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# Keti Bunder

Village Development Plan

2005

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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# **VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN – KETI BUNDER**

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# **1. INTRODUCTION**

## **1.1 Background**

WWF – Pakistan initiated a project titled “Tackling Poverty in Pakistan’s Coastal Communities through Sustainable Coastal Livelihood” in March 2003. The aim of the project is to improve sustainable livelihood in four coastal communities: Keti Bunder and Sandspit in Sindh and Sonmiani and Kalmat Khor in Balochistan by achieving sustainable use of the mangrove and fishing ecosystems on which their livelihood depends. This Village Development Plan is prepared for Keti Bunder in consultation with the local communities and is a step towards conservation of natural resources and their sustainable use and community development.

## **1.2 Purpose of the Plan**

The purpose of the plan is to bring the community of Keti Bunder at a common vision about the development of their area as to establish the link between poverty and environmental degradation. Therefore, WWF – Pakistan facilitated the community to develop a strategic plan that reflects the challenges and their solutions with regard to the existing natural resources of the area that will ensure sustainability of community efforts for natural resource conservation. The main goal behind this plan is to conserve, restore and assure the quality of the natural resource base for future generations. The plan also supports the development and enhancement of the environment. This include various action identified by the community for the conservation of natural resources as well as for socio-economic uplift of the communities. It also identifies capacity need of the community to improve the condition of the area.

## **1.3 Methodology**

A workshop followed by a PLA (Participatory Learning and Action) exercise (by a multidisciplinary team) was conducted with the communities of Keti Bunder.

PLA are generally used in the context of rural areas, and is concerned with the appraisal of existing conditions and attitudes. PLA facilitates and enables local people to do their own investigations, analysis, presentations, planning and action to own the outcome. This tool helps in participatory appraisal and planning as well as participatory implementation. A wide range of methods has been used in PLA including semi-structured interviews (SSI), transect walk, development of resource map, venn diagram, trend analysis, etc. The exercise was conducted with both male and female groups.

The participants identified the problems/threats to the natural resources and their livelihood. They determined the causes of the problem and identified the actions to be taken.

Following questions were also discussed/addressed during formulation of the Village Development Plan:

- How the community can benefit from various actions?
- What are the main obstacles that will or may be encountered during implementation?
- What are the key people or organizations that can support the action?
- What type of support can they provide?
- How will they be involved?
- How much time is required for any specific action?

It was ensured that all community representatives agree with the plan of action that has been formulated with their input and participation and they would implement it. The plan was finally presented in a consultative workshop with community members including womenfolk and elected representatives of the community in the District Government.

## **2. AN OVERVIEW OF THE AREA:**

Keti Bunder lies about 200 km southeast of Karachi City. It is one of the talukas/tehsil in the Thatta district. The area is part of the Indus delta. It is one of the major coastal towns along the Pakistan coastline. The taluka has a total of 42 dehs (settlements) spread over an area of 60,969 ha. However, the sea has engulfed 28 dehs. The settlements are built on the mudflats between the channels/creeks. The location of Keti Bunder has changed thrice during the past 70 years due to intrusion of sea. There are four major creeks in the area viz. Chann, Hajamro, Khobar and Kangri. People are living below the poverty line and thus dependence on natural resource has been increased.



The climate is arid subtropical with temperatures remaining moderate throughout the year. The Government of Sindh has declared Keti Bunder North and South as a Wildlife Sanctuary.

## 2.1 Social Setting:

The population of Keti Bunder town and adjacent creeks is about 12,000. Majority of them are fishermen and belong to Baloch, Jatt, Memon, Sheikh, Dable, Solangi, Syed and Mallah tribes. About 90% of the population is engaged in fishing activities. Fishing activity is usually carried out for eight months and locals do not go into open sea when the sea is rough from May to August. Previously freshwater from Indus flushed this area; therefore, dependence of locals was largely on agriculture. Now the sea has crept in. As a result, the agriculture lands have either been swept away by the sea or badly affected by water logging and salinity. Many people have moved to other areas of the district or to Karachi in search of better agricultural land or livelihood opportunities. The pressure on other natural resource available in the area like fisheries has increased immensely. Now, only 8% of population is engaged in livestock rearing and 2% serves in various sectors.

The average monthly income of majority of the household is about Rs. 3,000. There are only few families whose monthly income ranges from Rs. 6,000 to 15,000. Not all the fishermen own a boat but most of them work as labour on others' boat.



