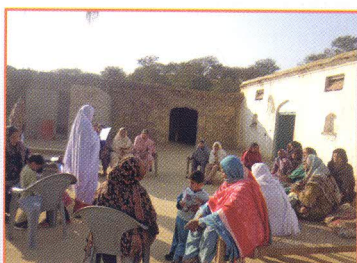
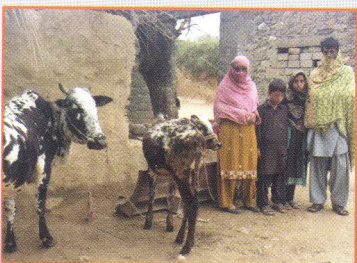




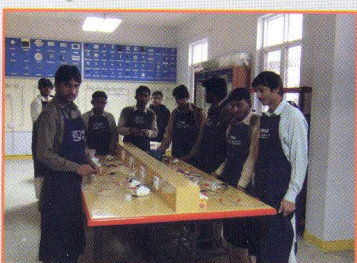
Affectedes Facilitation Cell (AFC)



Social Mobilization (SM)



Poverty Targeting Fund/Asset Transfer (PTF)



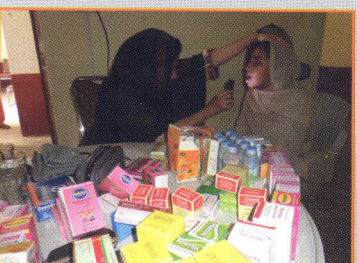
Human Resource Development (HRD)



Environment and Natural Resource Management (ENRM)



Physical Infrastructure and Technology Development (PITD)



Gender and Social Sector Services (GSSS)



Rural Credit & Enterprise Development Programme (RCED)

Field Head Office
Off. GT Road, Opposite Old PWD Rest House,
Hattian, District Attock, Pakistan
Tel: +92-57-2640201 Fax: +92-57-2640202
Web: www.gbti.org.pk

GBTI

Ghazi Barotha Taraqiati Idara

"Licensed under section 42 of the Companies Ordinance (1984)
with the assistance of WAPDA"



Harnessing People's Potential

Introduction

Ghazi Barotha Taraqiati Idara (GBTI) was established as a Project Non-Governmental Organization (PNGO), in 1995 with the financial support of WAPDA in the Ghazi Hydropower Project (GBHP) area.

- It is a Non-Governmental Organization registered as a company limited by guarantee under section 42 of the companies' ordinance (1984).
- GBTI core operations are managed from the income of an endowment fund.
- GBTI is a not for profit organization.
- GBTI is autonomous and independent.
- GBTI has no pre-conceived package for delivery of services or supplies.
- GBTI is a gender sensitive development organization.
- GBTI has no political agenda.

Vision

Directly & indirectly GBHP Project Affected Person (PAPs) will be organized in the form of their own organizations. The community institutions and their activists are recognized by the Government and private development agencies as vehicles for the sustainable development and poverty reduction

Mission

To ensure fair and just implementation and compensation packages announced for affected communities of Ghazi Barotha hydro Project (GBHP) through involvement of all stakeholders and promote area development programme with a special focus on the poor and deprived communities

Objective

To foster the institutions of the people in all villages and settlements in GBHP affected area through a committed cadre of community activists and community extension workers/specialists. GBTI works to harness people's potential for poverty reduction and improving their quality of life.

Key Assumptions

- People have tremendous potential and willingness to identify and prioritize development activities.
- There is at least one Activist in each community who is willing to mobilize the community.

GBTI Working Area and Sectors

Since its inception, GBTI has continued to assist WAPDA and the affected communities in all Project related activities including (but not just limited to) land compensation, employment and resettlement activities. At initial stage the entire team of GBTI carried on facilitation of the affectees in getting their due right and assist GBHP related agencies in smooth and timely completion of the project. But with the passage of time, as most of the problems were solved, and pace of project related activities has slowed down, GBTI has established a separate "Affectees Facilitation Cell" to continue its assistance in the project related activities and rest of the team is fully concentrating on development related activities. GBTI is also continuing to implement the IRDP to keep abreast the twin objectives, i.e., community development through Project advocacy and conflict resolution activities. GBTI's programme area consists of union councils which are the part of three districts namely Attock, Harripur and Swabi. The IRDP consists of a wide ranging development portfolio of the GBHP affected communities; which include Community Physical Infrastructure schemes (CPI's), Capacity Building, Skill Enhancement and Management, a variety of Vocational Training Programmes (HRD), Micro Credit for Small Enterprises for income generation (RC&ED), Environment and Natural Resource Management (ENRM) and Gender & Social Sector Services (GSSS), etc.

