

CAMBRIDGE, 6th November

Introduction

The Phase I defined in my earlier blog is nearing completion in 13 villages in the Pono Cluster. This means that major development effort towards emergency relief, recovery and rehabilitation would have been achieved in a short of span of 12 weeks.

Beginning in September which included identifying 13 villages, getting basic information regarding the number of households, lists of households in each village, determining the strategy of what should comprise Phase I of adopt a village programme, which would ensure that basic necessities for living become available as well as steps for disaster preparedness.

Co building and Co creation by Communities

The work in all villages is in hand and with the collaborative arrangement with different village communities, much progress has been made towards transformation of their own environments.

As I have mentioned in earlier blogs, it is costing a mere Rs. 15,000/household to achieve this amazing progress.

At the same time each village has now become expert in specialized barefoot products, some of which are being sold in surrounding areas, among the other poor. Thus, trickle of small amounts of funds for some of the villages is already happening. There are encouraging reports from some villages where they are moving forward quite rapidly – the instant shelter barefoot entrepreneur already able to afford a motorbicycle, some others ablt to now get cell phones.

All 1,000 families will have the following by the end of December:

1 RIGHTS BASED DEVELOPMENT

1.1 Shelters



Instant Shelters 800



Emergency Shelters 100

1.2 Eco-Toilets



Instant Toilets 454 nos.

1.3 Handwater Pumps



Water Hand Pumps 138 nos.

1.4 Solar Lights



Solar lights 80 nos.

1.5 Pakistan Chulah



Pakistan Chulah 1,000 nos.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT & DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

2.1 Low earthen boundary walls and plantation for households



Household boundary walls & plantation



External village bund walls for protection from floods.

2.2 Raised Farming



Earthen platforms for growing vegetables 1,000 nos.

2.3 Earthen Platforms



Solar water/food stand 1,000 nos.

2.4 Dining Platforms



Raised dining 1,000 nos.

2.5 Community Forests and Aquifer Wells



Miyawaki forests each with 2 aquifer wells to prevent flooding in village. 100 forests size 12'x40'; total 5,000 native trees i/c Morenga. 200 aquifer wells each 4' square and 4'- 6' deep to prevent free water ingress into villages.