Education in the area is very low and about 90% of the population is illiterate. Education in females is almost non-existent. The women of the area have more freedom as compared to other coastal communities. But the women have no significant role in economic and development activities or in decision-making. They are not involved in livelihood activities and are responsible for only household chores. The area is rich in natural resources but their utilization or management has not been sustainable resulting in the gradual degradation over the period of time.

## **2.2 Conservation and Development initiatives in the area:**

Sindh Forest Department has undertaken re-plantation of mangroves in some areas of Keti Bunder.

Aga Khan Planning and Building Services (AKPBS) has introduced soak pit latrines and fuel efficient stove in locality under a project on Water & Sanitation for Health and Environment (WASHE) supported by UNDP Small Grants Programme. They have now initiated another project on health and Environment, which also includes the re-plantation of mangroves.



WWF – Pakistan initiated the project on Tackling Poverty through Sustainable Coastal Livelihood in 2003 with support from European Union. Keti Bunder is one of the four project sites. WWF – Pakistan is building the capacity of local communities in sustainable management of natural resources, mainly mangroves and fisheries of the area that will improve their livelihood opportunities.

## **3. NATURAL RESOURCES AND ACTION PLAN:**

Conservation and management of natural resources are treated as an integral part of the Area Development Plan. In the formulation of development plans, full consideration is given to ecological as well as to economic and social factors. Keti Bunder area has significant ecological and biodiversity value and a variety of natural resources, which sustain livelihood of the dependent communities. Therefore, it is essential to prevent degradation of these resources and conserve them for the benefit of present as well as future generations.

The important natural resources available in the area include fisheries, wildlife, mangrove forest and agriculture. A brief discussion of various important natural resources of the area and their roles in local economy is mentioned below:

### **3.1 Fisheries:**

Fishery is the main livelihood resource of the community. Fish, shrimp and crabs are harvested here. There are a variety of fish available in coastal water and

creeks and are the primary sources of livelihood of the local population. The Fisheries Market is located in Karachi and thus additional finance is involved in the transportation of fish to Karachi. The preferable fish catch being Sua, Pomfret, Khagga, Danthi, Goli, Sodi and Seeri. The most desired fish viz. Palla has almost disappeared and seldom caught in net. They also catch juvenile or small fish, which is considered as trash and only consumed for production of poultry feeds. Due to harmful fishing practice, the fish stock in the coastal water is depleting.



Unsustainable fishing practices like use of banned nets are causing stress on the existing marine resource. Fishermen use harmful small mesh sized nets like Bullo, Gujjo, Katra that catches even the juvenile fish. The other problem being that the influential persons or sea lords have forcefully occupied several channels or creeks and do not allow the local fishermen to harvest in their marked territories. They are exploiting the fish resources in unsustainable manner through hired labours. The fresh water flow from Indus is also one of the causes of depletion in the marine fishery resources.

Besides fish, they also harvest shrimps and two varieties viz. Jeera and Tiger are the preferred catch.

### **3.2 Mangrove Forest:**

Mangrove forests have great economic and ecological significance. The livelihood of the community is correlated with the health of mangroves. Mangroves also play an important role in the local and national economy. It is the breeding habitat of variety of fish, shrimps, crabs and many invertebrates. Eight species of mangroves were reported to occur in the area about 70 years ago. Four of them have disappeared. The mangrove forests along Keti Bunder have suffered primarily due to loss in freshwater supply. The main reason for scarcity of freshwater supply is the diversion of Indus River water for agricultural and hydropower generation through construction of dams and barrages over it. Consequently, very little water flows downstream the Kotri Barrage to reach the Indus.



*Avicennia marina* is the major species of mangroves found in the area and constitutes about 95% of total cover. *Rhizophora mucronata*, *Ceriops tagal* and *Aegiceras corniculatum* are the other species, which are spread over 5% of the area.



Mangrove provides fuel wood and fodder for local communities and their livestock. The locals also use mangrove wood for hut making. Herds of camel are left to browse in mangrove forest on many of the islands in the creek. Lack of awareness of the significance of mangrove and their role in fish production is one of the factors of indiscriminate cutting and browsing of mangrove forest.

### 3.3 Wildlife:

The area is rich in avifauna and therefore, the Government of Sindh has declared the area as Wildlife Sanctuary, mainly for water birds. About 50,000 birds have been recorded in winter. The migratory birds include pelicans, egrets and herons, waders and raptors.

