



## RI Pakistan Country Mission

# FOOD ASSISTANCE TO FLOOD-AFFECTED POPULATIONS IN BHAKKAR DISTRICT

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## Acronyms

Community Based Organizations	CBO
Civil Society Organization	CSO
District Coordination Officer	DCO
District Revenue Department	DOR
Executive District Officer	EDO
End of Project	EOP
Focus Group Discussions	FGD
Food for Work	FFW
Food for Peace	FFP
Food for Training	FFT
Government Line Agency	GLA
Government of Pakistan	GOP
Household	HH
Headquarters	HQ
Human Resources	HR
Internally Displaced Person	IDP
International Rescue Committee	IRC
National Agriculture Research Center	NARC
National Commission for Human Development	NCHD
Non-Governmental Organization	NGO
National Identity Card	NIC
National Rural Support Program	NRSP
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	OCHA
Request for Feedback	RFF
Relief International	RI
Standard Operating Procedure	SOP
Union Council	UC
United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	UNOCHA
United States Agency for International Development	USAID
Volunteer Committee	VC
Voice Tel Tech	VTT
World Food Program	WFP

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

USAID Food For Peace (FFP) awarded Relief International (RI) a cooperative agreement in August 2010 to implement a four-month 'Food Assistance to Flood Affected Populations in Bhakkar' project in flood affected areas of district Bhakkar in Southern Punjab, Pakistan in the immediate aftermath of massive flooding throughout Pakistan. The agreement was revised in September 2010 and a no-cost extension was granted in late December 2010 to effectively meet project deliverables within some contextual constraints. FFP aimed to promote short term food security by providing food vouchers to flood affected families. It was also intended to promote medium term food security recovery by rehabilitating farmland in preparation for winter planting season. The project's 'Food for Work' (FFW) and 'Food for Training' (FFI) activities assisted in restoring agricultural land in one of Pakistan's most fertile regions by land-leveling, rebuilding of water courses, sowing of wheat, construction of rooms, construction of livestock-sheds, removal of debris, kitchen gardening, fodder growing, and construction of boundary walls. The program targeted 3,000 families as direct beneficiaries. In comparison to other food security models RI implemented to date, this was the first program of its type RI had implemented in Pakistan, and RI's program team has drawn a number of lessons learned from the successes and challenges of the project. The FFP model is one that has great potential in the humanitarian and early recovery context, and has had a very strong impact on the families and vendors engaged as collective beneficiaries in the Pakistan FFP application within Punjab. RI is grateful for the opportunity to work with the USAID FFP team and to strive in application of the FFP model in Pakistan as one part of a complex flood response and recovery effort.

## 1. Project Overview

**Overall Goal:** To promote short term food security by providing food vouchers to 3,000 flood-affected families (19,000 people).

**Objective:** To promote medium term food security recovery by rehabilitating farmland in flood affected areas of Bhakkar.

### Activities

- Food distribution to 3,000 families for 3 months.
- Food for Community Training.
- Food for Rehabilitation Work (rebuilding irrigation channels, preparing soil for planting, and clearing land of animal carcasses and debris).
- Revival of local market by purchasing food commodities worth PKR 90,652,500 (USD 1,066,500) through local vendors.

### Project Results

- The project rehabilitated 3,001.65 acres of agriculture land leveled, 1,516 acres rebuilding of water courses, 4,501.9 acres of agriculture land ready for wheat sowing, and 4,685 acres of agricultural land rehabilitated for fodder growing.
- The project provided beneficiaries with support for construction of 2,009 rooms, 1,788 livestock-sheds, kitchen gardening on 4,578 fields, construction of 39,198 feet of boundary walls for different houses, mud-plastering of 1,228 rooms; and 5,658 feet of debris removal.
- Among food recipients, out of 3,858 people, including 1,501 females and 2,357 males capacity has been enhanced to increase agriculture productivity as well as income generating opportunities.
- The project stimulated local food markets by acquiring a total of 90,652,500 (USD 1,066,500) worth of payments for the purchase of humanitarian food commodities through local vendors
- 3,000 families (19,174 people) in flood affected areas of district Bhakkar received food rations once a month for three months.

The following is a brief summary of the implemented project activities.

Activities	2010				2011			
	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	April
Geographical assessments (geographical, market, vendor assessments; meetings with stakeholders, etc)								
Beneficiary identification								
Identification of appropriate community rehabilitation activities								
Distribution of food commodity vouchers								
Follow-up/monitoring of food receipt and use/addressing complaints								
Community trainings/awareness-raising sessions with community groups								
Assessments (agriculture / work tools assessment, need identification for vegetable seeds supply to trainees, local meetings with stakeholders, etc)								
Project planning, coordination meetings, and monitoring of field activities (remained ongoing during project)								
Beneficiary follow-ups for food utilization								
Allocation of rehabilitation activities to beneficiaries and subsequent process of verification/follow-up								
Follow-up of appropriate community rehabilitation activities								
Vendors' financial payments for revival of local market								
Record keeping (Logistical/Financial/Programmatic Reporting)								

## 2. Project Implementation Detail

### 2.1 Project Beneficiaries

RI's program targeted families affected by flooding in most affected UCs with the help of an area assessment at the start of the project in Bhakkar District of Punjab. (Please see Sample Assessment Reports *Annex A*). RI worked with community leaders through a community mobilization process utilizing a participatory approach (group discussion, village profiles, social mapping & project introduction, to engagement). As a result, 68 community volunteer groups were formed that took the lead role with RI guidance in selection of beneficiaries, food distribution, and motivation for completion of communal rehabilitation activities. RI formed community volunteer groups to assist RI in beneficiary identification and program marketing and communication. The committees were oriented about project activities, methodology, and objectives. Consequently, this helped RI in building community linkages for smooth implementation of the project, ensured community buy-in, and helped RI gain access to the neediest beneficiaries.

RI relied heavily on the village committees because there was no local government or OCHA data to use during the beneficiary identification process. The project was significantly oversubscribed in the initial beneficiary selection stage. Many people requested assistance, making it hard to identify and focus on particularly vulnerable households. RI addressed this problem by having a strong field presence, with field staff personally visiting potential beneficiaries to determine if they met the selection criteria. RI staff also successfully de-duplicated a number of potential beneficiaries who would receive assistance from immediate relatives who were also enrolled the program. This de-duplication allowed RI to add as beneficiary returnees who traveled back to their land after hearing that RI would be providing a food for work program. From this process, RI learned that there is a need for adequate time budgeted for doing beneficiary selection correctly in a post-emergency community for which there is no available data on potential beneficiaries from outside sources.

<b>Union Council</b>	<b>Male VCs</b>	<b>Female VCs</b>
Kachi Shahani	07	07
Dhandhla	10	08
Yousaf Shah	10	10
Angra	08	08
<b>Total Community Volunteer Groups</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>33</b>

RI used selection criteria considering primarily *level of vulnerability* to target the most food insecure of the families. Flood-affected families included internally displaced persons (IDPs) and families that were not been displaced but faced substantial food insecurity as determined by RI staff in collaboration with community leaders of volunteer groups. RI prioritized 'FFW' and 'FFT' activities for the following beneficiaries based on the following criteria:

- Female-headed households;
- Families with large number of dependents and young children;
- Families that have lost their homes and property in the affected areas;
- Families which have lost livestock or agricultural crops because of the flooding;
- Families with injured, sick, or disabled members.

(See Beneficiaries Selection Criteria *Annex B* for more detail). The following tables 2, 3 and 4 present data on beneficiary type.

<b>Table 2: Beneficiaries by category (IDPs &amp; non-IDPs)</b>		
<b>Beneficiary Type</b>	<b># of families</b>	<b># of people</b>
Flood-affected IDPs	2,124	13,494
Flood Affected Refugees	0	0
Flood affected non IDPs	876	5,680
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>19,174</b>

Above reported IDPs' families had migrated away from the program area at the time of floods to the nearest safe villages/UCs/districts and most of them returned within 3-4 months to their homes and got involved in the rehabilitation work.

<b>Table 3: Profile of 2,124 IDP family beneficiaries by age and gender</b>						
<b>Adult (more than 18 years)</b>		<b>Children (under 18 years)</b>		<b>Infant (less than 5 years)</b>		<b>Total</b>
<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	
2,911	3,025	3,539	3,148	454	417	13,494

<b>Table 4: Profile of 876 non-IDP family beneficiaries by age and gender</b>						
<b>Adult (18 years or more)</b>		<b>Children (under 18 years)</b>		<b>Infant (less than 5 years)</b>		<b>Total</b>
<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	
1,275	1,310	1,437	1,262	210	186	5,680

## 2.2 Food Ration

The food rations distributed under this program were influenced by a number of factors including nutritional requirements, local preferences, market prices, and donor preferences. Based on market assessments RI set the amount for the food voucher to ensure that each household meets the recommended calories intake, taking into account inflation in regional market prices that was imminent due to the flood crisis affecting resources and associated costs. Vouchers were provided on a monthly basis to each participating family, at a value of PKR 10,080 (USD118.6/family/month), and redeemable for wheat flour, vegetable oil, lentils (*DAAL*), and chickpeas (*CHANNA*).

<b>Table 5: Food basket per family</b>						
<b>Wheat Flour</b>	<b>Ghee</b>	<b>Daal Channa</b>	<b>Daal Mong</b>	<b>Daal Mash</b>	<b>Kabli Channa</b>	<b>Total KG per HH</b>
140 kg	15 kg	7.5 kg	6 kg	5.5 kg	5.5 kg	179.5 kg

The exact content of the food basket changed somewhat during the revision process, including – at the behest of USAID-FFP – the removal, and subsequent re-addition of channa and daal. The final proposal specified that the ration would be 2,100 kcal/person/day. During this revision process, the budgeted cost for the food baskets also varied significantly. These fluctuations were based in part on the changes in basket content and in part on varying cost estimates RI was receiving from its field team. In the hectic period directly after the flooding, RI field teams

were able to correctly assess that local markets were functioning, but collected widely divergent data about the price of stock commodities. To ensure that the program was adequately funded, the RI team adopted one of the higher estimates for the cost of the food basket during the budget planning stage, working on the assumption that food prices would remain quite high given the scale of the impact of the floods on agricultural land in the region. Using one of the higher estimates for food costs would ensure no shortage to the program, should prices spike. Ultimately, the price of commodities actually dropped to the point where the allotted budget could purchase nearly 3,500 kcal of food/day/person, rather than the planned 2,100.

RI's field team identified the larger size of the food basket and considered various options. Increasing the numbers of beneficiaries would have required additional beneficiaries to be identified, additional work projects to be identified, and additional funds for the tools needed for these projects. Given the rapid emergency context and limited timeframe to implement, RI's field team elected to distribute larger rations under the assumption that families would provide excess food stuffs to their extended families (many families were grouping as a result of flooding), many of whom were also food insecure. RI also has anecdotal evidence that families saved the additional rations and used them during the March-May period – after the program ended – while they were waiting for their first round of post-flood crops to reach harvest stage; thus the additional ration value was a bridge to the harvest. In the future, rather than continue providing families with rations in excess of their dietary needs, RI would prefer, after conferring with FFP, to redirect those resources to feed more families at the 2,100kcal/day level; while the intensive beneficiary selection process would need to be accounted for in the timeline. Additionally, RI will revisit how it determines pricing for locally procured commodities in an emergency situation. While it is unclear if accurate and completely predictable information would be available in this circumstance.

While working with the village committees to identify the beneficiaries and determine what infrastructure projects would be included in the program, RI also asked what foods people ate to ensure a culturally relevant ration. RI used that list as the basis for its ultimate food package, although it removed some items like tea, milk, and spices that USAID had specifically excluded. This process gave beneficiaries a sense of ownership over the contents and a more “localized” approach, but still allowed for the distribution of a nutritionally complete package. The final food basket was based on the dietary recommendations that proteins should provide 10 to 12 percent of total energy and fats should provide 17 percent of total energy. Micro-nutrient intake was satisfied by adequate fortified foods. The basket was based on local religious and cultural norms and familiarity with commodities and tastes. RI distributed the following items from December 2010:

Food Cycles	Wheat Flour	Ghee	Daal Channa	Daal Mong	Daal Mash	Kabli Channa	Total Food
1 <sup>st</sup>	420,000 Kg	45,000 Kg	22,500 Kg	18,000 Kg	16,500 Kg	16,500 Kg	538,500 Kg
2 <sup>nd</sup>	420,000 Kg	45,000 Kg	22,500 Kg	18,000 Kg	16,500 Kg	16,500 Kg	538,500 Kg
3 <sup>rd</sup>	420,000 Kg	45,000 Kg	22,500 Kg	18,000 Kg	16,500 Kg	16,500 Kg	538,500 Kg
<b>Total</b>	1,260,000 Kg	135,000 Kg	67,500 Kg	54,000 Kg	49,500 Kg	49,500 Kg	1,615,500 Kg

## 2.3 Food for Work Rehabilitation Activities

Based on RI's assessments soon after start of the project in district Bhakkar as well as information gathered from District Agriculture Department in Bhakkar, RI proposed the following food-for-work activities to restore land in time for wheat planting as well as improving livelihoods and basic needs:

- Land-leveling;
- Rebuilding of water courses;
- Sowing of wheat;
- Construction of rooms;
- Construction of livestock-sheds;
- Removal of debris;
- Kitchen gardening;
- Plastering of rooms with mud;
- Fodder growing;
- Construction of boundary walls.

The FFW program was carried out with the aim to promote short term food security by providing food vouchers to 3,000 flood affected families. FFW technically and socially assisted in restoring agricultural land in one of Pakistan's most fertile regions. For the FFW portion of the program, RI shared the project beneficiary list with the Bhakkar District Government, other humanitarian organizations (i.e. National Rural Support Program, International Rescue Committee, National Commission for Human Development, Muslim Aid UK, UNHABITAT, Save the Children, and Sheryar Foundation) to ensure that beneficiaries in fact represent the neediest portion of the population and did not overlap with other food aid interventions. Work activity projects were based on community needs, as identified by RI Agricultural Engineers, Executive District Officer Agriculture & Livestock Department, and male and female members of the community volunteer committees. Projects were focused on rapidly rehabilitating agricultural land in time for wheat-planting, sugar-cane land preparation, and onion and other vegetable for sowing toward early summer production.

<b>Rehabilitation Activity</b>	<b>Qty</b>
Land leveling	3,001.65 Acres
Rebuilding of water courses	1,516 Acres
Sowing of wheat	4,501.9 Acres
Construction of rooms	2,009 Acres
Construction of livestock sheds	1,788 Rooms
Removal of debris	5,658 Ft <sup>3</sup>
Kitchen gardening	4,578 Field
Plastering of rooms with mud	1,228 Rooms
Fodder growing	4,685 Acres
Construction of boundary walls	39,198 Ft

To maximize program sustainability and the success of agricultural activities, beneficiaries were motivated to participate in training prior to engaging in agricultural field work with assistance of members of their own community leading on the aforementioned committees. Beneficiaries received three-day trainings (*Annex C*) in best agricultural practices, debris removal, clearing irrigation channels, proper disposal of carcasses, and safety measures.

3,000 families remained engaged into at least 15 days of work on their land/houses/surrounding premises in order to receive one month's food ration.

## 2.4 Food for Work Distribution Activities

The FFW program aimed to provide food rations to the neediest, while quickly rehabilitating agricultural land to provide time for a fall planting. Before beginning the FFW portion of the program, RI reviewed the beneficiary list with the NRSP (WFP implementing partner) and DOR to cross verify that selection represented the neediest of the population. Work projects were based on community needs as determined between RI agricultural engineers and local government department officials. Through a process of community mobilization (training workshops), communities were provided with the skills and opportunities to take action themselves in improving their situations and recovery. Food supplies for each cycle were made conditional with completion of their rehabilitation activities one after the other but made convenient & adoptable for them. Following are the series of rehabilitation activities.

- *1<sup>st</sup> food distribution cycle:* During this cycle, flood-affected communities were assisted to repair/reconstruct their damaged houses (i.e. mud-plastering of rooms) and boundary walls, sow winter crops (i.e. wheat), clear debris, level agriculture land, and reconstruct/renovate kitchen gardens.
- *2<sup>nd</sup> food distribution cycle:* The afore-mentioned activities were continued during this cycle (when necessary), along with the construction of animals sheds and household level poultry farms and engagement in non-agricultural income generation activities (i.e. preparation of beneficiary ID cards).
- *3<sup>rd</sup> food distribution cycle:* The activities afore-mentioned were continued during this cycle too (when required), as well as the engagement of beneficiaries in the marketing of products, and in creating and building upon linkages with government line departments.

A food distribution flow chart was prepared to track project activities (see *Annex D*). Validation of participation in the program was measured by punch cards that workers got validated every day of work by RI staff. Food was then distributed among 3,000 families as an ongoing process, which took 30 days to complete the first food distribution cycle and then one after the other, food cycles two and three were completed respectively. RI found that there was no need of emergency stores among neediest of food recipient families, all selected beneficiaries had enough space to safely secure and store their food. Arrangements for food aid distribution were particularly robust and accountable to beneficiaries as well as donors. Delivery and distribution systems remained monitored at all stages, including at the community level. Food distribution monitoring & evaluation was remained carried out regularly, and findings disseminated to and discussed with all stakeholders, including the affected population.

**RI integrated gender considerations into the program based on lessons learnt through RI's previous and existing programs in Pakistan.** RI's experience shows that the implementation of women-only activities is the best approach to ensure that women are included in a culturally appropriate way for cash or food for work type activities that otherwise fall to men only interventions. RI designated distribution days, training days, and work projects for "women only" to ensure that gender mainstreaming was active to IASC standards. Kitchen Gardening and Plastering of rooms with mud were of only women focused activities in the project. To ensure women participation into project, RI adopted following core methods to achieve substantive inclusion.

RI recruited four female field officers as well as one female sub-district manager to exclusively inform women of project activities and to engage women beneficiaries via the preferred female-to-female communication. This methodology included discussion/information on distributions that would allow women individual access (days, locations, and other details), but it also played a key role in planning, monitoring, reviewing, and implementation processes. These efforts proved successful in previous RI programs in Pakistan to help decrease the difference between impact on male and female beneficiaries and ensure men and women received equal access to all interventions. During project implementation, RI did not find any incident which showed that women were not receiving adequate food rations and took additional measures to accommodate the roles and status of women in the community.

This program provided consistent food sources to 3,000 families, or 19,174 people, for 3 months. Table 2 summarizes project beneficiaries by category based on actual reports and analysis. Other needy populations had been served by other agencies like NCHD, NRSP and some individual donors. Overall, FFP project completely covered 3,000 families; food for work supported local food supply cycles and increased local capacity. Given below is the statistical information:

**Table 8: Food Recipients (out of 3,000 families, 214 families are female headed)**

Adults (more than 18 years)		Children (under 18 years)		Infant (less than 5 years)		Total
M	F	M	F	M	F	
4,178	4,421	4,970	4,421	662	604	19,256

## 2.5 Food for Training

The devastating floods completely destroyed standing crops like mung bean, cotton, and summer fodder (guar/maize/millet/sorghum). Violent water flow also disturbed land-leveling and muddied irrigation channels. The tube wells were completely destroyed. Seed stocks were washed away. Soil degradation in some areas with the deposition of infertile sand layer was also found. At the same time, floods raised the water table in some areas causing water logging and soil salinity issues.

