

## **Tameer-e-watan programme**

In July 1991 the Govt. has launched a programme. The basic concept and approach of this programme is the participation of elected representatives of public at the national level in identifying development schemes in their respective constituencies, on the basis of their assessment of development needs of the areas.

### **Objectives**

The programme concentrate on the provision of basic amenities such as drinking water, sanitation, rural roads, village electrification, education, supply of natural gas and establishment of public call offices.

### **Procedure for submission of schemes**

Senators and members of national assembly may propose development schemes for their constituencies upto the amount allocated to them during the current fiscal year. The following sectors have been selected for identification of development schemes under this programme:

1. Education
2. Health
3. Water supply and sanitation
4. Establishment of population welfare centers
5. Drainage and construction of drains
6. Construction of roads and pavements
7. Electrification
8. Supply of Natural Gas
9. Establishment of public call offices
10. Any other welfare scheme fall under the preview of Tameer-e-watan programme

### **Administrative set up**

The programme is being administered by the Ministry of local Government and Rural development in collaboration with the provincial local Government and rural development departments. A separate cell has been created in the Ministry of local Government and Rural Development for administering this programme. This programme under the Ministry of local Government and Rural Development are also proposed to be set up at the provincial headquarters for this purpose. These cells monitored the progress of the schemes under implementation including physical inspection wherever required.

### **SOCIAL ACTION PROGRAMME (SAP) (1992-95)**

#### **Conceptual Framework**

Social Action Programme (SAP) is a national programme, launched with active participation of the Federal and Provincial Governments, Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), private sector and communities. It is a response to the realization that the past investments in the social sectors have yielded significantly less than desirable results and that social development did not match the respectable growth of above 6 percent that the country had achieved in the economic field.

#### **Aim of SAP programme**

It aims at helping reduce poverty, improve well-being of the people and decelerate population growth. It comprises Government effort to strengthen basic social services through primary education, primary health care, family planning, and rural water supply and sanitation. SAP focuses on the most vulnerable or marginalized groups of society, such as, the rural poor and

women through emphasis on girls enrolment at the primary level and recruitment of a larger number of women as teachers and learning coordinators.

### **Strategy of SAP**

The SAP strategy to accelerate pace of social development includes:

- Ensuring adequate financial allocations (development and recurrent)
- Improving delivery of social services.
- Strengthening institutional mechanisms.
- Facilitating NGOs and community participation.

### **Selection Criteria**

The approved criteria for identification of SAP schemes is as under:

#### **a) Primary Education**

Site selection for primary schools was based on scientific criteria using school mapping and Education Management Information System (EMIS) data. Primary schools will be established in those areas where population of school age (boys or girls) is atleast 80, the total population of catchment area is at least 1000 and that a middle/primary school does not exist within a radius of 1.5 KM of the proposed site of a primary school. Wherever possible, two kanal land is to be made available free of cost.

#### **b) Primary Health Care**

Each Provincial Government has its own criteria for selection of sites for Basic Health Units (BHUs) and Rural Health Centres (RHCs). In general, they follow the following conditions: one BHU serves cluster of villages in a Union Council, and a village is selected for location of BHU if it has: (i) road/train access, (ii) electricity, (iii) post office, (iv) availability of water supply

source, (v) population coverage within a radius of 8-10 KM must be atleast 5000-10,000 (the minimum population of village of location should not be less than 1000), (vi) primary education facility for girls, and (vii) accessibility for population cluster, ideally central location to cover the cluster of villages. For Rural Health Center (RHC), telephone connection is also a pre-requisite condition.

Initially, land donation from the community was required. This is no more a condition, as often the land was not in the best location. Therefore, purchase of land is allowed, provided other conditions are met.

### **c) Rural Water Supply & Sanitation (RWSS)**

The basic criteria for the selection of a rural water supply and sanitation scheme is that the initial proposal for the construction of the facilities should come from the beneficiaries. After the proposals are received from the community, the line departments will carry out a technical and financial feasibility of the proposal on the basis of present facilities, coverage, availability of source and willingness to bear the O&M cost by the beneficiaries. The community would then be provided with options in terms of quantity of water to be supplied, the daily hours of supply, and the type of service. The community has to decide whether they will choose community taps for the service or would like to have house connections. These options would decide the operational cost of the system.

### **INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

The institutional arrangement of SAP is under the Federal Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development in collaboration with Provincial Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development. SAP operational secretariat has been established in the Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development, Islamabad with approval of Social Sectors Coordination

Committee of the Cabinet (SSCC). The Secretariat is responsible to coordinate activities concerning implementation and monitoring of SAP projects through District Social Action Boards (DSABs).

### **Processing of SAP Schemes**

The Provincial Planning & Development Departments will furnish to the Federal SAP Secretariat, Planning & Development Division, Islamabad a list of SAP schemes of each District, indicating status of scheme, (new or on-going), cost estimates, cost utilization, physical progress and ADP allocation for the year etc.

### **Drought Emergency Relief Assistance-II (DERA-II) Program:**

The major objective of the 2nd phase will be to provide a systematic thrust to rehabilitate the drought prone district/areas and to further alleviate the impact of drought by developing drought management strategy over a longer period, reviving the agrarian economy, employment generation by implementing labour intensive programmes and environment improvement through replication of proven strategy of DERA-I. The coverage of the programme would also be extended to the left over drought-affected areas in provinces, AJ&K, FANA, FATA and ICT.

### **Key areas**

Following are the key areas which are covered under DERA-II programme: -

- i. Water Management both for irrigation and drinking purposes.
- ii. Opening of new area by developing road linkages.

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- iii. Capacity building of the implementing units at various levels.
- iv. Agriculture Sector development such as land levelling, crop protection, biodegradable technology, provision of fertilizer, pesticides, high yielding drought resistant seed varieties etc.

- v. Employment generation
- vi. Gender equity, industrial homes, cottage industry etc.
- vii. Environment improvement
- viii. Livestock and dairy Development
- ix. Afforestation, range and watershed management soil conservation
- x. Development of drought management strategy for short, medium and longer period.

The total outlay of DERA-II is estimated at Rs 30.0 billion for the next five years, which will be shared between federal, AJ&K and provincial stakeholder on the bases of severity of the drought and demand driver schemes. Since the programme will be implemented at the to gross root local by the district government, the physical targets are not yet quantified.

### **Farm guide movement**

The farm guide movement was stated in December, 1967, to organize and equip the farm and city youth, men and women for boldly facing the national problems like increasing food production, placing agriculture on very sound and string lines and giving it a permanent foundations with the backing of agricultural training in certain fields of agriculture at primary, middle and high school stages. The movement is also meant to disseminate achievements of science and technology in the field of agriculture and general development of agriculture-cum industrial economy of the country.