Among mammals, wild boar, jackal and marine cetaceans (humpback and bottle nose dolphins) have been recorded and among reptiles, cobra, vipers, sea snakes and lizards are common.

### **3.4 Agriculture:**

Agriculture and livestock rearing was the main livelihood resource of the local communities before the sea intrusion into the area due to reduction in fresh water flow from the River Indus. Since the sea has eroded and encroached on lands and there is also a lack of freshwater the agricultural practices have minimized enormously. The communities who were engaged in agriculture and livestock rearing have shifted their profession to fishing. Once, Red Rice was the main crop and most of it was exported to the Middle East but now, its production has been abandoned.

Although agricultural practices are not very common, yet vegetable, betel leaf, sugarcane, wheat, fruits (chiku, banana, mango, water melon) are grown in close proximity of Keti Bunder. The strategy for implementation of natural resources management action plan is attached as per annexure – I.

**TABLE 1  
PROPOSED ACTION PLAN FOR NATURAL RESOURCES**

S.No.	Resource	Issues/Threats	Causes	Solutions	Responsibility	Duration
1	Fisheries	Over fishing, Use of illegal mesh size net, capture of creeks by so-called sea lords and exploiting the resources in unsustainable manner. Promoting use of bhoolo/gujjo (small mesh sized) nets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak enforcement of fisheries law.</li> <li>• Lack of awareness about the importance of natural resources and environmental issues of the area</li> <li>• Over exploitation of fish resources through unsustainable means, use of illegal nets by so-called sea lords.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effective implementation of Fisheries Law.</li> <li>• Campaigns to create awareness about environment and natural resources</li> <li>• Assessment of fish stock for determining sustainable use level</li> <li>• Develop sustainable fishing practices with local communities (CBO) and build their capacity for the purpose</li> </ul>	Provincial & Federal Fisheries Departments, CBO and NGOs	1 – 3 years
2	Mangrove Forest	Deforestation through over cutting and browsing by camels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use as fuel wood and fodder by the local community as well as from other nearby villages.</li> <li>• Weak legal protection status for mangroves.</li> <li>• Lack of alternate fuel energy resources.</li> <li>• More than one agency responsible for mangrove protection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mangrove plantation in the degraded area.</li> <li>• Sustainable management by the local CBO.</li> <li>• Promote energy efficient/alternate energy sources e.g. fuel efficient stove, wind, solar etc. Provision of natural (Sui) gas connection at least to the main Keti Bunder village.</li> <li>• Watch and ward mechanism initiated to prevent people from other area cutting mangroves.</li> <li>• Effective protection measures by the Government of Sindh.</li> </ul>	Local CBO, WWF – P., Sindh Forest Department, IUCN, AKBPS	Immediate

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing legal protection to the mangroves.</li> <li>• One agency (Sindh Forest Department) be made responsible for the management of mangroves.</li> </ul>		
3	Wildlife	Hunting pressure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lack of awareness, weak implementation of wildlife law</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Continue awareness programme for conservation of birds/wildlife and habitat</li> <li>▪ Involve local community in protection</li> </ul>	Sindh Wildlife Department, CBO & WWF	1 – 2 years
4	Agriculture	Sea intrusion, saline underwater, scarcity of freshwater	Reduction in flow of River Indus downstream Kotri Barrage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Adequate freshwater flow down Kotri Barrage ensured.</li> <li>▪ Salt tolerant crops promoted.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ IRSA</li> <li>▪ Agricultural Department</li> <li>▪ Research Institutions</li> </ul>	5 – 10 years

## **4. SOCIAL ISSUES AND THEIR MITIGATION**

### **4.1 Livelihood/Income Generation Opportunities:**

The livelihood or income generation opportunities for both men and women are limited. The locals mainly depend on fishing for livelihood. The fish stock is also depleting due to unsustainable fishing practices. Males go for fishing while the women do not take part in any income generation activity. Many of the womenfolk engage themselves in embroidery and knitting in their free time. But they do not have access to the market to use this skill for commercial purposes. Many of the communities have migrated to other places in the district in search of suitable income generation opportunities including agricultural practices.

### **4.2 Sea water intrusion:**

Due to construction of dams, barrages and irrigation schemes over the River Indus over the period of time, there has been reduction of freshwater flow into the Indus delta. The sea has ultimately intruded into the river and also engulfed the agriculture fields alongside. More than 22 Dehs of taluka is now under the sea water due to intrusion.