However, the moderate flood water approach in some locations actually benefited the sugar crop through fulfilling its high water requirement during the peak summer season. RI engaged the services of local soil scientists from the NARC, that not only trained the trainers but also visited flood affected area to assess what the real need was for agriculture sector activities/rehabilitation activities, as well as what type of training module would be beneficial for communities in the short time frame of the project.

The RI project area, chosen for rehabilitation of affected communities and revival of agricultural practices, was mainly composed of reverie (*kaacha*) agricultural land. Financially, farmers are weak because most of the farmers are tenants and very few are small farmers with land holding of one to four acres. Agriculture is the main livelihood. The tube well is the only source of irrigation and irrigation channels were unlined and completely destroyed by the floods. Soil types ranged from sandy and sandy loam to clay loam. The main winter crops are wheat, mustard

(*sarsoon*), sugar-cane, berseem (fodder), and sugar beet to some extent. Summer crops include mung bean, cotton, sugar cane, guar/maize/millet/sorghum (fodders).

As per the RI teams technical observations and reported by the engaged training consultant, communities in Bhakkar usually do not use certified or pure seed but a local collection. Fertilizer application is below recommendations of the agriculture department. Weed control methods are not satisfactory to reduce competition and encourage growth of crops. Local farmers harvest most of the crops manually and use a reaper for wheat crops to some extent. The FFP project area is famous for mixed cropping systems composed of following cropping patterns:

- Wheat – Mung bean;
- Wheat;
- Cotton;
- Intercropping of sugar cane and wheat;
- Mixed cropping of wheat and mustard;
- Winter fodder (*berseem*) – summer fodder (maize/millet/sorghum);
- Small scale kitchen gardening.

**Table 9: Details of community training**

Participants from Village / UC	Status		Trained		
	IDPs	Non-IDPs	Males Trained (more than 18 years)	Females Trained (more than 18 years)	Total Trained
UC Angrah / Luk Kalan Basti Sial	127		52	75	127
UC Angrah / Veha/ Kut		28062	102	60	162
UC Angrah / Veha/ Jhok Singhar	212		95	117	212
UC Angrah / Luk Kalan / Muhammad Bukhsh Luk	195	187	97	90	187
UC Kachi Shahani / Dhabsial/ Azeemabad, Muneerabad, Bachri	128		82	46	128
UC Dhandla / Basti Mian jee, Juni and Khushak	174		126	48	174
UC Yousaf Shah/ Basti Jawayet	157		93	64	157
UC Angra/ Karari Noon/ Bhoon/Awan	76	130	40	46	86
UC Angra/ Karloo & Lak Kalan/Karloo, Basti Mohana, Mardany Khail, Dera Ahmad Khan, Basti Kareem Bukhsh /Balochan Wali/ Kajan/ Rab Nawaz Mohana / Rab Nawaz Lak	165		133	117	250
UC Kachi Shahani/ Dhab Sial/ Obhaya, Hafzi, Pahore, Noor khan, Sohla /Kandhal	105	102	151	99	250
UC Yousaf Shah/ Bait Boga/ Hafiz Abad, Chah Bagh wala	103	123	152	98	250
UC Yousaf Shah/ Kathan wali/ Muhammad Ali Shah, Palhaar, Bhatti, Ali Bhatti/ Daranwali	174		192	58	250
UC Yousaf Shah/ Kathan wali/ Bait Boga Janubi		180	121	59	180
UC Yousaf Shah/ Bait Boga/ Kanwan Wali /Bait Bogha Shumali	141		129	121	250
UC Yousaf Shah/ Kathan wali/ Hamzy Wali, Khyber		159	117	93	210
UC Dhandla/ Bhir Rasheed Shah/ Murralla, Jhok Malana /Garah	191		163	57	220
UC Dhandla/ Hammunwala/ Kundran wali	190		167	83	250
UC Dhandla/ Hammunwala/ Dadwana/Lakhu	190	188	148	117	265
UC Dhandla/ Hammunwala/ Chandia, Mohana/Jhokan	181		197	53	250
<b>Total:</b>	<b>2,509</b>	<b>1,349</b>	<b>2,357</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>3,858</b>

The RI project trained food recipients from differing trades and occupations (i.e. agricultural labor, farmers, barbers, fishermen, butchers, carpenters, cobblers, mason, drivers, grocers, milkmen, welders, and teachers). They were all directly or indirectly linked with the agriculture sector, all engaged in the rehabilitation process, and all in need of technical guidance to recover livelihoods and food security. Trainings covered topics such as:

- How to quickly repair flooded fields;
- How to drain flood water and rebuild irrigation canals;
- How to properly dispose animal carcasses;
- How to prevent remaining animal stocks from becoming ill; and
- How to rear quality poultry.

A consultant from NARC had been hired for facilitating training offered to RI-FFP staff and government officials of the agriculture ministry for a training titled ‘Master Trainers’ to conduct further trainings for communities. During the project, 3,858 trainees were educated in different areas that addressed agricultural improvement, income generation, and enterprise development.

Training manuals/modules for the master trainers and flood affected communities were designed to revive agriculture through rehabilitating their lands, productivity, and livelihood generation. Training material was prepared according to the knowledge level and culture of recipients. Training workshops were conducted off-farm and on-farm for training of master trainers from RI and the local Agriculture Department for the sustainability of interventions. The training materials for master trainers and farmers covered all applicable technical information including Baseline for RI specified project area, overview of agriculture in RI specified project area, impact of flood on agriculture of affected area and overall assessment and recommendations (see attached Consultancy Report, *Annex C*).

During the project, all food recipient families received work-supplies to not only complete their rehabilitation work but also get replacements of their tools lost in the flood. RI could not provide those tools but motivated beneficiaries to share their available tools to complete their urgent work at initial stage but later on provided those tools through FFP project funds. RI initiated a number of consultation meetings with communities, surveys, and FGDs to know viable, economical, adoptable, productive, and easy to handle and commonly used tools. Following is a list of tools distributed among 3000 families.

<b>Table 10: Work-supplies</b>	
<b>S #</b>	
1	Spade
2	Kasola (Wahola)
3	Shovel (Belcha)
4	Shovel (for Dairy i.e. Pahora)
5	Hoe
6	Bowl
7	Sickle
8	Axe
9	Fodder Cutter (Toka / Gandasa)
10	Wheelbarrow

RI not only addressed flood affected communities’ short term food need but also paid constant attention to capacitate them for their long term food security with respect to seed stock. Regarding different seeds varieties, seeds collection, seed storage and seed sowing information have been shared during training sessions. Hybrid vegetables are what one typically sees being sold in the local grocery store: those rows of bright, uniform tomatoes, carrots, and peppers are probably grown from hybrid seeds. One big disadvantage with hybrids is that one cannot save the seed: resulting seeds may be either sterile or produce a plant totally unlike its original. Although hybrid

plants produce fruit that ripens at the same time and may be more resistant to pests or diseases, they are not selected for their taste. They are typically selected for appearance and shelf life. Hybrid seeds are typically more expensive than heirlooms. In consultation with District Government Agriculture Department and beneficiaries, RI distributed the best possible and environment-friendly vegetable seeds for recovery purposes.

<b>Table 11: Vegetable seeds distributed</b>			
<b>S #</b>	<b>Vegetable Seed</b>	<b>Seed distributed (Qty in Grams)</b>	<b>Each HH received (Qty in Grams)</b>
1	Watermelon	30,000	10
2	Muskmelon	30,000	10
3	Bitter Gourd	120,000	40
4	Pumpkin	90,000	30
5	Sponge Gourd	60,000	20
6	Cucumber	60,000	20
7	Tenda Gourd	120,000	40
8	Okra/ Lady Finger	600,000	200
9	Pepper	90,000	30
10	Peas	900,000	300
11	Tomato	90,000	30
12	Radish	150,000	50
13	Carrot	300,000	100
14	Turnip	90,000	30
15	Spinach	600,000	200
16	Fenugreek	120,000	40

### 3. Logistics

During the flood emergency phase, the situation on the ground in Bhakkar and throughout Pakistan was constantly in flux. Large portions of the transit infrastructure, including roads and rails were damaged. Airlifting of food was delayed because of poor weather conditions. Relief and recovery efforts and their progress was day-by-day if not hour-by-hour and intensive logistics monitoring on roads, in warehousing, and distribution streams was essential. Comparatively, the Bhakkar district market located along the main Islamabad-Multan road was functional and large traders were able to resupply the market. Smaller teshil-level markets had survived the floods due to protective barriers and vendors had available stocks of food commodities and other relief supplies. RI had closely monitored the markets to ensure that voucher commodities were available and that RI vouchers had not distorted the markets.

As per the proposal submitted to USAID-FFP, it was agreed that selected beneficiaries in the project areas (District Bhakkar) would be provided with vouchers that would be exchanged with selected vendors in the local market of Bhakkar, who would then provide food items to that beneficiary. Initially, a team was formed which included one person each from finance, logistics, and program teams to do a market survey of Bhakkar. The market in Bhakkar is less well developed and unaccustomed to working on international development projects. This meant that local vendors were extremely hesitant to purchase large amounts of stock without advance payment. The team met with different vendors, and findings from their survey show that the vendors were only willing to work with RI on 100 percent advance payment; this is against RI policy. RI determined that proper project implementation would

require significant sensitization of local vendors in order for them to be sufficiently comfortable with RI and the voucher system to participate in the program. A second RI team deployed to the area for a second round of meetings with local vendors and additional sensitization on the project purpose and importance. They also covered the following points during FGDs:

- Project overview;
- RI vendors selection process;
- Payment terms and conditions;
- Briefing on vouchers exchange;
- Process for provision of food items to beneficiaries while exchanging vouchers transparently;
- Ensuring right that right person/beneficiary is taking the food;
- Cross check of vouchers with beneficiaries list provided by RI to ensure there is no duplication/misuse.

The main purpose for discussing these all points with local shopkeepers/suppliers was to orient them on what RI would require if they were selected for supplies and to encourage their interest in participation in the bidding process. This was a vendor community unaccustomed to INGO activities and as such required more time to consider participation. As the procurement could not take vendors from outside of Bhakkar (due to the local procurement objective of the FFP initiative), this effort to educate/sensitize vendors was essential to project success. Additionally, there was the constraint that the local market of Bhakkar is small and simple compared to other major cities in Pakistan or even Punjab. At that time only four vendors were able to express interest to participate in bidding process, and this number was not adequate to meet RI competitiveness standards.

Keeping all these challenges in view, it was decided that a restricted tender would be executed where an RFQ will be send to vendors in Bhakkar assessed with capacity to provide food items to beneficiaries quickly and with enough stock kept in their shops and stores for the project period. Nine vendors sent sealed quotations to RI country office for careful review by the RI procurement committee. After the opening of bids, the committee visited Bhakkar to meet all nine vendors for negotiation on rates and to discuss the issue that RI would not make any advance payment. This was an additional opportunity for more sensitization for greater understanding of the RI program in Pakistan and for development programs generally.

<b>Table 10: Vendors selected for food basket supplies</b>	
<b>Vendor</b>	<b>Offered Rates per food basket</b>
Ghulam Abbas and Brothers Kiryana Store	PKR 10,080 (USD 118.58), least expensive
Ehsin Kiryana Store	PKR 10,305.5 (USD 121.24), 4 <sup>th</sup> least expensive
Khokhar General Merchant	PKR 10,413.5 (USD 122.51), 5 <sup>th</sup> least expensive
Ahsan Kiryana Merchant	PKR 10,675 (USD 125.59), 6 <sup>th</sup> least expensive

The four afore-mentioned vendors had agreed to competitive rates negotiated with RI.

### **3.1 Voucher and Food Distribution**

The selected beneficiaries in the project areas (district Bhakkar) were to be provided with vouchers which were exchanged with pre-selected and vetted vendors in the local market of Bhakkar. These vendors would then provide food items to the beneficiaries. RI distributed vouchers for redemption at a particular vendor as another way to

address the vendor capacity issue. In order to secure the participation of local vendors, RI needed to guarantee them a particular number of customers so they could be assured they would earn back the significant capital investment they made to buy the goods. If beneficiaries were given a choice of vendors, one or two of the vendors may have received fewer customers, and not recouped their investment. Having the beneficiaries visit one particular vendor at a certain time also made it easier for RI staff to monitor the quantity and quality of the food, and to ensure that vendors were providing beneficiaries with the correct rations. While this deviated from the program as described in the proposal, RI felt these changes were necessary for implementation to proceed and to ensure vendor participation in this context that was unfamiliar to humanitarian systems. Because vendors were still uncertain of the benefit to them, they wanted some assurance that an adequate number of vouchers to be redeemed via their procurement and trade, should they participate. In the end, RI acknowledges that beneficiary autonomy was partly sacrificed in order to guarantee the vendor participation that was necessary for a market-based approach.

Families received a voucher for wheat flour, ghee, and lentils for an average family size of six persons for each month of the program. Vendors already agreed to receive vouchers in exchange for commodities in agreed upon quantities. The RI staff had monitored market exchanges and follow up with beneficiaries to verify they had received the commodities in proper quantity and quality and the beneficiaries receiving the commodities were on the selected beneficiary registers. All beneficiaries had been registered with NICs. RI was aware that many of the beneficiaries either did not have NICs or had lost them in the floods. In those cases, RI had issued another token exclusive to the beneficiary, keeping identification for the receipt of vouchers. RI had leveraged previous experience in implementing voucher and cash distribution program in Pakistan to ensure accurate tracking of beneficiaries and minimize security and corruption risks based on following are precautionary measures:

- Participation of beneficiaries through Community Volunteer Groups which permit a form of cross check among them;
- RI staff visited door to door for selection of beneficiaries along-with recording of their data like name, parentage, NIC numbers, family number, village or hamlet location;
- Vouchers containing all information were issued to beneficiaries for avoiding any duplication as well as fraud;
- At the time of distribution at vendor shops, RI provided data to vendors containing same information from vouchers, from which vendors were to cross-match data before issuing food commodities.

### **3.2 Commodity Safety & Quality Assurance**

RI ensured the quality and safety of the commodities through a number of mechanisms. In order to ensure anti-corruption, fair and transparent procurement of the project, certain procedures had been put in place by RI. Before any distribution, a Quality & Quantity Assurance control team, made up of a logistic officer, finance officer, and programs representative, carried out quality and quantity checks on commodities and commodity packaging to ensure all is in accordance with contractual specifications. The following checks were ensured satisfactory results before vendors proceeded with distribution activities:

- Program Team gives village-wise food distribution plan to Logistic Department, which coordinates same information with vendors;
- Quality & Quantity Assurance Control Team visit vendors' distribution site, and vendor is responsible to show food availability along-with packaging;

- Quality & Quantity Assurance Control Team records information related to quantity and quality for each item for future reference; if there any chance not to meet required standard, vendors were not allowed to distribute food;
- Another responsibility of Quality & Quantity Assurance Control Team was to check food packaging is sturdy, convenient for handling and storage and distribution, and is not a hazard for the environment;
- There were another checks in field after receiving of food; field teams visit to check food-utilization quantity and feed-back on cooked food which were directly sharing with vendors (if any improvement required for next distribution);
- Quality & Quantity Assurance Control Team was responsible to check food packages for labeling in an appropriate language i.e. Urdu, for packaged foods with detail of name & quantity of the food items;
- Project Manager had key role in to check efficiency and transparency of Quality & Quantity Assurance control team as well as field team; the Project Manager spot attended distributions events to check food utilization and had meetings with vendors to cross check RI and Vendor staff working mechanism;
- Spot checks were also made via Deputy Country Director and Regional Program Manager on distribution sites, meeting with food recipients at their villages; senior staff discussed working relationship between RI and vendors before and during food distribution to get a pulse on systems and transparency;
- Quality control teams report outside the programs teams to avoid internal corruption.

RI project management developed a project complaints mechanism that paralleled RI's internal monitoring matrix. This is detailed in the M&E section below.

#### 4. Protection and Security

RI had already developed flood-response specific security protocols for team safety and evacuation in KPK, Baluchistan, and Punjab, and had a local security expert posted in the field to ensure security of beneficiaries and RI personnel. RI provided flash security courses to all new recruits, and provided existing staff with refresher briefings before they were deployed. The trainings involved techniques on keeping a low profile and anti-abduction techniques. Expatriate staff were not been deployed to the area due to security concerns.

RI worked closely with its local security expert to ensure that food distribution were arranged to SPHERE and RI standards for safe and secure beneficiary experience. This included sufficient staffing for crowd control and well-organized distribution.

All beneficiaries had been provided with adequate protection, with specific attention paid to the security of women and girls. Separate but comfortable places were specified for women, girls, sick and older people. They always prefer among other beneficiaries during distribution of food at vendor sites, and usually they received food first to preserve dignity. Women and girls places were culturally acceptable with proper separation from male side as well as provided them chairs to wait for their turn.

Although in the short term it may not be feasible to achieve food security based entirely on people's own livelihood strategies, existing strategies that contribute to household food security and preserve dignity should be protected

and supported wherever possible. Food security responses do not necessarily seek a complete recovery of assets lost as a result of disaster, but seek to prevent further erosion and to promote a process of recovery.

No in-security incidents or protection issues were raised during the project life.

## **5. Implementing Partners**

RI remained in coordination with District Government of Bhakkar on various aspects of this program. For the direct food distribution portion of the program, the DOR was consulted about selection criteria, duplication, and other stakeholder participation. District Police Department was consulted for transportation and security issues at distribution sites. RI had also worked closely with the District Coordination Forum in the District Coordination Office to determine appropriate projects for the FFW portion of the program, ensuring that such efforts fit with the District/GoP's larger recovery and reconstruction plans.

CVS also acted as implementing partners, and assisted RI staff in prioritizing the neediest beneficiaries. RI and its staff have worked in many of the communities before, and have established close connections with them. The CVS were empowered to be responsible for suggesting beneficiary families within the defined beneficiary selection criteria.

## **6. Coordination**

RI coordinated its activities with WFP leading the Food cluster, local NGOs at the district level, and the District Government of Bhakkar to keep them informed about project coverage and methodologies. RI had already been working in close collaboration with WFP in Punjab for other food security actions in the flood response and kept continued communication with the WFP team to ensure gaps are covered and duplications of efforts minimized. RI kept regular coordination with the line agencies and other UN agencies, and maintained strong linkages between government departments and all the stakeholders for continuous information and resource flow. RI was regular member of Food Cluster at district as well as at Province level, and time to time sharing project progress. RI played key role in identifying some geographical area to district government as well as to WFP where not only for food need but food for work need was identified and district government with the help of their partners urgently responds to those needs. RI remain facilitating different partners at cluster level to share different sectoral intervention as per their need like water, sanitation, child protection, livestock restocking and some small village infrastructure schemes.

RI also coordinated its program closely with other NGOs working in the area. As RI and other organizations continued to broaden the reach of their program to meet significant unmet demands, RI coordinated with other NGOs to ensure gaps are identified and addressed. RI had worked with the organizations to prevent duplication of efforts. Most coordination with these agencies took place at the local and national levels through RI's offices in Multan and Islamabad, particularly through OCHA cluster meetings. RI carried out project activities in close coordination with District Agriculture & Livestock Development Department, Social Welfare Department and Revenue Department & Food Department. RI regularly participated in District Coordination Meetings held by UNOCHA and also represented as a Member of the Food and Shelter/NFI Working Groups. RI, from time to

time has needed base coordination and meeting with SLBAP (ABAD) project, NRSP, IRC, NCHD, UNHABITAT, Save the Children and Muslim Aid UK.

