes	8	Agriculture related source of income improved of 226 families through the installation/restoration of 40 tube wells. They irrigate their land and meet their food requirements.
Drinking water (Hand Pump)	12	Through the installation/Restoration of 255 Hand pumps, Health status of poor community improved, they save the money which they were spending on health diseases. They were suffering in skin diseases, Hepatitis, stomach pain , and some hair diseases.
Beneficiaries of the Project (41 CPI Schemes)	41	Total beneficiaries of the community restoration project is 32057 including 15262 males and 16795 females of 41 CPI schemes.

Community Physical Infrastructure.

(Funded By PPAF; Partner Organization SAP-PK)

Union Councils: Layyah thal jandi , Ladhana , Jaman Shah, Sarishta thal , Chowk Azam Rural Sahoo wala, Baseera, Jhakar, Lohanch Nasheeb, Nawan Kot , Choubara

Achievements:

- Provision of Safe drinking facilities has been provided to at least 5500 Hhs
- Provision hh toilets to 547 Hhs
- 342 Brick Soling Pavement schemes has been completed and direct and indirect beneficiaries are approx. 82000 persons
- Open drains has been completed to avoid hygienic daisies in two villages approx. for 450 Hh
- 18 sprinkler systems has been installed and handed over to community in uc Nawan kot.

In the said project one of the aims is to provide them sustainable resources in kind of water courses and sprinkler systems to meet their food requirements through the said project more than 5500 households are now getting 45-50 man /acr yield in wheat and now they are able to harvest vegetable and improve their livelihood.

Integrated Water Efficient Program

- ✓ In Integrated Water Efficient Program at union counsel Nawan Kot(Chaobara) 54 water schemes were installed and the people of this barren land was provided irrigation through sprinklers system and the local community begin to grow the vegetables and food needed to local community it has provide the livelihood to the beneficiaries.
- ✓ In barren area there is no concept to harvest wheat or any other agri inputs only gram was harvest or its depends on rain. Now 12 villages people are now able to harvest their crops even as per assessment it has come to notice that they are availing 37 man / Acr yield. More over with that initiative the community of the said area are now employable in the consultant firm who installed the sprinkler system.

Flood Relief Activities

Donor	Activity	No of Ben	Area
ADO self Initiative	Rescue on 06 Mobile Van with the help of ADO Staff, Cos, Activists and volunteers	1200	Shaoo Wala, Jhakar, SarishtaThal, Bakhri Ahmed Khan
	Provision of cooked food in flooded area and as well as in flood relief camp	2800	
	Provision of Cloths and shoes	600 Families	
	Dry Food Packs	23400	
IOM & Solidar Switzerland	Distribution of Non Food Item to (Blanket, Tents, Hygiene Kits, Cloths and shoes, Wheel biros, Shawls, Tool Kits for Masson. Turpolian sheets & Jerry cane	10000	
UNDP	Installation of Hand Pumps in flooded area	200	
	Rescue the flood effected and provide First Aid and medical support	4000	
SAP_PK	Arrange the Medical camps in flood relief	15	
ADO Self Initiative	Medical Camp for Flood Affectees of District Jhang	5000	Angora farm
	Medical camp for flood in Layyah 2010 (Physician, Skin Specialist, Eye Specialist, ENT Specialist, Psychiatrist)	1500	BastiShahbaz Abad U/C Jaman Shah
		6000	Ladhana City U/C Ladhana
		6000	Basti Murani U/C Baseera
		6000	Basti Patafi U/C Sahoowala
SOLIDAR Switzerland	Construction of One Room Shelter (ORS) with sanitation facilities	350	Sahoo wala , baseera , Lohanch Nasheeb , Jahkar , Kotla Haji Shah
No of beneficiaries	14136		
No of construction of homes	350		
Trainings of masons	250		
Conduct the Hygiene sessions in flood effected area and aware the community regarding their health importance			

Recently Completed Project

Project title	Duration	Supported by	Total Budget	Key Interventions
LEED 62 Batch	6 Months	PPAF	29.15 Million	Sustainability of Existing Structure LSOs, YCs, PCs, NYKs, CIGs, Capacity Building of 600 Beneficiaries , Productive Assets Distributions of 333 Beneficiaries, Exposure Visits, Case Studies of Success full Business
LEED 60th Batch (Digital Hubs)	9 Months	PPAF	7.951 Million	Establishment of Digital Hubs in 2 union councils, Capacity Building of LSOs, DRM, Exposure visits, capacity building trainings of 300 beneficiaries of Enterprise development, value chain, Live Stock Management
Community Physical Infrastructure Phase-I	9 months	PPAF	24.013 Million	Identification of community physical infrastructure projects through Cos, VOs, LSOs identification , implementation of CPIs through Cos, Preparation of Financial assessment, Project Proposals, implementation strategy, project completion reports of 29 projects
Community Physical Infrastructure Phase-II	6 Months	PPAF	11.5 Million	Identification of community physical infrastructure projects through Cos, VOs, LSOs identification , implementation of CPIs through Cos, Preparation of Financial assessment, Project Proposals, implementation strategy, project completion reports of 12 projects
HID 62nd Batch			6.61 Million	Capacity building trainings of CO,VO,LSOs,