### **4.3 Lack of drinking water:**

The ground water in the area is saline. The drinking water is supplied through tankers from the nearest irrigation source, which is located at a considerable distance from Keti Bunder. The Government has announced a water supply scheme for the area and allocated a budget for it. But no work has so far been started for the purpose.

WWF – Pakistan has also been planning to install a desalination plant for the purpose with the help of a donor for providing safe drinking water to local inhabitants. It has also requested the Government of Sindh to provide a plot at Keti Bunder for the desalination plant. The plan has now been postponed as the Government already announced a water supply scheme for the area.

### **4.4 Health and Hygiene:**

There is a lack of knowledge in locals about the importance of health and hygiene. There is also lack of health facilities in the area. A Rural Health Centre has been constructed and is run by the Government of Sindh. A dispensary in a nearby village has been established by the Fishermen's Cooperative Society. But doctor is not available at both places and there is also a shortage of medicines. There is no lady doctor hence females do not get proper treatment in time. The women are the worst sufferers as they encounter many gynecological problems and there is no facility of delivery for pregnant women. The community has to

travel to far-flung areas like Karachi or Thatta (more than 200 km away) in emergency.



The communities use unhygienic polluted water for human consumption. Water borne diseases like diarrhea, dysentery and hepatitis are common.

#### **4.5 Lack of sanitation:**

There is no sanitation system in the villages. Communities use open pit latrines, which are a source of nuisance, bad odour and health disorders. AKPBS has introduced soak pit latrines in the Keti Bunder town to promote sanitation facilities in the town. WWF – Pakistan in collaboration with AKPBS have helped local Women CBO to establish a community managed waste management system under which women CBO has taken initiative to improve sanitary condition through the engagement of sweepers which are being paid from the nominal monthly donations paid by the community.

#### **4.6 Education:**

The education facilities in the area are inadequate. There is a primary and a secondary school for boys in Keti Bunder. Parents cannot send their children to far-flung areas for education beyond secondary level.



The facility for female education is non-existent. Though, there is a Girls Primary School but the teacher is not properly trained and unable to impart knowledge/education to students properly. WWF – Pakistan has started a Girls Feeder School at Village Siddique Ronjoo with the cooperation of local community.

#### **4.7 Sea lords occupation on creeks water:**

The small fishermen face problems because influential persons of the area have occupied portions of the creeks and declared it as their own property. These influential people or so-called sea-lords prohibit entrance of common fishermen in their occupied territorial water for fishing. They hire their own non-professional fishermen on cheap labour rates who employ harmful methods in an urge to earn more and more. They resort to illegal practices and use illegal/banned nets to exploit fish resources for their individual benefit and in doing so they destroy the stock of fish in an unsustainable manner.

#### **4.8 Provision of jetty:**

Non-existence of a proper landing station of fish from boat is a major problem faced by the local fisher folk. They anchor their boat on the bank. They encounter difficulty in landing fish catch. This also results in deterioration of fish quality and less market price of the catch. The Government should construct a small fish-landing jetty at Keti Bunder. The strategy for implementation of social action plan is attached as per Annexure – II.

**TABLE 2  
PROPOSED ACTION PLAN FOR ADDRESSING SOCIAL ISSUES, AS SUGGESTED BY THE LOCAL COMMUNITY**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Problems/ Issues</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Solutions</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Duration/ Target</b>
1.	Livelihood/Income generation opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lack of skills in locals for alternate profession</li> <li>▪ Opportunities of alternate source of livelihood in the area is not available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Small-scale development initiatives (e.g. backyard poultry, kitchen gardening, bee keeping)</li> <li>▪ Establishment of vocational training center for women</li> <li>▪ Support to women for shrimp peeling home industry</li> <li>▪ Feasibility study for promotion of mud crab and pen culture</li> </ul>	NGOs like AKBPS, WWF to assist in exploring small-scale income generation activities. Provincial Government, City District Government or NGOs to assist in establishing vocational training centre	2 years
2.	Sea water intrusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduction in Indus water flow</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensure regular discharge/supply of water downstream Kotri Barrage</li> </ul>	Federal and Provincial Government	10 years
3.	Drinking Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No Water supply scheme</li> <li>▪ Underground water is saline</li> <li>▪ No means of drinking water source for the people living on islands</li> <li>▪ Expensive and inadequate supply through tankers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensure the implementation of water supply scheme announced by the government</li> <li>▪ Build water tanks on the island and supply drinking water to the tanks by boat</li> <li>▪ Installation of desalination plant for purification of drinking water</li> </ul>	WWF – P., AKBPS, City District Government, Provincial and Federal Government	1 – 2 years