## 7. Market Impact

RI monitored the local market to know about market inflation for better service delivery and keeping track of any fluctuations in the local market. The price monitoring format was used for data entry (see *Annex E* for price monitoring) To date, there has been no negative evidence on local market and price increase due to the FFP project. The philosophy of the project was also to boost up the local economy by providing business to local suppliers that will enhance the local market capacity as well. Mostly food commodities were imported from another city Faisalabad because RI agreed vendors not to create vacuum in the market. During project, all four selected vendors kept a continuous supply of food ration as per agreed upon and required quality and quantity.

RI has paid following amounts to pre-selected vendors:

Vendor	Amount Received
Ghulam Abbas and Brothers Kiryana Store	PKR 22,680,000 (USD 266,823.5)
Ehsin Kiryana Store	PKR 22,680,000 (USD 266,823.5)
Khokhar General Merchant	PKR 22,680,000 (USD 266,823.5)
Ahsan Kiryana Merchant	PKR 22,680,000(USD 266,823.5)

Overall, the FFP project disbursed PKR 90, 720,000 (1,067,294) into local market of Bhakkar with the help of these vendors which has not only created profit opportunities but also created new jobs, labor, businesses and addressed food security issue at district level. All four vendors created new jobs by providing opportunity in daily-labor, food-packaging, transportation, loading and un-loading of food commodities.

## 8. Branding, Publicity, and Media Coverage

Since the FFP project initiation, RI introduced USAID funded project objective, inputs and expected outcomes to local authorities, civil societies groups, UN agencies, national and international humanitarian agencies, as well as grassroots level CBOs working in the area as part of information sharing. Following the branding and marking plan: All internal and public meetings, trainings, workshops, distribution and supplies were branded with banners/stickers with logo of USAID and RI with brief description of the project activities. The beneficiaries came to know about RI as well as USAID support and for the first time, about humanitarian work as this was not the norm in the district. They had a keen interest to know about generosity of American people in the flood response. Some beneficiaries showed their ownership with the project and placed USAID-RI branded stickers on doors of their houses. During the project, different levels of national and local newspapers published the great achievements and appreciated services for the flood affected communities of Bhakkar (please see *Annex F*, for press clippings.)

## 9. USAID Site Visits

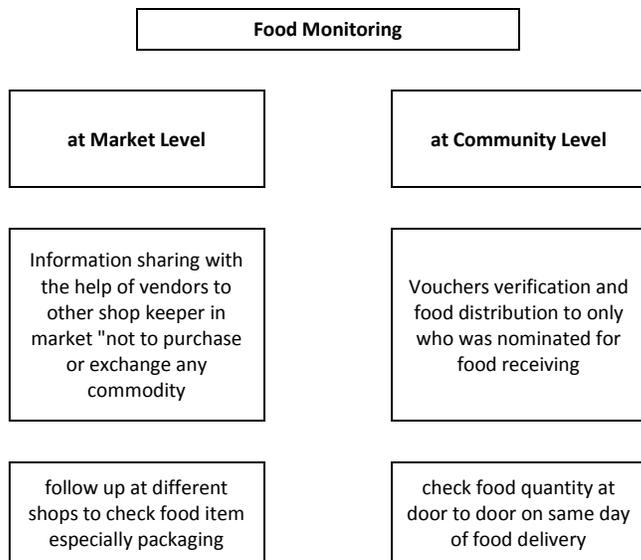
During the project two, USAID representatives (Rebecca Goldman and Katherine Lauer) conducted a monitoring visit to RI's field office in Bhakkar. USAID representatives met with project staff, to discuss various aspects of project implementation, including the following: community mobilization; monitoring activities; lessons learnt; challenges; solutions; future expectations; and results achieved thus far. USAID officials also met with the Bhakkar District Coordination Officer (DCO), who voiced his appreciation for RI's interventions overall, its achievements in gaining high levels of acceptability from beneficiary communities and RI's coordination with GLAs at different levels.

USAID officials visited vendor distribution sites and reported to have been appreciative of the open feedback they had received in their many conversations from the male and female beneficiaries at distribution points. They made checks on quantity and quality of food commodities, and USAID & RI branding visibility on food commodities' packaging. During the visit, USAID representatives verbally conveyed their approval for RI's complaints mechanism and strong method of information-sharing. They attended a female community group/volunteer committee meeting and visited different kitchen gardens and household-level rebuilt poultry farms. At the end of the visit, they shared their feedback about the project's progress for the RI team to consider in the final months.

## 10. Monitoring

RI's field teams, with the support of RI regional and country-level staff, were responsible for Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) of the project daily. (Please see *Annex G* Implementation Plan)

- Overall project monitoring was conducted by the project manager in context of program daily delivery, logistic arrangements, procurement, and financial payments with the coordination of regional and country office management oversight. Program monitoring was carried out on an ongoing basis by the district manager and sub-district manager in all project locations of District Bhakkar. Usually they have routine visit to look at various things for issues and try to solve locally. On regular basis they were responsible to documents such all information into weekly reports. RI Program staff was responsible for verifying correct food distribution, including adherence to policy. Program implementation monitoring was supported by purchase receipts, food logs, pictures, and food vouchers.
- RI field staff monitored local markets to ensure processes were not manipulated (i.e. selling of food, exchange of commodities). RI field staff also closely supervised voucher distribution to mitigate opportunities for diversion of the vouchers or the items purchased with the vouchers. In addition, the voucher distribution and exchange locations were carefully chosen to mitigate protection concerns for the beneficiaries and maximize the participation of women. RI ensured safe locations for women by providing security guards outside of vendors distribution sites, sitting arrangement by providing chairs, water-cooler, separated from men side to ensure cultural values but easily approachable to their village companions.



- A number of controls were in place during project, for beneficiary integration. Project beneficiaries were selected in accordance with the pre-established beneficiary selection criteria agreed by community leaders and local representatives on the community committees. Beneficiary assessments provided the opportunity to identify possible missing, incorrect, or duplicated information. RI field monitors checked quantities of food received by each family during village site visits (monitoring was ongoing throughout the length of the project).
- Follow-up for project activities like voucher distribution, food utilization (after being received), quality and quantity feedbacks, trainees' follow-up, rehabilitation activities monitoring remained an integral part of the project. Community Feedback Performa & Staff Daily field visit report formats were developed in this regard. Moreover, food utilization had been monitored at household level as a continuous activity by field staff. Sooner after food distribution, RI staff plan their surprise visits to see how much quantity of food has been utilize by the family as well as they see proper storage, hygiene issues related to storage as well as cooked food.
- In order to ensure anti-corruption, fair and transparent procurement, certain procedures had been put in place by RI. Before any distribution, a Quality & Quantity Assurance control team, made up of a Logistics Officer, Finance Officer, and Program representative carried out quality and quantity checks on commodities and commodity packaging to ensure all is in accordance with contractual specifications. It was a must for checks to reveal satisfactory results before vendors could proceed with distribution activities.
- Each household had been enlisted accordingly to types of assigned rehabilitation activities which were recorded on punch card. Each food recipient household activities were monitored and recorded on their punch card, which was duly issued in advance to these families. Each family was expected to have this punch card with them at food receiving point and upon showing this card along with their National Identity Card (NIC) and Food Voucher, was then eligible to receive food.

- At the end of each day, all vouchers were collected and verified by the Field Logistics Officer, which were then matched by the Field Finance Officer with receiving receipts and vendor bills and submitted to Country Office for further processing. Country Office Finance Department conducted cross-checks with vendor reports and released payments directly into vendor bank accounts.
- RI believed that on-site monitoring of the transactions was important, because we have seen vendors short-change beneficiaries with vouchers. This lesson learned from past projects was to try to resolve this tension, which might require future consideration: how to balance being demand driven and allowing beneficiaries to choose in the marketplace, while also protecting them from vendors who have a lot of power in the transaction. The RI project chose, in light of the emergency stressed environment and knowledge of strong corruption tendencies in the region, to emphasize stronger monitoring that vouchers and the related systems used supported assurance that transactions were transparent and as intended.
- RI project management focused on a project complaints mechanism and provided opportunity to say/share all about project. RI in-time and continually addressed complaints of the project area. Usually types of complaints were remains same during whole project but normally not repeated from the same communities, if once their complaints being addressed by RI.

<b>Table 11: Sample complaints</b>	
<b>Types of complaints</b>	<b>Action to address these complaints</b>
Food distribution request but from out of project area	Met with complainants to explain about project purpose and beneficiary criteria. Explained why they were not eligible to receive this facility.
Food request from same families but with smaller number of family members	Those families which were still living in same residence, having shared livelihood source but with small family size like 2-4 persons were made to agree to same basket of food for the whole month instead of having individual ones.
Food should be at doorstep	It was not convenient to provide food at 3,000 doors but made possible to have easily accessible, secure and common point for everyone.
Food distribution request from slum areas of city and also non-flood affected area	Met with complainants to explain about project purpose and beneficiary criteria. In detail, explained to them why they are not eligible for this facility.

VTT (a USAID consultant for project monitoring) team consisting of four members (two females and two males) visited FFP Project Bhakkar during project. They had meeting with RI staff and shared their mandate and objective for monitoring and RI staff shared the FFP project procedures/process and progress. They reviewed the project record keeping and other documents in place. They visited the shops of all four vendors and questioned vendors as to how they were selected, quality and quantity of foods, the monitoring mechanism of RI with vendors, mode of payment, in-time payments, etc. They then visited the field and interviewed more than 50 beneficiaries. They met with trainees as well as food recipients and went to see food in their kitchen and rehabilitation activities. They have not shared any written feed-back or report with RI.

## 10.1 Property Reports

For the duration of the project, RI kept procuring equipment/items as per requirement (see *Annex H* for the complete inventory list).

## 11. EVALUATION

### 11.1 Lessons Learned

#### *Operational*

Building a strong working relationship with the vendors is particularly important in a local procurement program. In this case, local vendors did not have significant experience working with international NGOs, and had not participated in voucher programs before. Because voucher programs require vendors to make significant outlays of capital based on the belief that the NGO will reimburse for the vouchers, trust needed to be built quickly. This issue was further exacerbated by the vendors' low capacity generally, even in non-emergency situations. Ultimately, developing this trust with the vendors and setting up the voucher system took longer than it has in other areas of Pakistan where the vendors are either familiar with NGOs and voucher programs generally, or familiar with RI and its programs

An important lesson identified by the project team was the initial confidence building measures: visits by local staff, senior management, and officials of procurement and finance department to the local traders, and explaining procedures, contract details and helping vendors adapt to the professional business dealing procedures. These significant efforts by RI program staff paid off. Shortly after the program ended, a peer INGO began a voucher-based NFI distribution in the area. Local NFI vendors asked RI's food vendors whether they should participate and what their experience was with INGOs, and the food vendors strongly encouraged participation, helping to advance the INGOs important humanitarian work through local markets. Innovation is an integral part of community work including food distribution. **Innovation with the vouchers by RI helped reduce fraud and issues pertaining to counterfeit vouchers.**

Salaries included in the budget for the FFP program were not sufficient to retain or recruit qualified skilled staff. As a result, it took longer for RI to recruit for key positions, which delayed program implementation.

#### *Selection of Beneficiaries*

- Female local staff always proves an asset in such close cultures where beneficiary identification and verification is a critical issue.
- It is important to make door to door visits in mobilizing communities as well as identifying and verifying beneficiaries; it is a way to monitor community acceptance and an opportunity for more sensitization.
- For such input intensive project, it is always essential to triangulate information about beneficiaries to help screen those who are probably not the target audience.
- Selection criteria in any emergency situation should be well defined and understood by the staff beforehand to avoid discrepancies in approach.

- Community acceptance of beneficiaries is paramount, and information on the criteria and selection made should be made clear and transparent across stakeholder groups and involve different stakeholder groups.

### **Food Distribution Mechanism**

RI had originally envisioned hosting ‘market days’ where beneficiaries could visit multiple pre-qualified vendors and choose among them where they wanted to purchase their goods. RI has successfully used this approach for voucher-based NFI programming in other parts of Pakistan. However, the low capacity of the local shopkeepers who acted as vendors made it unrealistic to distribute food in this way. These capacity issues required RI to guarantee a certain number of beneficiaries would redeem their vouchers at each vendor, which made including beneficiary choice difficult.

### **Food Basket Content**

The food basket originally proposed for this project provided a nutritional package of food that met the recommended 2,100kcal/person/day. RI informally surveyed village committees about suggested basket contents to further made the communities feel like they were getting a choice. RI removed some of the items from the community generated list because they were outside of the list of items authorized by USAID. RI was able to negotiate prices for the food that was cheaper than originally budgeted in the proposal in spite of market fluctuations. As a result, the RI team was faced with the question of what to do with larger rations. There could be 3,000 beneficiary families who would receive more than 2,100kcal/person/day, or RI could increase the number of beneficiaries. To choose the latter, RI would need to take additional time to revisit and identify more beneficiaries and FFW projects and ensure their verification rapidly, and buy more FFW tools and seeds supplies – all requiring additional time and resources. The larger food ration as it was able to bridge the gap to harvest season, and serve larger family groups that were created as a result of families assisting one another post-flood. Considering these finer points in a new program based on the market and basket analysis of this project, will be useful experience to apply for enhancing future projects should a similar scenario occur, or even plan ahead for the likelihood of this scenario.

### **Time Frame for Project Implementation**

RI initially proposed a six month program that provided four months of food distribution, allowing for a two month startup period. FFP requested the food distribution period be decreased from four months to three months, at which point RI decreased the total program duration to four months, allowing only one month for program start up. In retrospect, particularly given some of the issues faced in this particular situation unique to the context that did extend key activities (sensitization, vendor mobilization, beneficiary selection), RI should have proposed at least five month project with three months of food distribution.

## 11.2 Successes

### Procurement

The purchasing of material for the project from the very onset, specifically in a food distribution project, is a very critical task. With this project, an essential ingredient was the procurement from local market to help re-establish the flood hit market and also to inject financial resources in to the market.

- Procurement policies/SOPs were properly followed which helped in ensuring timeliness, quality of products and transparency.
- Delivery from vendors was of good quality because they were informed before supplying that supplies will only be accepted if they are according to the approved sample and this guaranteed by spot checks.
- Procedural controls led to the transparency in the project and confidence among the partners well as beneficiary community.
- The procurement committee proved to be a strength and helped in consensual purchase, selection of items, quality, selection of vendor etc.
- Selection of vendors based on quality samples ensured that the best commodity reaches the beneficiaries, and this not only established a good image of RI and USAID in the minds of beneficiaries but also in the whole district.
- Inspection/quality control committee was effective in assessing the quality of purchase and ensured that all vendors provided quality commodities. Criteria for supplies' acceptance and rejection were purely based on quality.

### Finance

It is an important project function and a critical conduit of resources which could have made or broken trust. Arrangements for payment disbursements were focused to help enable the market delivery on time and also to enhance confidence level.

- Payments to vendors were made at the appropriate time. This was a critical point specifically for first payment and in general for all subsequent payments due to the 'trust' needed to work together onward. These timely payments helped RI and also paved way for other CSOs to establish work with the district market.

### Human Resources

- An appropriate level of gender sensitivity was kept in consideration while undertaking recruitment for good balance of females to males i.e. 22 percent of women staff in the project
- Staff was hired according to the needs of project, available human resources, and budget for salary packages.
- A fair level of diversity was considered while hiring and staff included agriculture engineers, community trainers, social mobilizers, project managers, etc.

### Selection of Beneficiaries

For FFP, the location was selected with specific district coverage and the whole population of that geography was selected by default. This helped in making universal population coverage for the area selected and it also paved the way for other organizations to plan their activities in the same area accordingly, reducing chances of potential overlapping.

- The direct beneficiaries were all flood affected people of district Bhakkar.
- Efforts were made to identify vulnerable households specifically focusing on female-headed/disabled/large family size and with other vulnerabilities.
- Door to door visits were made for identification of beneficiaries before distribution.

### **11.3 Challenges and Constraints**

#### ***Procurement***

An important challenge was inability of local market to absorb a large sum and also to be able to provide material in required quantity and quality. Another linked challenge was lack of confidence among the traders to trust RI and provide such huge quantity of materials without getting paid first.

- Vendor selection was a challenge as Bhakkar is a small town and market had little capacity to invest a big amount previously. The trading capacity was not commensurate with the major trading deals by any means.
- They had little confidence in NGOs where the perception was that if commodity is provided beforehand, NGOs will not pay a penny later. Only constant contact and persuasion helped in building confidence and also built their trading capacity.

#### ***Human Resources***

Hiring new teams in challenging scenario such as a massive emergency is difficult as many potential personnel were flood affected and there was a lot of competition for expertise among responding agencies. Southern Punjab uniquely is not a location used to aid, and as such staffing for a humanitarian project was not always understood by the local population. More important was the timeliness of the hiring process, induction, orientation and placement so that team could gear up in achieving its targets in such a short term project. This was daunting but eventually momentum was gained to fill the team optimally. An important challenge was the high-end salaries offered by other organizations, while at the same time and for the same job level, RI salaries were slightly on the lower side. This created a tough situation for RI to keep the staff motivated and to perform in such a work and pressure intensive project.

- Identification or finding local, trained staff in limited salary package and short project duration proved to be an uphill task for the HR department.
- Some of the staff members were new and hence needed capacity building.

#### ***Selection of Beneficiaries***

- It was sometimes challenging to list female-headed households or to identify vulnerable females due to cultural constraints. Usually in rural life, women always dependent on men even heading family. They remain in veil or restricted in mobility always stop them to reach and find out their food / livelihood source for their survival.
- Initially, a major problem was that each person wanted to be enlisted to receive benefits. After knowing about beneficiaries selection criteria in community meetings or individual meeting, they were of agreed upon and stop insisting to RI

- In some cases, the size of family was either too big or too small, putting the selection committee in a difficult position on how to justify providing a fixed quantity of supplies to such a large/small family while evaluated as high need. A small family has been merged with their blood relations as well as large size like more than 11 family members were provided 2 food packages.

## **CONCLUSION**

As noted in the executive summary, this was a pilot effort for RI on this type of food security model. The USAID FFP approach has enormous value in the humanitarian relief and recover context as a unique strategy to bridge relief and early recovery via market stimulation and grassroots/local engagement via cash assistance models. RI is eager to support advancement of the model and adapt elements of it into other programming, considering successes and lessons learned on the ground and via USAID contact. The context of this Pakistan flood emergency and its scale impacted communities that did not previously have experience or need of working with INGOs and relief services. This was a unique component of the RI FFP project history, one that defined much of the project cycle successes and challenges. The Pakistan working environment also presents constraints that can challenge a healthy balance of market and demand driven programming in parallel to the “do no harm” approaches that we must abide by to ensure transparency and beneficiary accountability across the entirety of systems. Thus the FFP model was uniquely fitted to this environment of high need via RI’s approaches. The RI team is very appreciative to have had the opportunity to impact the health and welfare of flood-affected families via the USAID FFP funds and support, and to have learned about the FFP model and practice for benefit of future programming.

