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FACTSHEET
USAID-RSPN SINDH AGRICULTURE
RECOVERY PROJECT

USAID-RSPN SINDH AGRICULTURE RECOVERY PROJECT (SARP)

THE CRISIS

- Sindh was the worst affected province in the country during the 2010 Pakistan Floods. In the province, 7 million people were displaced and 2.6 million acres of standing crop were destroyed.

THE ASSISTANCE - ITS AMOUNT, ITS SCALE, ITS RATIONALE

- The United States Agency for International Development (USAID)'s Sindh Agriculture Recovery Project represents \$15 million in assistance from the American people to flood affected Sindhi farmers for sowing sunflower over 101,152 acres of otherwise unseeded land.
- Under the project 50,576 small farmers were provided support to cultivate sunflowers on 2 acres of land each (totalling 101,152 acres).
- Sunflower seed can be sowed from October to February, much later than wheat, thereby allowing more time for the water from the floods to settle. The revenues generated from Sunflower farming are comparable to those acquired from wheat farming.

ASSISTANCE PACKAGE

For up to 2 acres:

1. Sunflower Seed 2 kg
2. Fertilizer: DAP 50 kg, Urea 50 kg
3. Training to farmers on the sowing, growing, harvesting and post-harvesting processes
4. Cash Grant of Rs 4,000 for land preparation
5. Cash Grant of Rs 4,800 to hire threshers and other harvesting equipment
6. Rs 2,500 as Cash for Work to rehabilitate water courses

ASSISTANCE BENEFICIARIES

- Farming households with farms up to 20 acres of land, with special emphasis placed on providing the assistance package to widow/female headed households.

ASSISTANCE TARGET AREAS

- The 7 worst flood affected districts in Sindh: Jacobabad, Qambar Shahdadkot, Shikarpur, Kashmore, Larkana, Thatta and Dadu.

ASSISTANCE DURATION

- 8.5 Months, from 15 November 2010 to the 31 July 2011.

LOCAL PARTNER INVOLVEMENT

- The project was a USAID funded project. The Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) was the lead implementing partner. Its member organisation, the Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO) was subcontracted to implement the project on the ground while the Sindh Abadgar Board (SAB) monitored the distribution process and helped with marketing the produce.