4.	Health and Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lack of awareness in community on health and hygiene</li> <li>▪ Inadequate medical facility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Awareness on health and hygiene provided</li> <li>▪ Medical facility like provision of doctor and lady doctor, ambulance service and adequate medicine in local Health Centre</li> <li>▪ Mobile dispensary for the settlements on the islands</li> </ul>	NGO, CBO initiates awareness campaign. Government of Sindh or Local District Government addresses the local medical needs	4 years
5.	Lack of sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Non-existence of proper sewage facility and inadequate facility for solid waste disposal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provision of sanitation facility and sanitation workers and arrangement of regular disposal of solid waste</li> <li>▪ Provision of more soak pit latrines</li> <li>▪ Community manage waste collection system</li> </ul>	Local District Government to provide sewage facility and removal of solid wastes. AKBPS to arrange more soak pit latrines. WWF – P. and AKPBS to collaborate in initiating waste management system through Women CBO.	Next 1 – 2 years
5.	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lack of education facility</li> <li>▪ Lack of parents interest for children's</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Awareness on importance of education in community raised</li> <li>▪ Livelihood opportunity of</li> </ul>	Local CBO and NGOs raise awareness and motivate community	Next 2 years

		<p>education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Economic condition of community/poverty</li> </ul>	<p>the community enhanced</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Education facility in the area increases, boys school upgraded and girls school established</li> </ul>	<p>for children education. Education Department and Local Government (Tehsil Nazim), NCHD, NGOs working in education sector be approached to provide education facility</p>	
6	Occupation of creek waters by sea lords	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Capitalisation of fishery resource by influential</li> <li>▪ Support of law enforcing agencies to influential person</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lobbying with the government to end unauthorized occupation of creek water</li> </ul>	<p>Sindh Fisheries Department, Revenue Department, City District Government, Fisher men Cooperative Society, local CBO and NGOs</p>	3 – 5 years
7	Provision of fish landing jetty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Difficulty in landing fish catch</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construction of fish landing jetty</li> </ul>	<p>Government of Sindh, Fishermen Cooperative Society, Lobbying by CBO</p>	3 – 5 years

## **5. TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES:**

The primary goal of capacity building of the community is to strengthen them to improve decision making, networking and collaboration related to coastal resource management at local level and improve livelihood opportunities to reduce poverty.



A Focus Group discussion was conducted with representatives CBO, Women Group, community leaders and cross section of local people able to contribute valuable information on technical assistance and training needs for continuing conservation and development activities in the area. In addition, key informant interviews with the NGOs working in the area were also made. These interviews also provided in-depth information about needs for training and technical assistance to the local community.

The training needs of the communities of Keti Bunder village have been identified as follows:

### **5.1 Institutional Development:**

Institutional Development of CBO is necessary for effective and smooth running of daily business and planning process. The CBO particularly, need capacity building in organizational management, financial management, office management, project planning, leadership, conflict resolution, communication, advocacy, lobbying, monitoring and evaluation, project management, gender awareness, savings, credit scheme management and communication skill. WWF – Pakistan and many other national NGOs have in-house strength in this field and can provide training/organize training workshops for members of the CBO.

### **5.2 Natural Resource Management:**

Capacity of the CBO to be built in community based natural resource management. Particularly, their skills in mapping resources, identifying environmental goals, planning conservation, defining development priorities,

implementing management practices need to be built. Women CBO has already been provided training in mangrove plantation, nursery raising and monitoring by WWF - Pakistan but, they require trainings on other related topics such as, participatory management of fisheries, particularly on fisheries. WWF – Pakistan may organize training workshops for them or/and organize exposure visit to areas where natural resource management is practiced by the community.

### **5.3 Gender Sensitisation:**

Women have least recognition of their role in natural resource management and village development. They can play effective role by promoting use of indigenous knowledge and practices in friendly coastal resource management and integrated development. However, their mobility is restricted due to social constraints. They are primarily responsible for family and household activities. Workshops are to be organised for gender sensitisation to the local male members of the community so that women can play their role in every sphere. Local women CBO needs strengthening and motivation to make them effective.