## **ANNEXES**

- A – Sample Community Surveys**
- B – Beneficiary Selection**
- C – Training Report**
- D – Food Distribution Flow Chart**
- E – Price Monitoring**
- F – Press Clippings (untranslated)**
- G – Implementation Plan**
- H – Inventory List**
- I – Voucher Forms**
- J – Success Stories**

## **ANNEX A: SAMPLE: Stakeholder/Beneficiary Assessment Form**

### **Stakeholder Name:**

Al-Khidmat Foundation, FGD UC Angra

### **Geographical/Working Areas:**

**UC Angra & UC Khawar Kalan:** Villages of Luk Kalan, Bahar Luk, Ali Luk, Hakim Luk, Muhana Luk, Muhammad Bux Luk, and Kat.

### **Activities:**

- Regarding beneficiary assessment, Syed Imran, Fozia Malik and Hassan Raza were responsible for assessing beneficiary through framed questionnaire in UC Angra & UC Khawar Kalan.
- Team collected information from villages Luk Kalan, Bahar Luk, Ali Luk, Hakim Luk, Muhana Luk, Muhammad Bux Luk, and Kat.
- Village Karloo is almost completely affected by flood. It consists of 270 HHs. Housing construction is in progress with the help of Al-Khidmat Foundation. Al-Khidmat Foundation criteria are for one room which is 18X13 sizes. Al-Khidmat Foundation is providing them construction material. Most of the residents of the village Karloo are daily laborers by occupation. People of this village are in need of winterizing kit like blanket / warm cloth, shoes because of change in weather condition.

### **Findings:**

- Following is key information summarized for review (an extract from 20 respondents of FGD interviews in UC Angra:
  - Average HHs size in the area is 7.75.
  - Average income per household is Rs.6100 per month.
  - There are different sources of income like out of 20 households (HHs), 7 HHs are engaged in agriculture, 11 HHs earn daily-wages, 1 HH is doing government job i.e. teacher and 1 HH doing own business as grocery shopkeepers.
  - Out of 20 HHs, 10HHs have no land ownership while 5 HHs have less than 5 acres and 5 HHs have more than 5 acres agriculture land.
  - Most of agricultural crops in the area are wheat, rice, sugar-cane, maize, pulses i.e. Mongi.
  - Normally, in terms of livestock, communities have cows, sheep, lambs and goats.
  - Houses are partially or completely damaged as well as boundary walls of houses, standing crops, livestock, and schools' infrastructures.
  - In terms of daily food, they usually use wheat-flour, vegetables, rice, butter, ghee, potato, spinach, milk, tea and pulses.
  - People are willing to re-construct their damaged houses, prepare land for cultivation and want to restock food.
- Problems in some areas are being faced as apparently there is no shelter for winter season, lack of food, no warm clothing, blankets and diseases are widespread.
- It is recommended that food, shelter, warm clothes and blankets be provided.

## Stakeholder/Beneficiary Assessment Form

### Stakeholder Name:

Patient Welfare Society Bhakkar, Doaba Foundation, NRSP, NCHD, Revenue Department (District Government Department)

### Geographical/Working Area:

**UC Kachi Shahani:** Villages of Jhok Chela Ram, Pahora, Gashkori, Basto Noor Khan, Fathe Jamali, Khai Jamali, Dhap Sial and Bakhsha

**UC Angra:** Villages of Luk Kalan, Bahar Luk, Ali Luk, Hakim Luk, Muhana Luk, Muhammad Bux Luk, Lakran Wali, Weha, Kat, Jhok Singhar, Singhran, Kharal, Karari Noon and Bhoon.

**UC Sial:** Villages of Basti Mian Khan, Mian Muhammad Khan and Bukhara.

**UC Kohawar Kalan:** Villages of Majoka and Karloo.

### Activities:

- Team had initially visited to collect information from organizations mentioned above.
- Syed Shabbar Shah, Mujtaba and Uzma were responsible for assessing geographically focal area for the project as per provided criteria for UC Kachi Shahani and Sial whereas UC Angra and Khawar Kalan were already reported as potential project areas.
- The team held a meeting with UC Nazim Kachi Shahni in which approximately 50 community members participated. They cross-checked the information related to flood-affected population in the area.

### Finding:

Based on above two field visits, following activities were proposed to link with food for work project:

- Reconstruction of water channels.
- Reconstruction of landmarks/retaining wall.
- Land leveling.
- Repairing of tube wells, hamlets and livestock sheds.
- Cleaning of land from flood/rain water.
- Removal of animal carcasses.
- Debris clearance.
- Repairing of cooking stoves.
- Repairing of shops.
- Rehabilitation of SMEs.
- Handicraft making.
- Repairing of grinding stone.
- Boat/net repairing.

## Stakeholder/Beneficiary Assessment

**Assessment Date:** November 1 2010

**Stakeholder Name:**

NRSP, IRC, NCHD

**Geographical/Working Area:**

**Tehsil Bhakkar:** Villages Dhandla, Yousaf Shah, Kachi Shahani, Bail and Sial.

**Tehsil Darya Khan:** Villages Angra and Khawar Kalan.

**Tehsil Kalor Kot:** Villages Kanjan, Mable Sharif and Mulana Dagar.

**Activities:**

- Meeting with NRSP was held which has been working in Bhakkar since before flood disaster in CPIs, credit, livelihood sector through social mobilization process.
- Meeting was also held with IRC which started work following disaster in August, 2010. They are working in non-food items but have long term plan to work in UC Yousaf Shah and Dhandala. Right now, they are providing tools kits for livelihood and repairing of houses.
- Meeting was held with NCHD whose focus is on the education sector. However, it also worked for Affectees with the help of local donors and organizations like Tang Wasab Sargodha.
- A visit was made to UC Mable Sharif and Malana Dagar, with the help of local volunteer. Overall, there are damages but comparatively less, as per report. Visited area is very far flung, risky in context of security and has a less numbers of beneficiaries. RI will prefer this area as 2<sup>nd</sup> priority as FFP project area.

**Findings**

- During meeting at each office, security for staff, organization and assets were discussed in length. Overall situation for working in whole district is quite secure whereas working in Kacha Area i.e. at the end part or adjacent to DI Khan area of Kalor Kot may be risky.
- It has also been noted that there is some political pressure while working with communities. For this factor RI should take some precautionary measures.

## **ANNEX B - Beneficiary Selection Criteria**

- **Female-headed households;**
  - Fully or partially but un-safe living house
  - No source of in-come in house
  - No adult male
  - Or separate male adult from family
  - Widows or divorced with children
  - Living independently
  
- **Families with large number of dependents and young children;**
  - Fully or partially but un-safe living house
  - Rooms space in not enough for all members
  - More than 7 member in family
  - No / very less income opportunity to meet food and other basic needs.
  - Daily labour / worker on agriculture lands / tenants
  
- **Families that have lost their homes and property in the affected areas;**
  - Fully or partially but un-safe living house
  - Lost their livelihood opportunities like lands, agriculture, livestock etc.
  - Currently no cash to meet their food and other basic life needs
  
- **Families which have lost livestock or agricultural crops because of the flooding;**
  - Fully or partially but un-safe living house
  - Lost their livestock or agriculture crops
  - No cash to start working or meet their food and other basic life of needs
  
- **Families with injured, sick, or disabled members.**
  - Fully or partially but un-safe living house
  - Family head / family Injured
  - Family head / family sick
  - Family head / family disable
  - No cash to start working or meet their food and other basic life of needs



**TECHNICAL AWARENESS TRAININGS ON AGRICULTURE IMPROVEMENT  
Food Assistance to Flood Affected Populations in Bhakkar District of Pakistan  
(Training Consultancy Report)**

By

**Dr. Muhammad Sohail**



**January 2011**

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## 1. Background

District Bhakkar is located between 31° 10' and 32° 22' N. and 70° 47' and 72° E. with an area of 3,134 square miles (8,120 km<sup>2</sup>), most of it lies in the desolate plain of the Thal, but the strip of



riverine land along the Indus is of great fertility which is locally known as Kacha area. The area contribute major portion of agricultural produce of the Bhakkar district.



Catastrophic monsoon floods of 2010 caused severe damage to livelihood infrastructure, and other assets of Pakistan. According to the federal flood commission 1.4 m acres (557,000 hectares) of crop land has been flooded across the country. At the same time fertile farm land of



Bhakar district of Punjab, Pakistan along the river Indus badly affected by flash floods which is main source of livelihood in the region. The disaster disrupted economic activities, inflicting heavy losses to crops and slowing expansion in industries and services in the area. The floods slowed progress in poverty reduction, with the poor and the vulnerable suffering most in terms of losses to crops, livestock, property, and housing; and reduced income opportunities. The farming community of the area is in dire need to assist them in restoring their farmland income through proper training and guidance of draining fields, rebuilding irrigation network and post flood crops production and management practices.

RI sought to implement a Food for Work and Food for Training program in Bhakkar District in Punjab. The program is aimed to promote short term food security by providing food vouchers to flood affected families. It would also promote medium term food security recovery by rehabilitating farmlands. Under Food for Training activities, training of master trainers and farming communities were started for revival of agriculture in one of Pakistan's most fertile land by draining fields, rebuilding irrigation channels, preparing the land for planting, clearing land of animal carcasses and debris, training of farming community for improved crop, kitchen gardening and potential role of women in income generations. The program targeted 3,000 families as direct beneficiaries.



## 2. Plan of work and implementation

### 2.1. Base line survey of RI specified project area

Training program was started through conducting base survey to judge the pre and post-flood conditions of land, source of water, irrigation channels condition, crop management practices, input costs, net return at harvesting, financial position of the farmers and role of women in income generation. The activity was performed through fulfilling a questionnaire with help of master trainers of RI and representatives of Agriculture Department Punjab.



## 2.2. Overview of agriculture in RI specified project area

RI project specified area, chosen for rehabilitation of affected communities and revival of agricultural practices is mainly composed of reverine (Kacha) agricultural land. Average family size of the beneficiaries is 6.5. Financially farmers are weak because most of the farmers are tenants and very few are small farmers with land holding of 1-4 acres. Agriculture is the main stay of livelihood. Tube well is the only source of irrigation and Irrigation channels were unlined and completely destroyed by the floods. Soil type ranged from sandy and sandy loam to clay loam. The main winter crops are Wheat, Mustard (Sarsoon), Sugar cane, Berseem (fodder) and sugar beet to some extent. Summer crops include Mung bean, Cotton, Sugar cane, Guar/Maiz/millet/sorghum (fodders).



The area is famous for mix cropping systems composed of following cropping patterns

- Wheat – Mung bean
- Wheat – Cotton
- Intercropping of Sugar cane and wheat
- Mixed cropping of wheat and mustard
- Winter fodder (berseem) – Summer fodder (Maiz/millet/sorghum)
- Small scale kitchen gardening

They usually do not use certified or pure seed but local collection. Fertilizer application is below recommendations of the agriculture department. Weed control methods were not satisfactory. They harvest most of the crops manually and use reaper for wheat crop to some extent.

### **2.3 Impact of flood on agriculture of the affected area**

Devastating floods caused damage to standing crops like Mung bean, Cotton and summer fodder



(Guar/Maize/Millet/Sorghum). These crops were damaged completely. Violent water flow also heavily disturbed land leveling and disordered irrigation channels. Their tube wells were completely destroyed. Seed stocks were washed away. Soil degradation in some areas with the deposition of infertile sand layer also found. At the same time floods raised the water table in some areas caused water logging and soil salinity problems. However, moderate flood approach benefited the sugar crop through fulfilling its high water requirement during peak summer season.



#### 2.4. Preparation of the training manual and material for master trainers & farmers

Trainings manual/modules for the master trainers and flood affected communities were designed to revive agriculture in the RI project specified area through rehabilitating their lands, productivity and livelihood generation. Training material was prepared according to the level and culture of recipients. Training workshops were conducted off-farm and on-farm for trainings of master trainers from RI and Agriculture department for the sustainability of interventions. Trainings for farmers conducted at different sites in the flood affected area of RI project.

The trainings materials for master trainers and farmers covered all the following applicable technical information:





## **Module I. Land reclamation techniques**

The module was composed of:

- De-silting and cleaning of land
- land leveling methods
- Reconstruction of irrigation channels
- Reclamation of degraded soil texture
- Reclamation of salt affected soils

## **Module II. Improved production technologies of crops**

The module included transfer of improved production technologies of various crops like:

- Proper time of sowing crops
- Land leveling and seedbed preparation
- Methods of sowing crops

- Use of pure seed of recommended varieties
- Maintaining optimum plant population
- Disease and insect pest control methods
- Judicious use of irrigation water
- Balance use of fertilizers
- Weed control methods
- Methods to minimize post harvest losses during harvesting, threshing and storage

### **Module III. Kitchen gardening & women role in livelihood generation**

The training module on kitchen gardening and women role in livelihood generation was consists of:

- Importance of vegetables in diet
- Types of winter and summer vegetables
- Planning and layout of kitchen garden
- Land preparation techniques for vegetables
- Balance use of fertilizers
- Methods of cultivation of various vegetables
- Methods of nursery making for different vegetables
- Watering techniques
- Organic weed control methods in vegetables
- Identification of potential roles of women in livelihood generation

### 3. Overall assessment and recommendations

Beneficiaries of RI project area of Bhakkar district totally rely on agriculture for their livelihoods. It include mix of farming, livestock rearing, very small scale kitchen gardening and casual labour. The floods have impacted all these major components of the rural economic system requiring support for revival. Despite awareness of the farmers through technical input to improve their source of livelihood generation, support is still needed in the following areas:

- Fully or partial assistance to selected farmers to recover land leveling of their farms which are heavily disrupt by floods and not easy to reclaim manually or light machinery
- Restoration of production capacity through the provision of agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers to the neediest farmers affected by the floods
- Restoration of livelihoods and food security activities for the landless households affected by the floods through animal rearing and backyard gardening;
- Provision of seed for seasonal vegetable as initiative to start Kitchen gardening
- Enhancing human capital through capacity building in sustainable and improved agriculture practices; Vocational training in various trade skills;
- The establishment and/or improvement of household income generating activities and micro & small enterprises like local handicraft skills;
- Engage local handy crafts organization for imparting trainings and making /repairing tools (CFW) to polish and groom local raw handy craft industry (Embroidery, loom products, spinning & weaving, carpet/dari weaving, palm leaf crafts in order to provide alternative means of livelihood..
- Distribute stipends to men and women attending trainings.
- Conducting assessment of market opportunities for rural produce and sharing the information with stakeholders
- Incorporation of government sector with RI activities for sustainability of activities in future
- RI needs a position of technical person to monitor livelihood generation activities

# Food For Peace Project Design and Vender payment

Vendor Selection is carried out by The Project Manager with the help of the Logistics and Finance Departments

The Vendor is assessed for his credibility and capacity to Deliver

Finance and Logistics Department

Beneficiaries are allocated to each vendor for consistency and transparency. A fixed no of beneficiaries are allocated, as per the capacity of the vendor and to avoid the rush.

The program team to identify the list of beneficiaries and share it with the vendor

For smooth supply and delivery of commodities, beneficiaries will be divided into 3 batches per vendor

The Program team to divide

Batch 1  
Date 1 to 10 for each month

Batch 2  
Date 11 to 20 for each Month

Batch 3  
Date 21 to 30 for each month

The finance and Logistics and Program teams to monitor the vendor and the beneficiaries to ensure all program components are running according to plan.

Vouchers are collected from vendors on weekly basis, ideally on Thursdays

The Finance officer to work closely with each vendor and to collect the vouchers on weekly basis .

Collected vouchers are processed at Bakkar level and then sent to Islamabad for processing

The Finance officer to process the collected vouchers and send them to Islamabad on Fridays

Payment to vendors and collection of new vouchers during the week.

The finance officer to do the payment by cheque for previous week and to collect and process the new vouchers. send them to Islamabad for approval for payment

The team is ready for next round of voucher distribution, collection and processing

Process Approved by \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Annex E****Relief International Price Monitoring Performa (FFP District Bhakkar)**

Name of Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_ Designation: \_\_\_\_\_ Name of Respondent: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_

Shop/Trader Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ District: \_\_\_\_\_

Tehsil: \_\_\_\_\_ Union Council \_\_\_\_\_ Location: \_\_\_\_\_ Rural  Urban

Commodity	Unit	Sale Price in Rs.	Supply increased/decreased	Demand increased/decreased
Wheat Flour	Kg			
Banaspati Ghee	Kg			
Dal Chana	Kg			
Kabli Chana	Kg			
Dal Mung	Kg			
Dal Mash	Kg			
Labour (Daily Wagers) Rs. Per day				

**Instructions:**

1. Select three markets in District. One market should be the capital while second in the RI assisted area and third should be out of the Relief International assisted area if possible.
2. Choose at least 3 shopkeepers in each selected market. Shopkeepers with maximum number of the above commodities and have reasonable sale should be chosen.
3. For labor wage select laborers working in the area for daily wage-select 2-3 unskilled workers, involved in agriculture or construction, make average.
4. Prices should be collected on each **Monday**
5. Make a spread sheet and enter the data and send to RI Regional Monitoring & Evaluation Section Multan

روزنامہ ایکسپریس، سرگودھا، ہفتہ 16 اپریل 2011ء

### زراعت کی ترقی کیلئے ہمیں اجتماعی جدوجہد کرنا ہوگی: ای ڈی او بھکر

بہل (نمائندہ ایکسپریس) شعبہ زراعت کی ترقی کیلئے بحیثیت قوم ہمیں اجتماعی جدوجہد کرنا ہوگی۔ کسان خوشحال ہوگا تو ملک و قوم دونوں خوشحال ہوں گے انسانیت کی خدمت کرنے والوں کو تاریخ کبھی نہیں بھلائی ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے متاثرین سیلاب کو فراہم کردہ اوزار ان کی آمدنی میں اضافے کا سبب بنیں گے۔ ان خیالات کا اظہار ایگزیکٹو ڈسٹرکٹ آفیسر ایگریکلچر بھکر ڈاکٹر عبدالرؤف نے ریلیف انٹرنیشنل اوزار سپلائی مرکز کے دورے کا دوران گفتگو کرتے ہوئے کیا۔

روزنامہ الشرق لاہور، ہفتہ 16 اپریل 2011ء

## زراعت کی ترقی کیلئے اجتماعی جدوجہد کرنا ہوگی: عبدالرؤف

انسانیت کی خدمت کرنے والوں کو تاریخ کبھی نہیں بھلاتی: ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر سٹریٹ افسر

ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر سٹریٹ آفیسر سیکریٹری کلچر بھکر ڈاکٹر عبدالرؤف نے ریلیف انٹرنیشنل اڈار سپلائی مرکز کے دورے کا دوران گفتگو کرتے ہوئے کیا۔ اس موقع پر سیلاب کی تباہ کاریوں کی زد میں آنے والے علاقوں کے کاشتکار جن میں اللہ نواز، قیوم، مٹھو خان، ساجد نہرہ، ملک محمد شفیق، خالد سندھی اور دیگر افراد شامل تھے۔

بھکر (بیورو رپورٹ) زراعت کی ترقی کیلئے بحیثیت قوم ہمیں اجتماعی جدوجہد کرنا ہوگی۔ کسان خوشحال ہوگا تو ملک و قوم دونوں خوشحال ہوں گے انسانیت کی خدمت کرنے والوں کو تاریخ کبھی نہیں بھلاتی ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے متاثرین سیلاب کو فراہم کردہ اڈار ان کی آمدنی میں اضافے کا سبب بنیں گے۔ ان خیالات کا اظہار