Affectees Facilitation Cell (AFC)

To solve problems including land compensation payment, enhanced land compensation, legal matters and resettlement issues, etc. the AFC was established. The cell comprises of experienced staff to perform as a task force in coordination with the local representatives of the community Local-Directors (LBoDs). The objective is to facilitate Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) and the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) more efficiently.

Social Mobilization (SM)

GBTI works to unleash the potential abilities, skills and knowledge of rural men and women, to enable them to articulate their aspirations and to effectively organize the resources they need to meet their identified needs. The purpose is poverty alleviation – enabling people to break the cycle of poverty, which begins with the lack of opportunity, extends to the well-known miseries of economic and nutritional poverty and leads new generations to endure the same conditions. The process is social mobilization - bringing people together on new terms for a common purpose. The conceptual tools are 'social guidance' (recruiting local men and women who will take on a leadership role), advocacy, capacity building and awareness raising. GBTI's vision is manifested in expanded opportunities for income-generation; community schools which provide quality primary education, community owned and managed infrastructure schemes,

improved agricultural productivity and higher returns for labour and so on. Social Mobilization, the core of GBTI's philosophy is based on acknowledging that the community is the center of all development activities. It is only informed and engaged community members who can plan and undertake sustainable grass root development.

Poverty Targeting Fund/Asset Transfer (PTF)

The Poverty Targeting Fund (PTF) is an asset transfer programme, its objective is to build or improve livelihood of extremely poor household through their own community organizations. The poorest households are provided with micro assets for income generating activities only. It also builds the confidence and capabilities of households. These extremely poor households identified by using the Poverty Score Card (PSC) of which the results are verified by the community.

Community Livelihood/Investment Fund (CLF/CIF)

The Community Investment Fund (CIF) is a community-managed model in which microloans are provided to poor households through Village Development Organizations (VDO). However what is unique in CIF is the fact that this fund is being managed/governed by these organizations themselves. In this way the managerial skills of the VDO is also enhanced.

Human Resource Development (HRD)

Human Resource Development (HRD) plays a significant role in the development. Acting as a catalyst, it makes on-going and multi-faceted contributions to increase the overall wealth of the society. We believe that "skill enhancement is one of the major factors in achieving optimal rural development". Since the establishment of HRD component this sector is meeting the need for capacity building by teaching new skills or by enhancing existing skills and capacities. With the steady growth in its area of operations, the HRD section had also established linkage with the Institute of Rural Management (IRM). The Institute meets the training needs of GBTI (staff and community) in particular and the development sectors in general.

Environment and Natural Resource Management (ENRM)

The links between poverty and the environment are bi-directional: environmental degradation, whether occurring naturally or as a result of human interventions, threatens the livelihoods of the rural poor most of them depend directly on agriculture, livestock and poultry, horticulture and orchard management to earn a living. Basic nutritional needs cannot be met when crop yields are reduced because of poor soil quality. Home-based enterprises requiring natural resources must be abandoned when those resources are no longer available or affordable. Environmental degradation affects the poor and vulnerable

first, because they have fewer social or economic resources with which they meet their needs and little to fall back on in times of scarcity. In many areas environmental degradation has created a new class of poor people – those whose resource-based livelihoods have been severely damaged. ENRM sector continues to foster productive linkages of COs with the line departments for the purpose of benefiting from their services. It has established linkages of COs with the agriculture extension department, soil conservation, livestock and poultry, forest and on Farm Management Developments.

Physical Infrastructure and Technology Development (PITD)

GBTI's Physical Infrastructure and Technology Development (PITD) section's purpose is to offer guidance to the COs in technical and construction related initiatives. GBTI also acts as an intermediary and facilitates linkages of the COs with donor agencies, including Government Departments, involved in the provision of infrastructure services in rural areas. The Objectives of this section are to involve local community members in the identification, planning, execution and monitoring of physical infrastructure schemes, to enhance capacity of local community, to develop efficient and productive use of local resources, to demonstrate the acquired skills and capacities of the community to other agencies, to create a sense of ownership and responsibility, to facilitate the process of community needs assessment and prioritization, to develop a transparent system during the execution of infrastructure schemes, to create effective linkages between communities and other agencies and to Introduce low cost technologies.

Gender and Social Sector Services (GSSS)

GBTI has identified gender as a crosscutting theme. This requires that gender be integrated into policy planning, programming, implementation and evaluation of activities. GBTI believes that its efforts to reduce poverty cannot achieve their full potential unless the organization addresses the constraints that limit the capabilities of men and women to improve their standard of living and quality of life. Key aspects of this are:

- Recognizing and harnessing the full potential of rural men and women.
- Increasing their productive capacity.
- Reducing barriers, which limit men's and women's participation in society.

GBTI acknowledges Gender Mainstreaming a means of consciously raising the visibility and support to women's contributions to poverty alleviation. This is different from assuming that women will benefit equally from gender-neutral development intervention.