### **5.5 Improving Livelihood:**

The community is mainly dependant on fishery resources. The fish resource is depleting rapidly. There is a need to introduce some alternate livelihood practices that may also reduce pressure on the fishery sector. The National or International NGOs may provide assistance to explore the alternative resources and make arrangement or exposure visit of local CBO members to income generation projects in other areas within the country. Feasibility of pen and crab culture could also be explored for income generation.



The women lack skill and confidence to start any income generating activity. If skill development programme for women is initiated and their access to market is facilitated then they would be able to supplement their income and support their families. They may be provided training in poultry farming and marketing. Skill of arts and crafts, sewing and embroidery should also be

provided. They may also be trained in kitchen gardening etc. The home industry for shrimp peeling by women could also be explored.

### **5.6 Lobbying and advocacy:**

There are several problems of the community that are due to the unawareness and ignorance of community of their rights. In this connection capacity building in the field of lobbying and advocacy is required for community so that they can take their issues to respective departments to secure their rights and address other social services.



### **5.7 Environmental education**

There is a need of environmental education and awareness in the community. Therefore a comprehensive education program should be designed specially for women and youths of the area.

## **6. CONCLUSION**

Conservation and development should be complementary to each other. WWF – Pakistan believes that conservation efforts will not succeed without addressing basic human needs. Therefore, it works on the principle of integrated conservation and development (ICD). The ICD simultaneously addresses two purposes i.e. the promotion of socio-economic development and the conservation of nature and natural resources.

The community is the integral part of ICD approach. The community of Keti Bunder is therefore, a major stakeholder in the implementation of the WWF – Pakistan’s conservation projects in the area. A major portion of the community of the area lives below the poverty level. WWF – Pakistan has been working with the local community to improve their livelihoods through implementing participatory and integrated conservation and development activities. WWF – Pakistan has been mobilizing and supporting local efforts in conservation and development programmes such as, mangroves and fisheries resource

conservation, education, sanitation, health care, women development, income generation, community empowerment and building their capacity in natural resource management.

Therefore, this plan has been developed with community participation and aimed at natural resource conservation, lifting the living conditions of the community and improvement in their livelihood. The Community Based Organisation (CBO) of Keti Bunder would take the responsibility of implementation of the Village Development Plan (VDP). They would be coordinating with different stakeholders for its implementation. VDP is to be monitored periodically by the CBO to assess the progress and achievement.

7. Annexure – I

تمر مينيجمنت ايڪشن پلان، ڪيٽي بندر

نمبر شمار	مسئلو	موجوده صورتحال	حل	ذميداري	تائر فرير
01	تمر جا پيلا: (1) ڪٽائي (بارڻ، اڏاوت، فيڪٽري ۾ بارڻ لاءِ، ۽ جهڳيون ٺاهڻ لاءِ) (2) جانورون جو چرڻ (3) فريش واٽر جو مسئلو		(1) پيلوڪاتو حرڪت ۾ اچي. (2) ميڊيا ڪئمپين هلائڻ (3) ماڻهن ۾ شعور بيدار ڪرڻ (4) تمرڪاري (5) انن جي مالڪن سان رابطو ڪرڻ	(1) تمر بچايو ڪميٽي، پيلي کاتي کي اطلاع ڪري. (2) 70 سيڪڙو ڳوٺاڻا ۽ 30 سيڪڙو ڪنزرويشن جو ادارو (3) تمر بچايو ڪميٽي (4) تمر بچايو ڪميٽي، ڊبليو ڊبليو ايف، پاڪستان، پاڪستان فشر فوڪ فورم، A K P B S، فاريست ڊپارٽمينٽ، لوڪل گورنمينٽ (5) تمر ڪميٽي، ڊبليو ڊبليو ايف، پيلوڪاتو، AKPBS، وغيره	(1) Stakeholders جي ميٽنگ، نومبر 2006 (2) تمرڪاري: 100 هيڪٽر - Wil dling، جنوري 2007، 10.000 نرسري، جولائي 2007 200 هيڪٽر Direct sowing، جولاءِ - سيپٽمبر 2007