روزنامہ الشرق لاہور، ہفتہ 16 اپریل 2011ء

## سیلاب متاثرین میں زرعی آلات کی تقسیم قابل تحسین ہے، غلام محمد

اس اقدام پر ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی خدمات کی جتنی بھی تعریف کی جائے کم ہے، ڈی اوزراعت

بھکر (نیورورپورٹ) ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی جانب سے سیلاب متاثرین میں زرعی آلات کی تقسیم قابل تحسین ہے بھکر جیسے پسماندہ علاقہ میں کسانوں کو ریلیف مہیا کر کے ریلیف انٹرنیشنل نے غریب کسانوں کے دل جیت لئے ہیں۔ ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی خدمات کی جتنی بھی تعریف کی جائے کم ہے۔ ان خیالات کا اظہار ڈی اوزراعت بھکر ملک غلام محمد نے ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی جانب سے سیلاب متاثرین کسانوں میں زرعی آلات کی تقسیم کے موقع پر کیا۔ انہوں نے کسانوں میں زرعی آلات تقسیم کئے اور موقع پر موجود سامان کا جائزہ لیا۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی جانب سے سیلاب متاثرین کسانوں کو جو سامان فراہم کیا جا رہا ہے وہ ہر کسان کی بنیادی ضرورت ہے۔ اور بھکر جیسے پسماندہ علاقہ میں ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی کارکردگی اور سامان کی تقسیم قابل تحسین ہے۔



ہفتہ 16 اپریل 2011، 12 جمادی الاول 1432ھ

## ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے کسانوں میں زرعی آلات کی تقسیم

بھارنگ میں مذکورہ تنظیم کی جانب سے زرعی آلات تقسیم کیے جانے پر کسانوں نے اظہار تشکر کیا ہے۔  
دریاخان (بیورو رپورٹ) ریلیف انٹرنیشنل یو ایس ایڈ کی تقسیم تاکہ متاثرین سیلاب کاشت کاروں کو کھیتی باڑی  
طرف سے بہتی بھارنگ میں کسانوں میں زرعی آلات باقی صفحہ 3 نمبر 29

بقیہ	روزنامہ معاملہ	29
میں ریلیف ملک کے تفصیلات کے مطابق ریلیف انٹرنیشنل یو ایس ایڈ کے تحت ہی بھارنگ میں متاثرین سیلاب میں خوراک کے ساتھ زرعی آلات بھی تقسیم کیے گئے ہیں جن کے مقصد متاثرہ کاشت کاروں کو کھیتی باڑی میں تعاون کرنا ہے تاکہ ان آلات سے یہ کاشت کار مستفید ہو سکیں۔		

بلاشبہ دین اللہ کے نزدیک صرف اسلام ہی ہے (القرآن)

مِلَّتِكَ

رُؤْيَا مَبْرُورًا

بَارِكُوا

شیخ الشیخ مفتی اعظم ہند مولانا محمد رفیع عثمانی رحمہ اللہ تعالیٰ

جلد 8 شماره 318 ہفتہ 12 جمادی الاولیٰ 1432ھ مطابق 16 اپریل 2011ء 3 بیساکھ قیمت 8 روپے

## شعبہ زراعت کی ترقی کیلئے ہمیں اجتماعی جدوجہد کرنا ہوگی

کسان خوشحال ہوگا تو ملک و قوم خوش ہوں گے، ای ڈی او ڈاکٹر عبدالرؤف

بھکر (نامہ نگار) شعبہ زراعت کی ترقی کیلئے ہمیں اجتماعی جدوجہد کرنا ہوگی۔ کسان خوشحال ہوگا تو ملک و قوم دونوں خوشحال ہوں گے انسانیت کی خدمت کرنے والوں کو تاریخ کبھی نہیں بھلاتی ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے متاثرین سیلاب کو فراہم کردہ اوزار ان کی آمدنی میں اضافے کا سبب بنیں گے۔ ان خیالات کا اظہار ایگزیکٹو ڈسٹرکٹ آفیسر سیکری کلچر بھکر ڈاکٹر عبدالرؤف نے ریلیف انٹرنیشنل اوزار سپلائی مرکز کے دورے کا دوران گفتگو کرتے ہوئے کیا۔ اس موقع پر سیلاب کی تباہ کاریوں کی زد میں آنے والے علاقوں کے کاشتکار جن میں اللہ نواز، قیوم، مٹھو خان، ساجد نہرہ، ملک محمد شفیق، خالد سندھی اور دیگر افراد شامل تھے نے تباہ کاریوں کی طرف سے متاثرین ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے ملنے والے زرعی آلات ہمارے لئے کسی بھی طرح سے ایک نعمت سے کم نہیں ہیں جو لوگ کھیتی باڑی کیلئے مارکیٹ سے زرعی اوزار خریدنے کی استطاعت نہیں رکھتے ان کو ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے بالکل مفت اوزاروں کی فراہمی مثالی کارنامہ ہے۔ اس موقع پر ای ڈی او ڈاکٹر عبدالرؤف نے بتایا کہ بھکر کے قبضی علاقہ جات کے کسانوں کو مفت اوزاروں کی سپلائی سے زرعی ترقی یقینی ہوگی انہوں نے طریقہ کار اور آلات کی کوائٹی میں گہری دلچسپی کا اظہار کیا۔ یاد رہے کہ ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے فراہم کردہ زرعی اوزار بنیادی نوعیت کے ہیں جو کہ ان کے معیار کو مد نظر رکھا گیا ہے۔ ای ڈی او ایگزیکٹو ڈاکٹر عبدالرؤف نے ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی کوششوں کو سراہا اور تعریف کی۔

روزنامہ ”اوصاف“ لاہور (7) 16 اپریل 2011ء

## شعبہ زراعت کی ترقی کیلئے اجتماعی جدوجہد کرنا ہوگی: ڈاکٹر عبدالرؤف

بھکر (یورور پورٹ) شعبہ زراعت کی ترقی کیلئے  
محسبیت قوم میں اجتماعی جدوجہد کرنا ہوگی۔ کسان خوشحال  
ہوگا تو ملک و قوم دونوں خوشحال ہوں گے انسانیت کی خدمت  
کرنے والوں کو تاریخ کبھی نہیں بھلائی ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی  
طرف سے سٹائرین سیلاب کو فراہم کردہ اوزار ان کی آمدنی  
میں اضافے کا سبب بنیں گے۔ ان خیالات کا اظہار  
ایگزیکٹو ڈسٹرکٹ آفیسر سگریٹری کلچر بھکر ڈاکٹر عبدالرؤف نے  
ریلیف انٹرنیشنل اوزار سپلائی مرکز کے دورے کا دوران گفتگو  
کرتے ہوئے کیا۔ اس موقع پر سیلاب کی تباہ کاریوں کی زد  
میں آنے والے علاقوں کے کاشتکار جن میں اللہ نواز، قوم،  
مٹھو خان، ساجد خیر، ملک محمد شفیع، خالد سندھی اور دیگر افراد  
شامل تھے نے بتایا کہ ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے مفت  
ملنے والے زرعی آلات ہمارے لئے کسی بھی طرح سے ایک  
نعمت سے کم نہیں ہیں۔



بھکر: ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے سیلاب متاثرین میں ملک غلام محمد زرعی آلات تقسیم کر رہے ہیں

## ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی متاثرین میں زرعی آلات کی تقسیم قابل تحسین ہے: غلام محمد

بھکر جیسے پسماندہ علاقوں میں کسانوں کو ریلیف مہیا کر کے تمام کے دل جیت لیے، ڈی او زراعت

بھکر (نیورورپورٹ) ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی جانب سے سیلاب متاثرین میں زرعی آلات کی تقسیم قابل تحسین ہے۔ بھکر جیسے پسماندہ علاقہ میں کسانوں کو ریلیف مہیا کر کے ریلیف انٹرنیشنل نے غریب کسانوں کے دل جیت لئے ہیں۔ ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی خدمات کی جتنی بھی تعریف کی جائے کم ہے۔ ان خیالات کا اظہار ڈی او زراعت بھکر ملک غلام محمد نے ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی جانب سے سیلاب متاثرین کسانوں میں زرعی آلات کی تقسیم کے موقع پر کیا۔ انہوں نے کسانوں میں زرعی آلات تقسیم کئے اور موقع پر موجود سامان کا جائزہ لیا۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی جانب سے سیلاب متاثرین کسانوں کو جو سامان فراہم کیا جا رہا ہے وہ ہر کسان کی بنیادی ضرورت ہے۔ ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے تین ہزار خاندانوں میں مسلسل تین ماہ تک خوراک کی فراہمی کے بعد ابھی تین ہزار خاندانوں میں بنیادی زرعی اوزاروں کی تقسیم جاری ہے۔

او زراعت بھکر ملک غلام محمد نے ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی جانب سے سیلاب متاثرین کسانوں میں زرعی آلات کی تقسیم کے موقع پر کیا۔ انہوں نے کسانوں میں زرعی آلات تقسیم کئے اور موقع پر موجود سامان کا جائزہ لیا۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی جانب سے سیلاب متاثرین کسانوں کو جو سامان فراہم کیا جا رہا ہے وہ ہر کسان کی بنیادی ضرورت ہے۔ اور بھکر جیسے پسماندہ علاقہ میں ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی کارکردگی اور سامان کی تقسیم قابل تحسین ہے۔ انہوں نے پراجیکٹ کی کامیابی پر ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کے آفیسران کو مبارکباد دی۔ ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے تین ہزار خاندانوں میں مسلسل تین ماہ تک خوراک کی فراہمی کے بعد ابھی تین ہزار خاندانوں میں بنیادی زرعی اوزاروں کی تقسیم جاری ہے۔ زرعی اوزاروں میں وہولہ، دراہتی، کلہاڑی، پڑھی، نگاری، پیلے اور چھوڑا شامل ہیں۔ ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی معیاری خوراک اور معیاری اوزاروں کی تعریف پیلے ہی اہل علاقہ کر چکے ہیں۔ علاوہ ازیں ضلعی حکومت کے نمائندے وقتاً فوقتاً ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی سرگرمیوں میں حصہ لیتے رہتے ہیں۔ اہل بھکر نے DCO بھکر کا شکریہ ادا کیا ہے جن کی وجہ سے ریلیف انٹرنیشنل جیسے ادارے نے بھکر میں اہل امدادی کام کیا۔

## سیلاب متاثرین میں زرعی آلات کی تقسیم قابل تحسین ہے، غلام محمد

اس اقدام پر ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی خدمات کی جتنی بھی تعریف کی جائے کم ہے ڈی اوزراعت

بھکر (یورور پورٹ) ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی جانب سے سیلاب متاثرین میں زرعی آلات کی تقسیم قابل تحسین ہے۔ بھکر جیسے پسماندہ علاقہ میں کسانوں کو ریلیف مہیا کر کے ریلیف انٹرنیشنل نے غریب کسانوں کے دل جیت لئے ہیں۔ ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی خدمات کی جتنی بھی تعریف کی جائے کم ہے۔ ان خیالات کا اظہار ڈی اوزراعت بھکر ملک غلام محمد نے ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی جانب سے سیلاب متاثرین کسانوں میں زرعی آلات کی تقسیم کے موقع پر کیا۔ انہوں نے کسانوں میں زرعی آلات تقسیم کئے اور موقع پر موجود مسلمان کا جائزہ لیا۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی جانب سے سیلاب متاثرین کسانوں کو جو سامان فراہم کیا جا رہا ہے وہ ہر کسان کی بنیادی ضرورت ہے۔ اور بھکر جیسے پسماندہ علاقہ میں ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی کارکردگی اور سامان کی تقسیم قابل تحسین ہے۔



بھکر: ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے سیلاب متاثرین میں ڈی اوزراعت ملک غلام محمد زرعی آلات تقسیم کر رہے ہیں

روزنامہ ایکسپریس سرگودھا۔ جمعہ المبارک، 15 اپریل، 2011ء

## ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی جانب سے زرعی آلات کی تقسیم قابل تحسین ہے، غلام محمد

کسانوں کو ریلیف مہیا کر کے ریلیف انٹرنیشنل نے غریب کسانوں کے دل جیت لیے، ڈی اوزراعت  
 بھکر (پور پورٹ) ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی جانب سے سیلاب متاثرین میں زرعی آلات کی تقسیم قابل تحسین ہے بھکر جیسے پسماندہ علاقہ میں کسانوں کو ریلیف مہیا کر کے ریلیف انٹرنیشنل نے غریب کسانوں کے دل جیت لئے ہیں۔ ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی خدمات کی جتنی بھی تعریف کی جائے کم ہے۔ ان خیالات کا اظہار ڈی اوزراعت بھکر ملک غلام محمد نے ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی جانب سے سیلاب متاثرین کسانوں میں زرعی آلات کی تقسیم کے موقع پر کیا۔ انہوں نے کسانوں میں زرعی آلات تقسیم کئے اور موقع پر موجود سامان کا جائزہ لیا۔



بہل: ڈی اوزراعت غلام محمد سیلاب متاثرین میں زرعی آلات تقسیم کر رہے ہیں  
 ریلیف انٹرنیشنل نے غریب کسانوں کے دل جیت لئے ہیں ان خیالات کا اظہار ڈی اوزراعت ملک غلام محمد نے ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی جانب سے متاثرہ کسانوں میں زرعی آلات تقسیم کرنے کے موقع پر خطاب کرتے ہوئے کیا۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی جانب سے سیلاب متاثرین کو جو سامان فراہم کیا جا رہا ہے وہ ہر کسان کی بنیادی ضرورت ہے۔  
 بہل (غلام محمد ایکسپریس) ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی جانب سے سیلاب متاثرین میں زرعی آلات کی تقسیم قابل تحسین ہے۔ بھکر جیسے پسماندہ علاقہ میں کسانوں کو ریلیف دے کر کے

روزنامہ الشرق لاہور، جمعہ المبارک 15 اپریل 2011ء



## سیلاب سے متاثرہ کاشتکاروں کی امداد ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کا کارنامہ ہے

پراجیکٹ کی کامیابی پر ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کا عملہ مبارکباد کا مستحق ہے ڈی اوزراعت کا متاثرین میں زرعی آلات کی تقسیم کے موقع پر افسانہ اڑا

ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی جانب سے

متاثرہ کسانوں میں زرعی آلات کی

تفصیلی تقسیم قابل تحسین اقدام، غلام محمد

بھکر (بیورو رپورٹ) ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی جانب سے سیلاب متاثرین میں زرعی آلات کی تفصیلی تقسیم قابل تحسین ہے۔ بھکر جیسے پسماندہ علاقہ میں کسانوں کو ریلیف مہیا کر کے ریلیف انٹرنیشنل نے غریب کسانوں کے دل جیت لئے ہیں۔ ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی خدمات کی جتنی بھی تعریف کی جائے کم ہے۔ ان خیالات کا اظہار ڈی اوزراعت بھکر ملک غلام محمد نے ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی جانب سے سیلاب متاثرین کسانوں میں زرعی آلات کی تقسیم کے موقع پر کیا۔ انہوں نے کسانوں میں زرعی آلات تقسیم کئے اور موقع پر موجود سامان کا جائزہ لیا۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی جانب سے سیلاب متاثرین کسانوں کو جو سامان فراہم کیا جا رہا ہے وہ ہر کسان کی بنیادی ضرورت ہے۔ اور بھکر جیسے پسماندہ علاقہ میں ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی کارکردگی اور سامان کی تفصیلی تقسیم قابل تحسین ہے۔



زراعت کی ترقی کیلئے بحیثیت قوم اجتماعی

جدوجہد کرنا ہوگی، ڈاکٹر عبدالرؤف

بھکر (بیورو رپورٹ) کسان خوشحال ہوگا تو ملک و قوم دونوں خوشحال ہوں گے انسانیت کی خدمت کرنے باقی صفحہ 5 بقیہ نمبر 42

بقیہ نمبر 42 عبدالرؤف

داؤن کو تاریخ بھی نہیں بھلائی ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے منائے گئے سیلاب کو فورا ہم کردہ اوزار ان کی آمدنی میں اضافے کا سبب بنیں گے۔ ان خیالات کا اظہار ایگزیکٹو ڈسٹرکٹ آفیسر بیگڑی کلچر بھکر ڈاکٹر عبدالرؤف نے ریلیف انٹرنیشنل اوزار سپلائی مرکز کے دورے کا دوران گفتگو کرتے ہوئے کیا۔ اس موقع پر سیلاب کی تباہ کاریوں کی زد میں آنے والے علاقوں کے کاشتکار جن میں اللہ نواز، قیوم، بشو خان، ساجد نہرو، ملک محمد شفیع، خالد سندھی اور دیگر افراد شامل تھے

## سیلاب متاثرین میں زرعی آلات کی تقسیم قابل تحسین ہے، ملک غلام محمد

کسانوں کو ریلیف مہیا کر کے ریلیف انٹرنیشنل نے غریب کسانوں کے دل جیت لئے ہیں

بھکر (نمائندہ خصوصی) ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی جانب سے سیلاب متاثرین میں زرعی آلات کی تقسیم قابل تحسین ہے بھکر جیسے پسماندہ علاقہ میں کسانوں کو ریلیف مہیا کر کے ریلیف انٹرنیشنل نے غریب کسانوں کے دل جیت لئے ہیں۔ ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی خدمات کی جتنی بھی تعریف کی جائے کم ہے۔ ان خیالات کا اظہار ڈی او زراعت بھکر ملک غلام محمد نے ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی جانب سے سیلاب متاثرین کسانوں میں زرعی آلات کی تقسیم کے موقع پر کیا۔ انہوں نے کسانوں میں زرعی آلات کی تقسیم کے اور موقع پر موجود سامان کا جائزہ لیا۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی جانب سے سیلاب متاثرین کسانوں کو جو سامان فراہم کیا جا رہا ہے وہ ہر کسان کی بنیادی ضرورت ہے۔ اور بھکر جیسے پسماندہ علاقہ میں

ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی کارکردگی اور سامان کی تقسیم قابل تحسین ہے۔ انہوں نے پراجیکٹ کی کامیابی پر ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کے آفیسران کو مبارکباد دی۔ ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے تین ہزار خاندانوں میں مسلسل تین ماہ تک خوراک کی فراہمی کے بعد ابھی تین ہزار خاندانوں میں بنیادی زرعی اوزاروں کی تقسیم جاری ہے۔ زرعی اوزاروں میں وہولہ، دراغی، گلاباڑی، پڑھی، بھکاری، پیلے اور پھوڑا شامل ہیں۔ ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی معیاری خوراک اور معیاری اوزاروں کی تعریف پہلے ہی اہل علاقہ کر چکے ہیں۔ علاوہ ازیں ضلعی حکومت کے نمائندے وقتاً فوقتاً ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی سرگرمیوں میں حصہ لیتے رہتے ہیں۔ اہل بھکر نے DCO بھکر کا شکریہ ادا کیا ہے جن کی وجہ سے ریلیف انٹرنیشنل جیسے ادارے نے بھکر میں ایجاہداری کا کام کیا۔