				Identification of CRPs Mela, Exposure visits , IEC materials, Documentary, linkages development with line departments
Gender Base Violence		PPAF + UKs	2.759 Million	Awareness programs through radio airing With 15 vos
PM-IFL Phase-I	12 Months	PPAF	22 Million	Identification and disbursement of loan 1000 beneficiaries in two union councils
One Room Shelter Project	24 Months	Solidar Switzerland	134.200 Million	525 Rooms with sanitation facilities were constructed, 1096 beneficiaries were trained in Mason Advance skill trainings 3840 beneficiaries were trained in hygiene sessions conducted in district layyah.
NFI Distribution	4 Months	SLA	1.2 Million	Distribution of Noon food items in 5 union councils of tehsil layyah
Community Restoration project	6 Months	UNDP	24.235 Million	Implementation of 41 Community Physical Infrastructure projects in two union councils tehsil karor
Social mobilization and HID	2 Years	PPAF	1.44 Million	Formation of Cos, VOs & LSOs capacity Building and linkages development

Detail of Achievements in Previously Completed Projects

LEED 60th & 62nd Batch

(Funded By PPAF)

Union councils: Jaman Shah, Ladhana , Sarishta thal, Chowk Azam Rural, Layyah thal Jandi

Achievement:

- ✓ Establishment of 2 Digital Hubs
- ✓ Strengthening of LSOs, NYKs, YCs, LCs, PCs
- ✓ Distribution of productive assets to 333 beneficiaries
- ✓ Capacitate 836 Persons through Enterprise development Trainings, Live Stock Management

- training, Capacity Building to Common Interest groups, exposure visits etc
- ✓ Formed and strengthen 40 Common Interest Groups in five union councils
- ✓ Linkages Development of Common Interest Groups with Government and private stake holder.

Community Physical Infrastructure Phase-I & II

(Funded By PPAF)

Union Councils: Layyah thal jandi , Ladhana , Jaman Shah, Sarishta thal , Chowk Azam Rural Sahoo wala, Baseera, Jhakar, Lohanch Nasheeb, Nawan Kot , Choubara

Achievements:

- ✓ Provision of Safe drinking facilities has been provided to at least 52 Hhs
- ✓ Provision hh toilets to 33 Hhs
- ✓ 12 Brick Soling Pavement schemes has been completed and direct and indirect beneficiaries are approx. 32000 persons
- ✓ Open drains has been completed to avoid hygienic daisies in two villages approx. for 650 Hh

Livelihood Protection Project Phase-III

(Funded By PPAF)

Union Councils: Ladhana, Layyah thal jandi, Sarishta Thal, Chowk Azam Rural

Achievements:

- ✓ Distribution of 1087 Productive Assets to enhance their livelihoods
- ✓
- ✓ Capacitate 6320 Persons through Enterprise development Trainings, Live Stock Management training, Capacity Building to Common Interest groups, exposure visits etc.
- ✓
- ✓ Skill trainings only for Youth Male and female to enhance their skills and improve their livelihood through skill trainings. 680 male and female students are now doing their own business NYK (Nokri ya Korbar) after the completion of trainings of different trades.
- ✓
- ✓ Linkages with Line department's i.e agriculture department, livestock department to improve their production.
- ✓ Established 5 youth center to facilitate the deprived youth for their rights.
- ✓ Established 2 Production centers for improving their socio economic status through collective business approach.
- ✓ Formed and strengthen 40 Common Interest Groups in five union councils
- ✓ Linkages Development of Common Interest Groups with Government and private stake holder.
- ✓

Livelihood Enhancement and protection LEP collective business

- ✓ In Livelihood Enhancement and protection LEP ADO established 04 collective businesses among the poorest families in agriculture and tunnel farming and the beneficiaries not only grow the vegetables but also get livelihood and improve the sector development.

Livelihood Protection Project Phase-II

(Funded By PPAF)

Union Councils: Jaman Shah, Ladhana, Layyah thal jandi

Achievements:

- ✓ Distribution of 526 Productive Assets to enhance their livelihoods
- ✓ Capacitate 3300 Persons through Enterprise development Trainings, Live Stock Management training, Capacity Building to Common Interest groups, exposure visits etc.
- ✓ Skill trainings only for Youth Male and female to enhance their skills and improve their livelihood through skill trainings. 200 male and female students are now doing their own business NYK (Nokri ya Korbar) after the completion of trainings of different trades.
- ✓ Linkages with Line department's i.e agriculture department, livestock department to improve their production.