8. Annexure – II

سماجي ايڪشن پلان، ڪيٽي بندر

نمبر شمار	مسئلو	موجوده صورتحال	حل	ذميداري	تائم فريم
01	تعليم: (الف) ڪيٽي بندر شهر	1. والدين جي دلچسپي نه هئڻ 2. تعليم جو معيار 3. استاد غير حاضر / دلچسپي جو نه هئڻ	(1) والدين ۾ شعور بيدار ڪرڻ (2) ميٽنگز ڪرڻ - تنظيمي گڏجاڻي، WWF-Paki- stan - تعليم کاتي سان ميٽنگ (EDO, DO, SDO) (3) سيمينار - ادارتي گڏجاڻي، خاص ڏينهن ملهائڻ (4) اسڪول وزت (5) استادن جي ٽريننگ - گورنمينٽ جا ادارا ۽ اين جي اوز (6) انهن ڪمن کي ڪرڻ لاءِ والدين جي تعليمي ڪميٽي جو قيام	والدين جي ڪميٽي (بنيادي ذميداري)، KWDO, PFF, AKPBS, WWF, Isra, NCHD	والدين تعليمي ڪميٽي جي گڏجاڻي ٽونمبر 2006 ۽ جنوري 2007 جي درميان. ان ڪميٽي جي قيام کان پوءِ تعليم جي حوالي سان مسئلن جي حل لاءِ وڌيڪ ڪوششون شروع ٿين.

1.	تعليم: (ب). هجامڙو ڪريڪ	اسڪول ۽ ڪنهن به تعليمي سهوليت جو نه هئڻ.	(1) اسڪول جو قيام - زمين جي فراهمي - ڪمره ۽ سامان - مزوري ۽ ڪرايو - استاد جي تقري	- ڳوٺ وارا - ادارا (WWF, AKPBS, حڪومت) - ڳوٺاڻا - ادارا ۽ ڳوٺاڻا (في گهر 10 رپيا ماهوار ڏيندا) - ڊبليو ڊبليو ايف يا حڪومتي ادارا - هجامڙو ماحول دوست ڪميٽي (هفتيوار) - هجامڙو ماحول دوست ڪميٽي	نومبر جي آخر تائين اسڪول جو قيام. تنهن کان پوءِ وڌيڪ عملي قدر
1.	(2) پاڻي جو مسئلو، ڪيٽي بندر	- فنڊ موجود آهن - ٽينڊر ٿيل، ۽ نيڪو ايوارڊ ٿيل آهي - في الحال ڪم بند آهي.	(3) ضلع حڪومت سان لهه وچڙ ۾ اچي (2) ان حوالي سان شهرين جو سيمينار ٿيڻ گهرجي (3) هڪ ايڪشن يا پيرويڪاري گروپ ٺاهيو وڃي (4) ميڊيا کي ان حوالي سان سرگرم ڪجي	شهر جا معززين، ناظر، ڪائونسلرز، WWF, GKPBS, PPAF, PFF	1. گروپ ٺهڻ: جنوري تائين - ڪارنر ميٽنگ - عید کان فوراً پوءِ - 2007 ۾ پاڻي جو مسئلو حل ٿيڻ گهرجي.
3.	روزگار				
4.	صحت ۽ صفائي				
5.	صفائي نه هئڻ				
6.	بندرگاه (جيتي)				
7.	سامونڊي وڏيرو				

ڪميونٽي جا مسئلا

(1) تعليم جي واڌ ۽ بهتري لاءِ سڀني گڏيل راءِ ڏني ان جو سبب اپ ڪيئن ٺاهيو وڃي؟

## 9. List of Participants

نمبر	نالو	تعلق	نمبر	نالو	تعلق	نمبر	نالو	تعلق
01	عنايت الله	ڪيٽي بندر	09	ايوب	HMDC	17	لقمان	
02	رحيمه	ماهي گيري	10	امين	HMDC	18	محمد صادق	
03	علي	ماهي گيري	11	بلال	HMDC	19	عبدالله	
04	خميسو	ماهي گيري	12	محمد	ڪيٽي بندر	20	ديا	
05	پالڻ	HMDC	13	ڪجي	HMDC	21	ڏولو	
06	ڪانڊيرو	HMDC	14	نور محمد		22	قيوم بلاولي	
07	ابل	HMDC	15	فانوڙي		23	پيپي دبلو	
08	گل محمد	HMDC	16	امتياز ميمڻ		24	امين	

### WWF-Pakistan Staff

محمد اسلم جروار  
 هوت خان جمالي  
 سيد علي حسنين  
 اختر حسين سمون  
 نديم شيخ  
 اڪرم ڪوڪر