سوموار 18 اپریل 2011ء، 13 جمادی الاول 1432ھ، 5 مئی 2011ء

## شعبہ زراعت کی ترقی کے لیے بحیثیت قوم ہمیں تیار ہونا چاہیے اور نہ صرف کسان کو بلکہ ملک و قوم دونوں خوشحال ہونے کے لیے انسانیت کی خدمت کرنیوالوں کو تاریخ کبھی نہیں بھلاتی، یہ ایک عظیم خدمت ہے

بھکر کے نشیبی علاقہ جات کے کسانوں کو مفت اوزاروں کی سپلائی سے زرعی ترقی یقینی ہوگی، ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی جانب سے کسانوں کو اوزاروں کی فراہمی کے موقع پر خطاب

بھکر (نیورہ رپورٹ) شعبہ زراعت کی ترقی کیلئے بحیثیت قوم ہمیں اجتماعی جدوجہد کرنا ہوگی کسان خوشحال ہوگا تو ملک و قوم دونوں خوشحال ہوں گے۔ انسانیت کی خدمت کرنے والوں کو تاریخ کبھی نہیں بھلاتی ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے متاثرین سیلاب کو فراہم کردہ اوزاروں کی آمدنی میں اضافے کے سبب بتیں گے ان خیالات کا اظہار ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر آفیسر ایگریکلچر بھکر ڈاکٹر عبدالرؤف

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نے ریلیف انٹرنیشنل اوزار سپلائی مرکز کے دورے کے دوران گفتگو کرتے ہوئے کیا۔ اس موقع پر سیلاب کی تباہ کاریوں کی زد میں آنے والے علاقوں کے کاشتکار جن میں اللہ نواز، قیوم، مٹھو خان، ساجد نہرہ، ملک محمد شفیق، خالد سبھی اور دیگر افراد شامل تھے نے بتایا کہ ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے مفت ملنے والے زرعی آلات ہمارے لیے کس بھی طرح سے ایک نعمت سے کم نہیں ہیں۔ ان کے معیار کو مد نظر رکھا گیا ہے ای ڈی او ایگریکلچر ڈاکٹر عبدالرؤف نے ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی کوششوں کو سراہا اور تعریف کی ہے۔

روزنامہ ”بھکر ٹائمز“ (4) 17 اپریل 2011ء

## سیلاب سے متاثرہ کاشتکاروں میں زرعی اوزاروں کی تقسیم قابل تحسین ہے

اس اقدام سے کاشتکاروں کی آمدنی بڑھنے کا امکان ہے، فیصل عباس شاہ دریاخان (بیورو رپورٹ) ریلیف انٹرنیشنل نے درپیش مشکلات کا ازالہ کو بھی ممکن بنایا ہے چھوٹے متاثرین سیلاب کاشتکاروں کو اوزار فراہم کر کے نہ کاشتکاران زرعی آلات سے بھتی باڑی کرنے میں صرف ان کی آمدن بڑھنے بلکہ بھتی باڑی میں بھی باقی صفحہ 3 بقیہ نمبر 37

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## بقیہ

بھری پور معاہدت میں گے، ان خیالات کا اظہار سماجی شخصیت فیصل عباس شاہ نے ایک بیان میں کیا ہے انہوں نے کہا کہ تحصیل دریاخان کے کچھ نشیب میں سیلاب کسانوں اور کاشتکاروں کا سب کچھ بہہ کر لے گیا ہے حتی کہ وہ چھت جیسی نعمت سے محروم ہو گئے ہیں ایسے حالات میں انہیں زمین آباد کرنے کے زرعی آلات کشیدگی اشد ضرورت تھی جو کہ ریلیف انٹرنیشنل نے پوری کر دی ہے بھتی باڑی کیلئے اس ادارہ کی طرف سے فراہم کردہ آلات بہت مفید ہیں جس سے کاشتکاروں کے ذریعہ آمدن میں اضافہ ہوگا اور رقبے آباد ہو سگے۔

# DAILY MUAMLA BHAKKAR

شمارہ نمبر 219

جمرات 13 جنوری 2011ء، صفحہ نمبر 8، 1432ھ، 31 یو، 2067 ب، قیمت 5 روپے

جلد 7

## کھوکھر جنرل مرچنٹ نے یو ایس ریٹیلر کا سامنا کرنا سب سے بہتر طریقہ قرار دیا

فی کس دس ہزار روپے مالیت کا سامان جس میں گھی، دالیں آٹا اور دیگر سامان شامل تھے انتہائی دیانتداری کے ساتھ متاثرین میں تقسیم کیا گیا

متاثرین سیلاب نے سامان تقسیم کرنے کے بہترین انتظام پر کھوکھر جنرل مرچنٹ، ڈی سی او، ڈی بی ادا اور انتظامیہ یو ایس ریٹیلر کا شکریہ ادا کیا ہے

بھکر (شاف رپورٹ) کھوکھر جنرل مرچنٹ نے ایڈریٹیف انٹرنیشنل کے انتہائی مشکور ہیں جنہوں نے مہیا کی۔ اعلیٰ انتظامات پر ہم کھوکھر جنرل مرچنٹ، حسین، عاتق حسین، بشیر حسین، بلال ریٹیل انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے دیا سیلاب زدگان کو ہر فرد کو سات بیگ آٹا، پندہ کلوٹی، ساڑھے سات کلو ڈی سی او بھکر، ڈی بی او بھکر اور ریٹیلر انٹرنیشنل کو حسین، فیضو، غلام عباس، ذوالفقار، محمد بخش و دیگر اہل انتہائی دیانتداری سے سامان تقسیم کیا گیا۔ ہم یو ایس دال چنا، چھ کلو دال ماش، ساڑھے پانچ کلو چنا قابل خراج حسین پیش کرتے ہیں۔ اہل علاقہ الطاف بیٹ بوگھانے انتہائی شکر ادا کیا ہے۔



## ریلیف انٹرنیشنل نے سیلاب زدگان کی بھرپور امداد کی

زراعت کے حوالے سے سیلاب سے متاثرہ لوگوں کو موٹی اور بے موٹی ہزیاں لگانے کے لیے تربیت دی  
بھکر (علی کاظم) ریلیف انٹرنیشنل نے یو ایس ایڈ کے حوالے سے سیلاب سے متاثرہ لوگوں کو موٹی اور بے  
تعدادان سے سیلاب زدہ لوگوں میں جدید طریقہ موٹی ہزیاں لگانے کے لیے تربیت دی تاکہ لوگ  
کاشت کاری، موٹی اور بے موٹی ہزیاں لگانے کی زیادہ سے زیادہ آمدنی کے ذرائع برعکس اور  
تربیت دی۔ ریلیف انٹرنیشنل نے زراعت کے باقی صفحہ 3 بقیہ نمبر 16

یو ایس ایڈ کے تعاون سے بھکر کے 3 ہزار متاثرین میں راشن تقسیم

فی خاندان 10 ہزار مالیت کی اشیاء خورد و نوش فراہم کی گئیں

بھکر (نامہ نگار) بھکر و ترقی میں زرعی شعبہ  
 انجمنی اہیت کا حامل ہے۔ ریٹیف انڈسٹریل یو ایس ایڈ  
 کے تعاون سے 3 ہزار خاندانوں میں زرعی آلات کی  
 فراہمی کو اہل زمینیتیں بناوے کی۔ زراعت کی  
 پر محوری کے حوالے سے سیلاب زدہ علاقوں میں انگری  
 ٹیگر انجینئر جانے امداد پنی ٹیم کے ہمراہ خصوصی تربیت  
 دے رہے ہیں۔ تھیلات کے مطابق ضلع بھکر کے کئی  
 علاقوں میں جہاں پر سیلاب نے جانی چائی ہے دم  
 سیلاب کی یاد آج بھی متاثرہ لوگوں کیلئے ایک بھیا تک  
 خراب ہے۔ موسم کا مال اسباب زمین آسمان لوگ گھر  
 سے بے گھر ہوئے ہزاروں انگریز قبیلہ پر کڑی فصلات  
 جاوہر باؤ جگر لاکھوں جانور پالی میں بہ گئے۔ آج بھی  
 متاثرہ لوگ اپنے پاؤں پر نہیں کھڑے ہو سکے۔ ریٹیف  
 انڈسٹریل نے یو ایس ایڈ کے تعاون سے ضلع بھکر کے  
 متاثرہ علاقوں میں 3 ہزار خاندانوں میں شکر۔ راشن  
 تقسیم کیا۔ ساف شٹاف منسٹرانہ تقسیم کیلئے باقاعدہ  
 سرورے کیا گیا۔ فی خاندان 10 ہزار روپے سے زائد کی  
 رقم کی روزمرہ استعمال کی اشیاء خورد و نوش متاثرہ افراد  
 کو بھکر کی دلیڑوں پر مہیا ہوئی اس کے بعد ریٹیف انگر  
 بیٹس متاثرہ سیلاب زدگان کیلئے باعث رحمت ثابت  
 ہوتے ہوئے اب زرعی آلات بھی فراہم کر رہی ہے۔  
 قس اوی کساقوں کو زرعی حوالے سے ماہرین زراعت  
 نے علاقوں میں جا کر خصوصی تربیت دی فصلوں، ہزیوں  
 کی کاشت کیلئے تھیلات تربیت دی گئی۔ اس حوالے سے  
 زراعت کی پر محوری کیلئے دیگر زرعی حوالوں سے بھی  
 ٹیگر دی گیا۔ اس سلسلہ میں غلام علی بھکر میں ایک  
 باقاعدہ سٹور بنایا جائے گا۔ جہاں پر 3 ہزار خاندانوں  
 کیلئے زرعی آلات موجود ہوں گے۔ اور یہاں سترہ  
 کردہ سٹور سے متاثرہ سیلاب لوگ اپنے اپنے زرعی  
 آلات حاصل کر سکیں گے۔ مفت فراہم کئے جانے  
 والے آلات میں زرعی استعمال کے 10 اہم شامل  
 ہوں گے۔ اس سے زرعی شعبہ کی خوشحالی یقینی ہوگی۔



# الشفق

بدھ 9 جمادی الاول 1432ھ 13 اپریل 2011ء، 2067 ب

## بھکر: سیلاب متاثرہ کسانوں میں زرعی آلات تقسیم

انٹرنیشنل نے یو ایس ایڈ کے تعاون سے 350 افراد میں زرعی آلات تقسیم کئے

بھکر (بیورو رپورٹ) ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے سیلاب متاثرہ کسانوں میں زرعی اوزار کی تقسیم ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے زراعت کی بہتری کیلئے سیلاب متاثرہ کسانوں میں مختلف زرعی آلات کی تقسیم شروع کر دی گئی ہے۔ یو این کوئل انگریجیٹس ڈیپارٹمنٹ کے بعد اب ریلیف انٹرنیشنل نے یو ایس ایڈ کے تعاون سے 350 افراد میں زرعی آلات تقسیم کئے۔

مطابق ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے سیلاب متاثرہ کسانوں میں زرعی اوزار کی تقسیم ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے زراعت کی بہتری کیلئے سیلاب متاثرہ کسانوں میں مختلف زرعی آلات کی تقسیم شروع کر دی گئی ہے۔ یو این کوئل انگریجیٹس ڈیپارٹمنٹ کے بعد اب ریلیف انٹرنیشنل نے یو ایس ایڈ کے تعاون سے 350 افراد میں زرعی آلات تقسیم کئے۔



بدھ 13 اپریل 2011ء 09 جمادی الاول 1431ھ

یو ایس ایڈ کی طرف سے سستی مردانے خیل میں اشیائے ضروریہ کی تقسیم

36 گھرانوں میں آٹا، گھی، دال اور دیگر سامان تقسیم کیا گیا ہے، حسین محمد رمضان

کسانوں میں پہنچے، کسبیاں کھر پیاں، کنڈال، تسلی اور دیگر سامان تقسیم کیا گیا، امیر احمد نذر حسین  
درباخان (بیورو رپورٹ) سستی مردانے خیل کے مظہر عباس، اعجاز حسین، عنایت اللہ، حقو از، ندیم احمد،  
ملک غلام حسین، موہانہ، محمد رمضان، فضل الرحمن، حفیظ سیف اللہ، ظفر مشتاق، امین کھاڑو، دیگر نے کہا ہے کہ  
حیات، نذر حسین، وزیر، عمر حیات، صابر، خدا بخش،  
باقی صفحہ 3 بقیہ نمبر 18



بدھ 13 اپریل 2011ء 09 جمادی الاول 1431ھ

یو ایس ایڈ کی طرف سے بستی مردانے خیل میں اشیائے ضروریہ کی تقسیم

36 گھرانوں میں آٹا، کھی ڈال اور دیگر سامان تقسیم کیا گیا ہے، حسین محمد رمضان

کسانوں میں پہلے کھریاں کھریاں، کنڈال، تسے اور دیگر سامان تقسیم کیا گیا، منیر احمد، نذر حسین

دریا خان (چورور پورٹ) بستی مردانے خیل کے مظہر عباس، اعجاز حسین، عنایت اللہ، ہنواز، ندیم احمد، ملک غلام حسین، موبانہ، محمد رمضان، فضل الرحمن، خضر سیف اللہ، ظفر مشتاق، امین کھانڈو، دیگر نے کہا ہے کہ حیات، نذر حسین، وزیر، عمر حیات، صابر، خدا بخش،

باقی صفحہ 3 بقیہ نمبر 18



بدھ 9 جمادی الاول 1432ھ 13 اپریل 2011ء 30 چیت 2068 ب

بھکر، ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے سیلاب متاثرہ کسانوں میں زرعی آلات کی تقسیم

بھکر (بیورو رپورٹ) ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے سیلاب متاثرہ کسانوں میں زرعی اور زرعی آلات کی تقسیم ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے زرعت کی بہتری کیلئے سیلاب متاثرہ کسانوں میں مختلف زرعی آلات کی تقسیم شروع کر دی گئی ہے۔ یونین کونسل انگریزوں کے دریا خانوں سے تعلق رکھنے والے غریب کسانوں میں خوراک کے بعد اب ریلیف انٹرنیشنل نے یونین ایڈ کے تعاون سے 350 افراد میں زرعی آلات تقسیم کئے۔ تفصیلات کے مطابق ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے سیلاب متاثرہ کسانوں میں زرعی اور زرعی آلات کی تقسیم ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے زرعت کی بہتری کیلئے سیلاب متاثرہ کسانوں میں مختلف زرعی آلات کی تقسیم شروع کر دی گئی ہے۔ یونین کونسل انگریزوں کے دریا خانوں سے تعلق رکھنے والے غریب کسانوں میں خوراک کے بعد اب ریلیف انٹرنیشنل نے یونین ایڈ کے تعاون سے 350 افراد میں زرعی آلات تقسیم کئے۔ تفصیلات کے مطابق ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے سیلاب متاثرہ کسانوں میں زرعی اور زرعی آلات کی تقسیم ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے زرعت کی بہتری کیلئے سیلاب متاثرہ کسانوں میں مختلف زرعی آلات کی تقسیم شروع کر دی گئی ہے۔



بدھ 9 جمادی الاول 1432ھ 13 اپریل 2011ء 30 چیت 2068 ب

### بھکر: سیلاب متاثرہ کسانوں میں زرعی آلات کی تقسیم

بھکر (بیورو رپورٹ) ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے سیلاب متاثرہ کسانوں میں زرعی اوزار کی تقسیم ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے زراعت کی بہتری کیلئے سیلاب متاثرہ کسانوں میں مختلف زرعی آلات کی تقسیم شروع کر دی گئی ہے۔ یونین کونسل انگریز تحصیل دریا خان سے تعلق رکھنے والے غریب کسانوں میں خوراک کے بعد اب ریلیف انٹرنیشنل نے پوائس ایڈ کے تعاون سے 350 افراد میں زرعی آلات تقسیم کئے۔ تفصیلات کے مطابق ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے سیلاب متاثرہ کسانوں میں زرعی اوزار کی تقسیم ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے زراعت کی بہتری کیلئے سیلاب متاثرہ کسانوں میں مختلف زرعی آلات کی تقسیم شروع کر دی گئی ہے۔ یونین کونسل انگریز تحصیل دریا خان سے تعلق رکھنے والے غریب کسانوں میں خوراک کے بعد اب ریلیف انٹرنیشنل نے پوائس ایڈ کے تعاون سے 350 افراد میں زرعی آلات تقسیم کئے جس میں کئی، دہولا، پتلیجا، دراتی، پہوڑا، کلباڑی، پڑھی، کھرپ، نگاری وغیرہ شامل ہیں تقسیم کئے۔



بدھ 9 جمادی الاول 1432ھ 13 اپریل 2011ء 30 چیت 2068 ب

پریس پبلشرز ایس ایس اے، پوسٹ دفین آفس، 2011، پور پوسٹ ڈسٹرکٹ، اسلام آباد۔

### بھکر، ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے سیلاب متاثرہ کسانوں میں زرعی آلات کی تقسیم

بھکر (بیورو رپورٹ) ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے سیلاب متاثرہ کسانوں میں زرعی اوزار کی تقسیم ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے زراعت کی بہتری کیلئے سیلاب متاثرہ کسانوں میں مختلف زرعی آلات کی تقسیم شروع کر دی گئی ہے۔ یونین کونسل انگریز تحصیل دریا خان سے تعلق رکھنے والے غریب کسانوں میں خوراک کے بعد اب ریلیف انٹرنیشنل نے پوائس ایڈ کے تعاون سے 350 افراد میں زرعی آلات تقسیم کئے۔ تفصیلات کے مطابق ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے سیلاب متاثرہ کسانوں میں زرعی اوزار کی تقسیم ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے زراعت کی بہتری کیلئے سیلاب متاثرہ کسانوں میں مختلف زرعی آلات کی تقسیم شروع کر دی گئی ہے۔



بدھ 9 جمادی الاول 1432ھ 13 اپریل 2011ء 30 چیت 2068 ب، صفحات 12 قیمت 10 روپے

### بھکر: سیلاب متاثرہ کسانوں میں زرعی آلات کی تقسیم

بھکر (بیورو رپورٹ) ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے سیلاب متاثرہ کسانوں میں زرعی اوزار کی تقسیم ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے زراعت کی بہتری کیلئے سیلاب متاثرہ کسانوں میں مختلف زرعی آلات کی تقسیم شروع کر دی گئی ہے۔ یونین کونسل انگریز تحصیل دریاخان سے تعلق رکھنے والے غریب کسانوں میں خوراک کے بعد اب ریلیف انٹرنیشنل نے پوائس ایڈ کے تعاون سے 350 افراد میں زرعی آلات تقسیم کئے۔ تفصیلات کے مطابق ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے سیلاب متاثرہ کسانوں میں زرعی اوزار کی تقسیم ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے زراعت کی بہتری کیلئے سیلاب متاثرہ کسانوں میں مختلف زرعی آلات کی تقسیم شروع کر دی گئی ہے۔ یونین کونسل انگریز تحصیل دریاخان سے تعلق رکھنے والے غریب کسانوں میں خوراک کے بعد اب ریلیف انٹرنیشنل نے پوائس ایڈ کے تعاون سے 350 افراد میں زرعی آلات تقسیم کئے جس میں کسی، وہولا، بھلیا، دراتی، پھوڑا، کھاڑی، پڑھی، کھریہ، لگاری وغیرہ شامل ہیں تقسیم کئے۔