Livelihood Enhancement and protection LEP collective business

- ✓ In Livelihood Enhancement and protection LEP ADO established 03 collective businesses among the poorest families in agriculture and tunnel farming and the beneficiaries not only grow the vegetables but also get livelihood and improve the sector development.

Construction of One room Shelter Project with Sanitation Facility

(Funded By Solidar Switzerland)

Union Councils: Sahoo wala, Baseera, Kotla Haji Shah, Jhakar,

Lohanch Nasheeb Achievements:

- ✓ 426 One Rooms with Sanitation facilities was constructed in targeted union Councils and handed over to all the beneficiaries.
- ✓ 74 Health & Hygiene Sessions were delivered in targets union Councils to avoid hygiene issues. 5 major settlements were net and clean after delivering the sessions all the cleaning of villages were self help basis. Over all beneficiaries of the hygiene sessions were 2323.
 - 1726 female & 467 male and 130 children's.
- ✓ To keep in view Disaster Risk reduction ADO conducted and delivered 19 training for local semi skills Artisans to introduced DRR construction tools & techniques and enhances their skills. Overall 342 artisans are now doing work and earning Rs 700/- per day.
- ✓ With the help of Solidar Switzerland ADO formed 20 Clusters in targeted area for DRR

trainings at Village levels Union Council levels & tehsil Levels. The primary purpose of the formation of DRR clusters to communicate the proper information and built up linkages between local community and Govt lines departments to help out the local community during any disaster.

- ✓ More than 200 note able person's imam masjid, teachers, x-councilors; numberdars were the members of the said clusters. In cluster meeting ADO team done a practice of evacuation plans during disaster contact with govt lines department local working NGOs for support. DRR booklets and many other printing materials were also distributed in the said clusters for awareness purpose.

Flood Response 2010 in district Layyah

Distribution of Non Food Items

(Funded By Swiss Labor

Assistance) Union Councils:

Sahoo wala & Baseera 4 Months

Beneficiaries:9606 in 19 villages

- ✓ Providing 1'000 families with a tool-, kitchen- and bed-ding-kit, which they cannot afford to buy or provide by them.
- ✓ 1'000 families have a cleaned house or have an established an emergency shelter in which they can temporarily/permanent stay.
- ✓ 1'000 families have a more hygienic way of cooking and eating their daily food.
- ✓ 1'000 families can protect them self from the cold weather, especially at night

Community restoration Infrastructure Project (Livelihood Project)

Human Institution Development (Funded By PPAF)

Union Councils: Layyah thal Jandi, Sarishta thal, Jaman Shah, Ladhana & Chowk Azam Rural.

Achievements:

- ✓ At least 50% of the community organizations engaged with Pos possess financial, technical
 - (Context oriented) and managerial skills and capabilities.
- ✓ At least 33% of community's adults with special needs are members of the CO or WCO.
- ✓ At least 40% of all community institution members in every priority Union Council are women.
- ✓ At least 60% of poor/poorest household's integrated communities are members of COs.
- ✓ 60% of women and men trained from cost report improved understanding of their rights, equity, transparency and social & environmental responsibility – and provide evidence of how they have used this knowledge and implemented rights-

based approaches as CO members.

UNOPs Electoral Trainings & Logistic Support

(Funded By UNOPs)

District Dera Ghazi Khan, NA 182 & NA 181

Achievements:

ADO signed an agreement with UNOPs to Support the trainers and provide logistic support in district Dera Ghazi Khan. Under below activities has been completed

Activity 1: LOGISTICS - Collection and Distribution of Training Material from the District Election Commission Offices to the various training venues in each district

UNOPS has been provide the Training Material (including Stationery Packs and Training Manuals) to the District Election Commission Office in each District Dera Ghazi Khan. This was be the responsibility of (ADO) Implementing Partner to collect the correct quantity of Training Material from the District Election Commission Office and deliver them to the different Training Venues in each District that would be declared by the Election Commission close to the Election Date.

Activity 2: EVENT MANAGEMENT- Provision of Food and Refreshments for the trainings participants at training venues in district/tehsil/union council level.

The ADO was responsible for arranging Food and Refreshments for the participants of the trainings (Presiding Officer, Assistant Presiding Officer, Polling Officer and Master Trainers) on each training venue of the district Dera Ghazi Khan.

Total there would be 8,602 Training Sessions and the number of participants per Training session is 30

Total there would be 2,703 Orientation Sessions and the number of participants per Orientation session is 40

The Implementing Partners will hire staff for the management at its own operation to ensure that all activities including tea, lunch & refreshment are conducted and supplied in a timely manner.

It is pertinent to note the following two variables:

1. Long distances, for example Districts like DG Khan
2. Large number of trainees in big cities like Lahore; the sheer number will increase the scale of operations.

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Governing Body

ADO Activities Pictorial View