روزنامہ ”اوصاف“ ملتان (7)۔۔۔ 13 اپریل 2011ء

بھکر، ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے

کسانوں میں آلات تقسیم

بھکر (بیورو رپورٹ) ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے سیلاب متاثرہ کسانوں میں زرعی اوزار کی تقسیم ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے زراعت کی بہتری کیلئے سیلاب ہائی صفحہ 6 بجے نمبر 12

12

زرعی آلات

تقسیم

متاثرہ کسانوں میں مختلف زرعی آلات کی تقسیم شروع کر دی گئی ہے۔ یونین کونسل انگریج تحصیل دریا خان سے تعلق رکھنے والے غریب کسانوں میں خوراک کے بعد ریلیف انٹرنیشنل نے یو ایس ایڈ کے تعاون سے 30 افراد میں زرعی آلات تقسیم کئے۔ تقسیمات کے مطابق ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے سیلاب متاثرہ کسانوں میں زرعی اوزار کی تقسیم ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے زراعت کی بہتری کیلئے سیلاب متاثرہ کسانوں میں مختلف زرعی آلات کی تقسیم شروع کر دی گئی ہے۔ یونین کونسل انگریج تحصیل دریا خان سے تعلق رکھنے والے غریب کسانوں میں خوراک کے بعد ریلیف انٹرنیشنل نے یو ایس ایڈ کے تعاون سے 30 افراد میں زرعی آلات تقسیم کئے جس میں سی، وہو، اے، بیلیچا، دراتی، پہوڑا، کلہاڑی، پڑھی، کھریہ، لگاری وغیرہ شامل ہیں۔

بھکر، ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے

کسانوں میں آلات تقسیم

بھکر (بیورو رپورٹ) ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے سیلاب متاثرہ کسانوں میں زرعی اوزار کی تقسیم ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے زراعت کی بہتری کیلئے سیلاب باقی صفحہ 6 پینے نمبر 12

12 زرعی آلات

متاثرہ کسانوں میں مختلف زرعی آلات کی تقسیم شروع کر دی گئی ہے۔ یونین کونسل انگریز تحصیل دریا خان سے تعلق رکھنے والے غریب کسانوں میں خوراک کے بعد اب ریلیف انٹرنیشنل نے پوہلے ایڈ کے تعاون سے 30 افراد میں زرعی آلات تقسیم کئے ہیں۔ سیلاب کے مطابق ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے سیلاب متاثرہ کسانوں میں زرعی اوزار کی تقسیم ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے زراعت کی بہتری کیلئے سیلاب متاثرہ کسانوں میں مختلف زرعی آلات کی تقسیم شروع کر دی گئی ہے۔ یونین کونسل انگریز تحصیل دریا خان سے تعلق رکھنے والے غریب کسانوں میں خوراک کے بعد اب ریلیف انٹرنیشنل نے پوہلے ایڈ کے تعاون سے 30 افراد میں زرعی آلات تقسیم کئے جس میں کئی، وہو، پتلیچا، دراتی، پھوڑا، کلہاڑی، پڑوسی، کھرب، لکڑی وغیرہ شامل ہیں۔

# زری ترقی کیلئے بحیثیت قوم اجتماعی جدوجہد کرنا ہوگی

متاثرین سیلاب کو فراہم کردہ زرعی اوزار ان کی آمدنی میں اضافے کا باعث بنیں گے ای ڈی اوزار عت ڈاکٹر عبدالرؤف بھکر (بیوررپورٹ) شعبہ زراعت کی ترقی کیلئے خوشحال ہوگا تو ملک و قوم دونوں خوشحال ہوں گے۔ بھلائی ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے متاثرین سیلاب بحیثیت قوم ہمیں اجتماعی جدوجہد کرنا ہوگی کسان انسانیت کی خدمت کرنے والوں کو تاریخ کبھی نہیں باقی صفحہ 3 بتیہ نمبر 45

## 45 بتیہ

کو فراہم کردہ اوزار ان کی آمدنی میں اضافے کا سبب بنیں گے ان خیالات کا اظہار ایکٹو ایسراٹیکر پیپر بھکر ڈاکٹر عبدالرؤف نے ریلیف انٹرنیشنل اوزار سپلائی مرکز کے دورے کے دوران گفتگو کرتے ہوئے کیا اس موقع پر سیلاب کی تباہ کاریوں کی زد میں آنے والے علاقوں کے کاشتکار جن میں اللہ نواز قیوم مشو خان ساجد چہرہ ملک محمد شفیق خالد سندھی اور دیگر افراد شامل تھے نے بتایا کہ ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے مفت ملنے والے زرعی آلات ہمارے لیے کسی بھی طرح سے ایک نعمت سے کم نہیں ہیں جو لوگ بھیتی باڑی کیلئے مارکیٹ سے زرعی اوزار خریدنے کی استطاعت نہیں رکھتے ان کو ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے بالکل مفت اوزاروں کی فراہمی مثالی کارنامہ ہے اس موقع پر ای ڈی اوز ڈاکٹر عبدالرؤف نے بتایا کہ انسانی علاقہ حاجت کے کسانوں کو مفت اوزاروں کی سپلائی سے زرعی ترقی یقینی ہوگی انہوں نے طریقہ کار اور آلات کی کوالٹی میں گہری دلچسپی کا اظہار کیا یاد رہے کہ ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے فراہم کردہ زرعی اوزار بنیادی نوعیت کے ہیں جو کہ ان کے معیار کو مد نظر رکھا گیا ہے ای ڈی اوزاٹیکری پیپر ڈاکٹر عبدالرؤف نے ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی کوششوں کو سراہا اور تعریف کی

روزنامہ ”بھکر ہائمنز“ (3) 14 اپریل 2011ء

## ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے بستی بہار لک میں زرعی آلات کی تقسیم

سیلاب سے متاثرہ کاشتکاروں کو مختلف زرعی آلات دیئے گئے، مقامی کاشتکاروں کا اظہار تشکر

دریاخان (بیورو رپورٹ) ریلیف انٹرنیشنل (یو اینس ایڈ) کی طرف سے بستی بہار لک میں کسانوں میں زرعی آلات کی تقسیم کی گئی تاکہ متاثرین سیلاب کاشت کاروں کو تھقی باڑی میں ریلیف مل سکے۔ تفصیلات کے مطابق ریلیف انٹرنیشنل (یو اینس ایڈ) کے تحت بستی بہار لک میں متاثرین سیلاب میں خوراک باقی صفحہ 3 بقیہ نمبر 17

17

بقیہ

کے ساتھ زرعی آلات بھی تقسیم کیے گئے ہیں جن کا مقصد متاثرہ کاشت کاروں کو کھیتی باڑی میں تعاون کرنا ہے تاکہ ان آلات سے یہ کاشت کار مستفید ہو سکیں۔ صوبہ ہزاروں حاجی گل، منظور حسین امیر پہلوان جن نواز و دیگر نے خوراک اور زرعی آلات کی تقسیم پر یو اینس ایڈ پروگرام ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کے ذمہ داران کا شکریہ ادا کیا ہے کیونکہ سیلاب کے بعد کاشت کار تباہ ہو گئے تھے جن کے سب آلات بہہ گئے ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے زرعی آلات کی فراہمی ایک سنہری اقدام ہے۔

روزنامہ ”اوصاف“ ملتان (2) جمعرات 14 اپریل 2011ء



پھلور: بریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے زراعت کی بہتری کیلئے سیلاب متاثرہ کسانوں میں مختلف زرعی آلات تقسیم کئے جا رہے ہیں

روزنامہ ”اوصاف“ لاہور (7) 14 اپریل 2011ء



بھکر: ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے زراعت کی بہتری کیلئے سیلاب متاثرہ کسانوں میں زرعی آلات تقسیم کئے جا رہے ہیں

روزنامہ ”اوصاف“ لاہور (7) 14 اپریل 2011ء



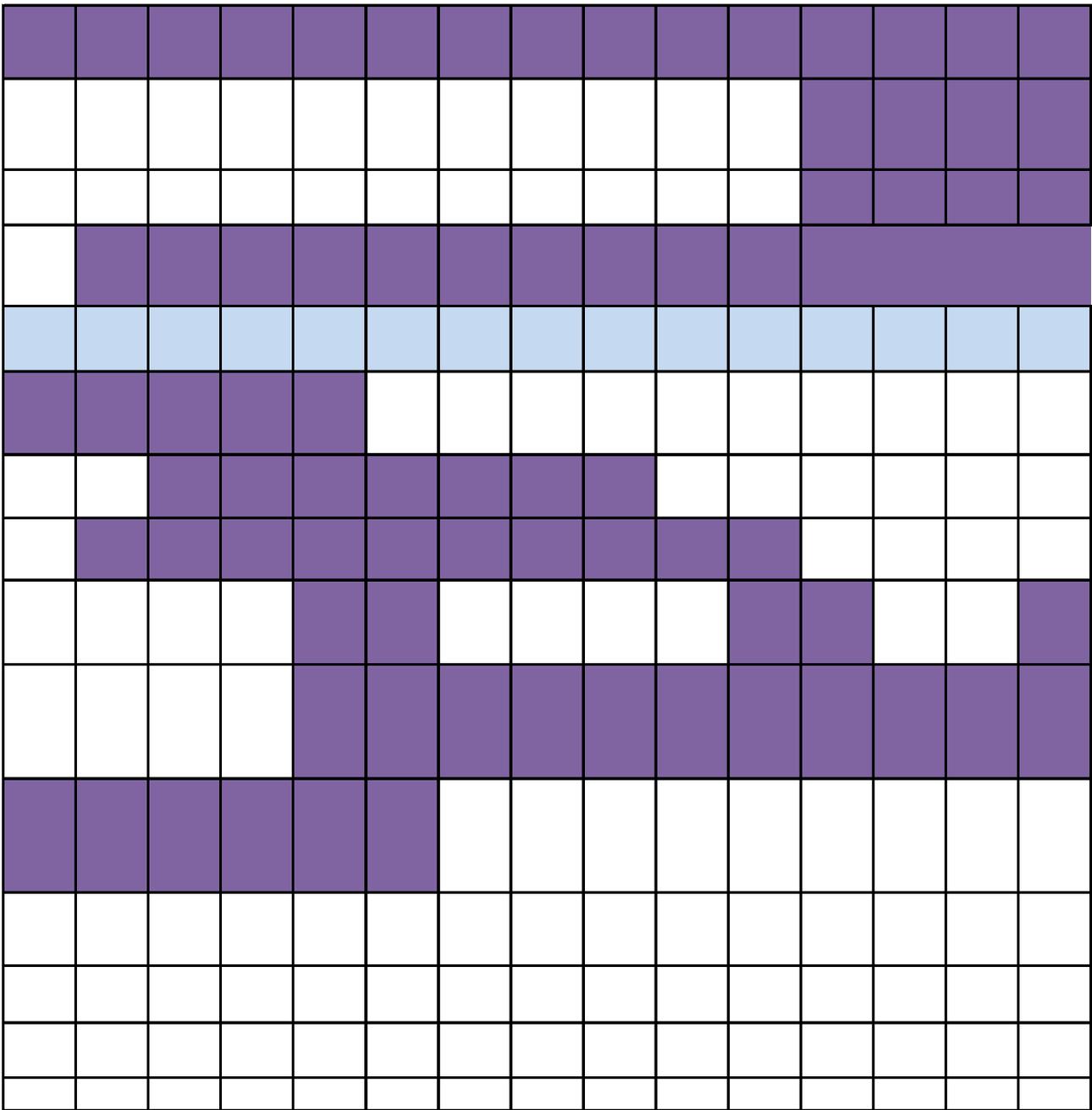
بمکر: ریلیف انٹرنیشنل کی طرف سے زراعت کی بہتری کیلئے سیلاب متاثرہ کسانوں میں زرعی آلات تقسیم کئے جا رہے ہیں

## Annex G - Food For Pe

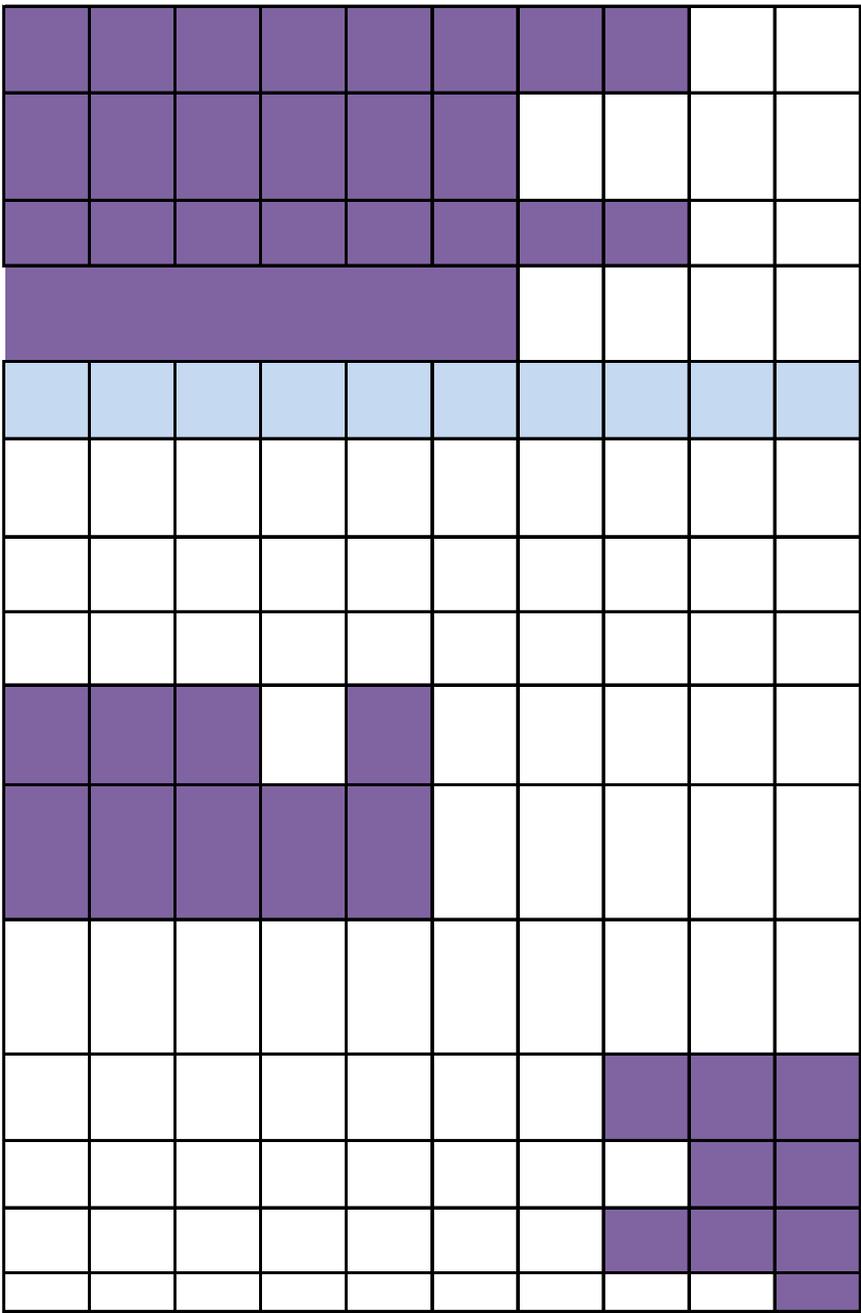
S#	Description of activity	Sep-10				Oct-10		
		Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3
1	<b>Recruitment</b> = Staff Hiring							
2	<b>Survey</b> = Finalization for Geographical area / Ucs through survey							
3	<b>Survey</b> = Need identification (related to food) / household level survey for beneficiary							
4	<b>Rapid Assesment</b> = Rapid assesment for food mapping in 4 UCs							
<b>Food For Work</b>								
5	<b>Beneficiaries identification</b> = 3000 hh Beneficiaries identification / & enrolment for food and trainings							
6	<b>Survey for communities activities</b> = Identification of different types of community projects							
7	<b>Community activities</b> = Different types of projects done by communities							
8	<b>Vender Selection</b> = Identification of potential venders in local market							
9	<b>Vender Selection</b> = Agreement signature among RI and venders							
10	<b>Vouchers</b> = Distribution of Food commodities vouchers 1st cycle							
10	<b>Vouchers</b> = Distribution of Food commodities vouchers 2nd cycle							
11	<b>Vouchers</b> = Distribution of Food commodities vouchers 3rd cycle							
11	<b>Food Distribution</b> = Distribution of Food at vender level (1st cycle)							
12	<b>Food Distribution</b> = Distribution of Food at vender level (2nd cycle)							
12	<b>Food Distribution</b> = Distribution of Food at vender level (3rd cycle)							
13	Payments to venders							

13	<b>Monitoring</b> = Follow up at field level for identification of beneficiaries								
14	<b>Monitoring</b> = Follow up at field level for food commodities vouchers distribution								
14	<b>Monitoring</b> = Follow up at vender level during / after food items distribution								
15	<b>Record keeping</b> = Registration materials for food commodities								
<b>Food For Training</b>									
16	<b>TNA</b> = Identification of different types of livelihood / agriculture improvement communities training								
17	<b>Training</b> = Preparation of livelihood / agriculture improvement training module								
18	<b>Monitoring</b> = Follow up at field level for trainees identification								
19	<b>Training</b> = Communities trainings at Village / UC level								
20	<b>Monitoring</b> = Follow up at field level for identification of training types								
22	<b>Tools</b> = Identification of different types of tools for rehabilitation of beneficiaries houses / agri lands / enterprises / livestock rearing etc.								
23	<b>Tools distribution</b> = Distribution of tools among trainees / beneficiaries								
24	<b>Monitoring</b> = Follow up after tools distribution								
25	<b>Closing</b> :Project Closing, reporting and documentation								
26	Lesson learnt workshop								









Item Code	Description	Serial # or Identification Numbers	Purchase Value (US\$-per unit)	Purchase Value (Local Currency) PKR	Funding Source (incl RI Grant Code if applicable)	Grant Budget line item (if applicable)/ Account code	Date Rcvd or purchase	Country of Origin (purchased)	Condition	Status and Remarks/ Notes	Item	Category	Total Quantity	Location		
														Office location	Department	Person Responsible for Item
<b>2010</b>																
PAK/RI/Isb/1565	Laptop Dell Inspiron Core i5	0056	\$ 823.53	70,000.00	FFP	0216	10/13/2010	Pakistan	New		Laptop Dell Inspiron Core i5	IT Equipment	1	RI Office Islamabad	Finance	Asghar Baig
PAK/RI/Isb/10-1576	UPS APC 650 VA	0B1008212487	\$ 131.18	11,150.00	FFP Bakhar	0216	10/26/2010	Pakistan	New		UPS APC 650 VA	IT Equipment	1	RI Office Islamabad	Management	Giorgi Asatiani
PAK/RI/Pesh/10-1578	Laptop Dell Inspiron Core i5	1V55SN1	\$ 823.53	70,000.00	FFP Bakhar	0216	11/10/2010	Pakistan	New		Laptop Dell Inspiron core i5	IT Equipment	1	RI Office Peshawar	HR	Sabir Muneem
PAK/RI/Bakhar/10-1579	Laptop Dell Inspiron Core i5	3C458M1	\$ 823.53	70,000.00	FFP Bakhar	0216	11/10/2010	Pakistan	New		Laptop Dell Inspiron core i5	IT Equipment	1	RI Office Bakhar	Finance	
PAK/RI/Bakhar/10-1580	Desktop Dell (Vostro) plus Del LCD	FGV552S, 074-2GYU	\$ 623.53	53,000.00	FFP Bakhar	0216	11/10/2010	Pakistan	New		Desktop Dell (Vostro) plus Del LCD	IT Equipment	1	RI Office Bakhar	Program	Hassan Raza
PAK/RI/Bakhar/10-1581	Desktop Dell (Vostro) plus Del LCD	63V552S, 077-QNQL	\$ 623.53	53,000.00	FFP Bakhar	0216	11/10/2010	Pakistan	New		Desktop Dell (Vostro) plus Del LCD	IT Equipment	1	RI Office Layva	Program	Sadam
PAK/RI/Bakhar/10-1582	Desktop Dell (Vostro) plus Del LCD	JST552S, 06U-454U	\$ 623.53	53,000.00	FFP Bakhar	0216	11/10/2010	Pakistan	New		Desktop Dell (Vostro) plus Del LCD	IT Equipment	1	RI Office Layva	Logistics	Naeem Iqbal
PAK/RI/Bakhar/10-1583	Laptop Toshiba Satellite C-640	XA279519Q	\$ 670.59	57,000.00	FFP Bakhar	0216	11/12/2010	Pakistan	New		Laptop Toshiba Satellite C-640	IT Equipment	1	RI Office Bakhar		In Stock
PAK/RI/Bakhar/10-1584	Laptop Toshiba Satellite C-640	XA279471Q	\$ 670.59	57,000.00	FFP Bakhar	0216	11/12/2010	Pakistan	New		Laptop Toshiba Satellite C-640	IT Equipment	1	RI Office Bakhar	Program	Hafiz Abdul Ahad
PAK/RI/Bakhar/10-1585	Laptop Toshiba Satellite C-640	XA279775Q	\$ 670.59	57,000.00	FFP Bakhar	0216	11/12/2010	Pakistan	New		Laptop Toshiba Satellite C-640	IT Equipment	1	RI Office Bakhar	Program	Rafiq Javed
PAK/RI/Bakhar/10-1586	Laptop Toshiba Satellite C-640	XA279486Q	\$ 670.59	57,000.00	FFP Bakhar	0216	11/12/2010	Pakistan	New		Laptop Toshiba Satellite C-640	IT Equipment	1	RI Office Multan	M&E	Shaheryar Khan
PAK/RI/Isb/10-1587	Gas Haeter Cannon	CA814PMSII	\$ 100.00	PKR 8,500.00			11/30/10	Pakistan	New		Gas Heater Cannon	Electronic Equipment	1	RI Office Islamabad	Program	Irum Gillani
PAK/RI/Isb/10-1588	Paper Shredder Aurora 1080	CDRAZ00292	\$ 115.82	PKR 9,845.00	FFP Bakhar	0216	11/30/10	Pakistan	New		Paper Shredder Aurora 1080	Electric Equipment	1	RI Office Islamabad	Management	Giorgi
PAK/RI/Isb/10-1589	Paper Shredder Aurora 1080	CDRAZ00321	\$ 115.82	PKR 9,845.00	FFP Bakhar	0216	11/30/10	Pakistan	New		Paper Shredder Aurora 1080	Electric Equipment	1	RI Office Islamabad	Management	Qasim Janjua
PAK/RI/Isb/10-1590	Paper Shredder Aurora 1080	CDRAZ00293	\$ 115.82	PKR 9,845.00	FFP Bakhar	0216	11/30/10	Pakistan	New		Paper Shredder Aurora 1080	Electric Equipment	1	RI Office Islamabad	HR	Taimoor
PAK/RI/Isb/10-1591	Paper Shredder Aurora 1080	CDRAZ00205	\$ 115.82	PKR 9,845.00	FFP Bakhar	0216	11/30/10	Pakistan	New		Paper Shredder Aurora 1080	Electric Equipment	1	RI Office Islamabad	Finance	Shahzad Malik
PAK/RI/Isb/10-1592	Paper Shredder Aurora 1080	CDRAZ00320	\$ 115.82	PKR 9,845.00	FFP Bakhar	0216	11/30/10	Pakistan	New		Paper Shredder Aurora 1080	Electric Equipment	1	RI Office Islamabad	Logistics	Rizwan Gardsi
PAK/RI/Layva/10-1597	Printer Hp Laser Jet (1006)	VNF5C63923	\$ 203.53	PKR 17,300.00	FFP Bakhar	0216	12/07/10	Pakistan	New		Printer Hp Laser Jet(1006)	IT Equipment	1	RI Office Layva	Logistics	Hamid Iqbal
PAK/RI/Bakhar/10-1598	Scanner Hp G2410	CN078T2017	\$ 85.88	PKR 7,300.00	FFP Bakhar	0216	12/07/10	Pakistan	New		Scanner Hp G2410	IT Equipment	1	RI Office Bakhar	Logistics	Riaz Hashmi
PAK/RI/Isb/10-1599	Samsung LCD Tv 40"	NEC93MNZ700044	\$ 823.53	PKR 70,000.00	U-64-RI-UK		12/14/10	Pakistan	New		Samsung LCD Tv 40"	Electronic Equipment	1	RI Office Islamabad	Admin	Adnan
PAK/RI/Isb/10-1600	Laptop Dell Latitude E4310	3NM7FAD1	\$ 2,124.71	PKR 180,600.00	FFP	0216	12/20/10	Pakistan	New		Laptop Dell Latitude	IT Equipment	1	RI Office Islamabad	Management	CD
PAK/RI/Isb/10-1601	Laptop Dell Latitude E4310		\$ 2,124.71	PKR 180,600.00	FFP	0216	12/20/10	Pakistan	New		Laptop Dell Latitude	IT Equipment	1	RI Office Islamabad	Management	CCD
PAK/RI/Isb/10-1602	Internet Stick Evo	532017411257	\$ 70.59	PKR 6,000.00	USAID	0216	12/20/10	Pakistan	New		Internet Stick Evo	IT Equipment	1	RI Office Islamabad	Management	CD
PAK/RI/Isb/10-1603	Dell Docking Station	F310CA03	\$ 2,800.00	PKR 238,000.00	FFP		12/20/10	Pakistan	New		Dell Docking Station	IT Equipment	1	RI Office Islamabad	Management	CD
PAK/RI/Isb/10-1604	Telenor Internet Stick	B55TAA1090402389,IMEI:353443047883736	\$ 47.05	PKR 3,999.00	FFP	0216	12/22/10	Pakistan	New	Sim:03416303526	Telenor Internet Stick	IT Equipment	1	RI Office Islamabad	Security	Maj Saleem
PAK/RI/Isb/10-1605	Telenor Internet Stick	B55TAA1090402750,IMEI:353443047890392	\$ 47.05	PKR 3,999.00	U-62-RI-UK		12/22/10	Pakistan	New	Sim:03416303527	Telenor Internet Stick	IT Equipment	1	RI Office Islamabad	Finance	Asgar Baig
PAK/RI/Isb/10-1606	Laptop Toshiba C650	YA273276Q	\$ 670.59	PKR 57,000.00	FFP	0216	12/23/10	Pakistan	New		Laptop Toshiba C640	IT Equipment	1	RI Office Islamabad	Admin	MAdiha
PAK/RI/Isb/10-1607	Dell LCD Monitor W691J	U925J	\$ 232.94	PKR 19,800.00	FFP	0216	12/24/10	Pakistan	New		Dell LCD Monitor W691J	IT Equipment	1	RI Office Islamabad	Management	Giorgi
PAK/RI/Isb/10-1608	Laptop Dell Core i5 5010	7V55SN1	\$ 870.59	PKR 74,000.00	FFP	0216	12/27/10	Pakistan	New		Laptop Dell Core i5 5010	IT Equipment	1	RI Office Islamabad	IT Dept	Muhammad Imran
PAK/RI/Multan/10-1609	Desktop Dell Vostro	41V552S,1QUS	\$ 623.53	PKR 53,000.00	USAID	0216	12/29/10	Pakistan	New		Desktop Dell Vostro	IT Equipment	1	RI Office Layva	Coordinator	Qurat
PAK/RI/Multan/10-1610	Desktop Dell Vostro	8YL552S,0ET5	\$ 623.53	PKR 53,000.00	USAID	0216	12/29/10	Pakistan	New		Desktop Dell Vostro	IT Equipment	1	RI Office Layva	HMS/Admin Assit	Salma
PAK/RI/Bakhar/10-1611	Desktop Dell Vostro	ICWV552S,212M	\$ 623.53	PKR 53,000.00	USAID	0216	12/29/10	Pakistan	New		Desktop Dell Vostro	IT Equipment	1	RI Office Bakhar	Program	Saib Atta
PAK/RI/Bakhar/10-1612	Desktop Dell Vostro	8Y1552S,2Z2M	\$ 623.53	PKR 53,000.00	USAID	0216	12/29/10	Pakistan	New		Desktop Dell Vostro	IT Equipment	1	RI Office Bakhar	Program	Hassan Shah
PAK/RI/Isb/10-1613	Gas Haeter Rannai	40556	\$ 268.24	PKR 22,800.00	USAID	0216	12/29/10	Pakistan	New		Gas Heater Rannai	Gas heater	1	RI Office Islamabad	Finance	Khalil
PAK/RI/Isb/10-1614	Gas Haeter Rannai	000340	\$ 268.24	PKR 22,800.00	USAID	0216	12/29/10	Pakistan	New		Gas Heater Rannai	Gas heater	1	RI Office Islamabad	Finance	Shahzad
<b>2011</b>																
PAK/RI/Isb/11-1619	Generator Caterpillar 30 KVA		\$ 18,503.84	PKR 1,572,826.00	USAID	216	01/10/11	Pakistan	New		Generator Caterpillar 30 KVA	Generator	1	RI Islamabad Office		
PAK/RI/Multan/11-1620	HP Flash drive(8 GB)	model v185w	\$ 12.94	PKR 1,100.00	USAID	0216	01/11/11	Pakistan	New		HP Flash Drive(8GB)	IT Equipment	1	RI Multan Office	Program	Qazi Saqib
PAK/RI/Isb/11-1688	Scanner Network	CNA09V708Q	\$ 1,044.12	PKR 88,750.00	USAID	0216	02/02/11	Pakistan	New		Scanner Network	IT Equipment	1	RI Islamabad Office	General Use	Muhammad Imran
PAK/RI/Isb/11-1689	Printer Hp Laser jet 2055	CN04K65226	\$ 629.18	PKR 53,490.00	USAID	0216	02/02/11	Pakistan	New		Printer Hp Laser jet 2055	IT Equipment	1	RI Islamabad Office	General Use	Muhammad Imran
PAK/RI/Isb/11-1691-1692	D-Link 16 Port Switch	DRB5BA7000611, DRB5BA7000613	\$ 364.71	PKR 31,000.00	USAID	0216	02/07/11	Pakistan	New		D-Link 16 Port Switch	IT Equipment	2	RI Islamabad Office	IT Dept	Muhammad Imran
PAK/RI/Isb/11-1691-1692a	Internet Stick Evo	9220317259F2	\$ 70.59	PKR 6,000.00	USAID	0216	02/08/11	Pakistan	New		Internet Stick Evo	IT Equipment	1	RI Islamabad Office	Management	Qasim Janjua
PAK/RI/Isb/11-1693	Samsung LCD 21.5"	B522HVZ2B00108B	\$ 332.41	PKR 28,255.00	USAID	0216	02/11/11	Pakistan	New		Samsung LCD 21.5"	IT Equipment	1	RI Islamabad Office	Management	Giorgi Asatiani
PAK/RI/Isb/11-1694	D-Link 8 Port Switch	F3V09A7000860	\$ 55.88	PKR 4,750.00	USAID	0216	02/14/11	Pakistan	New		D-Link 8 Port Switch	IT Equipment	1	RI Islamabad Office	IT Dept	Muhammad Imran
PAK/RI/Isb/11-1695	Revolving Chair Imported	NA	\$ 97.65	PKR 8,300.00	USAID	0216	02/15/11	Pakistan	New		Revolving Chair Imported	Finance Dept	1	RI Islamabad Office	Finance Dept	Blal Ahmed
PAK/RI/Isb/11-1698	Revolving Chair Imported	NA	\$ 97.65	PKR 8,300.00	USAID	0216	02/21/11	Pakistan	New		Revolving Chair Imported	Logistics Dept	1	RI Islamabad Office	Logistics Dept	Zainub
PAK/RI/Isb/11-1704	Table for IT Server	NA	\$ 94.12	PKR 8,000.00	USAID	0216	03/16/11	Pakistan	New		Table for IT Server	Furniture	1	RI Islamabad Office	IT Dept	Muhammad Imran
PAK/RI/Isb/11-1711	LED Samsung 21.5"	B522HVZ2B00132A	\$ 332.41	PKR 28,255.00	USAID	0216	04/13/11	Pakistan	New		LED Samsung 21.5"	IT Equipment	1	RI Islamabad Office	Finance Dept	Khalil-ur-Rahman
PAK/RI/Isb/11-1712	Laptop Dell Latitude E5410	9K04SP1	\$ 1,275.00	PKR 108,375.00	USAID	0216	04/15/11	Pakistan	New		Laptop Dell Latitude E5410	IT Equipment	1	RI Islamabad Office	Logistics Dept	Fahir Ayoob
PAK/RI/Isb/11-1713	Laptop Dell Latitude E5410	7K04SP1	\$ 1,275.00	PKR 108,375.00	USAID	0216	04/15/11	Pakistan	New		Laptop Dell Latitude E5410	IT Equipment	1	RI Islamabad Office	Finance Dept	Khalil-ur-Rahman
PAK/RI/Isb/11-1714	Multimedia Projector Panasonic	SD1114070	\$ 1,687.06	PKR 143,400.00	USAID	0216	04/19/11	Pakistan	New		Multimedia Projector Panasonic	IT Equipment	1	RI Islamabad Office	IT Dept	Muhammad Imran
<b>Grand Total for 2010/2011</b>			<b>\$ 46,505.69</b>	<b>3,952,984.00</b>												

## Annex I - Vouchers

<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Qty</b>
<b><i>Wheat-Flour (each bag 20 kg)</i></b>	<i>7 Bags</i>
<i>Dal Chana</i>	<i>7.5 Kg</i>
<i>Dal Mong</i>	<i>6 Kg</i>
<i>Dal Mash</i>	<i>5.5 Kg</i>
<i>Kabli Chana</i>	<i>5.5 Kg</i>
<i>Banaspati Ghee</i>	<i>15 Kg</i>

Authorized Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Project Manager

Verified by \_\_\_\_\_

Name &amp; Sign.







## FOOD FOR PEACE SUCCESS STORIES

*Reported by RI's Salma Hassan – SDM- Bhakkar*

**Shamim Bibi, aged 41 years from Azeemabad:**

“This cruel flood has taken away all my assets, my accessories even my baby,” Shamim Bibi says, recalling the incident with tears in her eyes. Shamim Bibi was pregnant in the days when water rushed towards District Bhakkar. Shamim Bibi delivered a baby girl the same night that flooding hit Azeemabad. Juma, her husband, was in another city for labor work, leaving her alone to deliver a baby without relatives or a doctor to help her. With her hours-old infant and her four other children (10, 8, 6 and 4 years of age), she fled Azeemabad at midnight. Mother and children travelled in high-standing water, reaching safer ground only after many hours and with one child less – her newborn baby had not survived the journey. The next few weeks were spent in a camp with other villagers.



*Shamim Bibi with son*



*Recovering village agricultural land and kitchen gardens*

Relief International and USAID, via the FOOD FOR PEACE initiative, supported her in enhancing her capacity for rehabilitating her family’s agricultural land and finishing construction of her house – two recovery components that followed immediate access to food supplies for the most vulnerable households. Shamim Bibi is

working hard not only for her family but for other female community members. She has been elected as president for the Female Community Group in Azeemabad, one of many groups that work with Relief International teams to coordinate Food For Peace in each village. She reports feeling very secure and satisfied now, after receiving emergency food and recovery assistance from RI and USAID. She says, “I can now very comfortably spend my time because I have food for the whole month. It means a lot to be able to engage myself in income generating activities to support my family. I have no words to show those who provide my family with the means for survival.”

## Annex J – Success Stories

*Reported by: Ghulam Mujtaba (CTO FFP Project)*

Months after the flooding began in Pakistan, RI was yet providing emergency assistance to more than 100,000 families in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK), Balochistan, and Punjab in the form of access to food, clean water, health and nutrition services, hygiene kits, shelter, women's and children's centers, and agricultural recovery. RI's FFP Food for Work and Food for Training program in Bhakkar District in Punjab was a center point of relief and recovery. The program promoted short term food security by providing food vouchers to flood affected families to obtain lifesaving food baskets. It would also promote medium term food security recovery by rehabilitating farmland in preparation for the planting season. The Food for Work and Food for Training activities would assist in restoring agricultural land in one of Pakistan's most fertile land by draining fields, rebuilding irrigation channels, preparing the earth for planting, and clearing land of animal carcasses and debris. The program will target 3,000 families as direct beneficiaries.



*Razia Mai and family*

Razia Mai aged 57, lives in Basti Jowait village Bait Boga in Bhakkar. Like other flood victims, she lost not only her sources of livelihood but shelter as well. *“I was hopeless and could not find any way except ruins of my destroyed house giving hope. My son is doing work in restaurant in Karachi and I am taking care of his 4 children and his wife”*, said Razia.

When the flood reached Razia's village, nobody was expecting it to have such a strong flow. They left their assets behind and migrated towards higher ground. Some of them took shelter in camps, while others, like Razia's family, only had the option to sit at in open space and wait out the crisis. They spent a fortnight displaced and faced the difficulty of heavy rains. After fifteen days, they returned to their village and found nothing except ruins of their house and the entire village. After a week, they were provided a tent by a relief organization.

Relief International visited this village and met with all households. Families were striving to mobilize towards rehabilitation activities by organizing into their own community recovery groups. At the district level, RI highlighted the issue of damaged houses in Basti Jawayet and developed a close liaison with local welfare organizations. As result, Ashyana Welfare Society (AWS) provided house building structure to Razia's family. Identified as an extremely vulnerable household, Razia's family also was included in RI's Food For Peace activities benefitting from provision of food baskets and capacity building.



*Early household rebuilding*

## Annex J – Success Stories



The RI team assisted the family, along with other women in the community that were part of the Food For Peace intervention, in learning how to grow vegetables in their own courtyards as an immediate food security provision that would have future benefits as well.. Training and support for home rebuilding was a broader component of recovery embedded to the Food For Peace activities. Razia's family was appreciative of the partnership of Relief International and thankful to USAID for the Food For Peace activities that were essential in moving from relief to recovery.

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**USAID Food For Peace (FFP) awarded Relief International (RI) a cooperative agreement in August 2010 to implement a four-month 'Food Assistance to Flood Affected Populations in Bhakkar' project for flood affected areas of district Bhakkar in Southern Punjab, Pakistan in the immediate aftermath of massive flooding throughout Pakistan. The program targeted 3,000 families with food baskets for immediate relief generated via local providers in the marketplace and food for work and training projects to help communities rebuild their assets toward recovery.**

