



**Sindh Flood Response 2011
FINAL REPORT
(OCT 18, 2011 – FEB 29, 2012)
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Country/Region: Pakistan, Districts Badin and Mirpur Khas in Southern Sindh.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The monsoon rains that started in the second week of August 2011 triggered serious flooding affecting more than 5.3 million people. It is reported to have destroyed or damaged nearly one million houses and inundated 4.2 million acres of cropland, prompting the Government of Pakistan to call for support from the United Nations.

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) for Sindh mobilized its resources relatively quickly, however their response was far too limited compared with the needs of so many people. During the contingency planning phase, they estimated resources adequate to the temporary care of some 50,000 IDPs. The situation had worsened nearly a month after the start of the emergency and the national authorities requested international support. At that point, the NDMA and PDMA indicated that between 5.3 million flood-affected people of Lower Sindh were in urgent need of assistance. In response to the above, Mercy Corps Pakistan conducted a rapid assessment and launched emergency water, sanitation, and basic health program funded jointly through the United States Agency for International Development Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) and private resources.

The OFDA-funded “Sindh Flood Response 2011” program aimed at assisting some 30,000 people, mainly IDPs, through the provision of emergency water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion services in the flood-affected districts of Badin and Mirpur Khas in Southern Sindh. The program was originally designed for a period of three months starting from October 18, 2011 to January 17, 2012, however, due to the existing needs, a no-cost-extension (NCE) for one month was obtained to successfully conclude the program activities by February 29, 2012.

The program benefited some 33,316 flood-affected people in the target districts of Badin and Mirpur Khas through the provision of potable water, safe sanitation and hygiene services. The key program interventions included water purification and trucking, PUR Sachet and WASH kits distribution, hand-pumps rehabilitation, latrines construction, and hygiene promotion. The hygiene promotion component of the program provided hygiene awareness to some 12,782 people.

1. PERFORMANCE NARRATIVE

The “Sindh Flood Response 2011” program supported the flood-affected communities through the provision of safe water, sanitation and hygiene promotion services. The program activities were largely conducted per the work-plan, though some of the activities, such as the rehabilitation of hand-pumps, were slightly delayed due to inundation in the program areas. The one-month no cost extension allowed the time necessary to effectively conclude program activities while still remaining within the approved budget. The program was designed to address water, sanitation and hygiene needs of the target communities while ensuring that the services provided by the program were accessible to women, men and children. Women and children remained the main

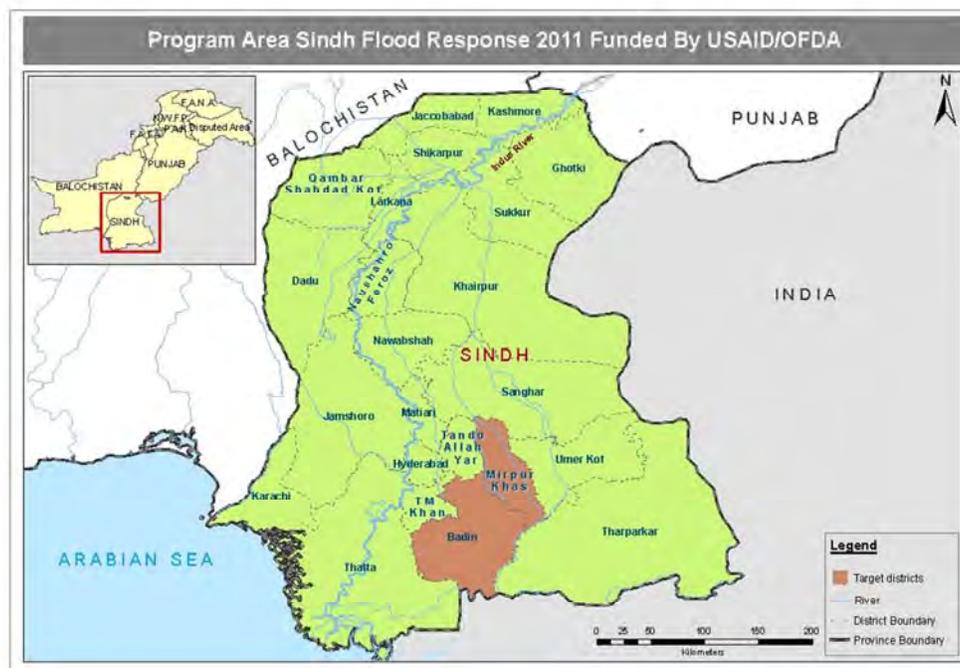


focus of the hygiene promotion activities that included hygiene awareness and demonstration sessions in communities and schools, as well as the distribution of WASH kits. The program activities were implemented in close collaboration with communities, government line departments and other humanitarian actors.

To address the urgent needs, the program initially started with supplying IDP concentrated areas with treated water. In the areas where transporting water was not feasible, PUR sachets were distributed while the existing hand-pumps were repaired or new ones were installed to provide access to potable water.

2. GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND BENEFICIARIES

The program was implemented in some 88 villages of four Union Councils (UCs) of districts Badin and Mirpur Khas (see Program Area Map). The target UCs included Tando Bago and Chabrello in district Badin, and Makhan Samoon and Jheluri in district Mirpur Khas. All the four target UCs were among the worst affected, whereas both Badin and Mirpur Khas districts were declared as severely affected by the NDMA. The beneficiaries of the program were predominantly IDP men, women and children who were displaced as a result of the floods in the target areas. The program also supported affected people in the areas of origin/return through WASH interventions.



3. PROGRAM ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

3.1 Water Supply

3.1.1 Filtration Plants & Water Trucking

The pre-flood water sources in the target areas included mainly surface water canals and shallow wells fitted with hand-pumps. These sources were badly damaged, destroyed, or became highly contaminated during the floods. Therefore, clean drinking water was an urgent need of the affected population. To address this, Mercy Corps established five mechanized water filtration systems in the target areas that were donated to Mercy Corps. The cumulative capacity of the five plants was around 300,000 liters per day. Given the highly contaminated state of the canals and ponds, ground water was used as the source for the filtration systems which involved construction of shallow wells. Water was stored at the plant sites in pillow tanks and other storage containers and supplied to the beneficiaries by means of tanker mounted trucks and tractors. Water was chlorinated during storage and transportation – residual quantities were monitored at the points of usage. The volume of water trucking activity varied during the project life. Some 26,418 people, including men, women and children, were provided with emergency water supplies. The average quantity of water supplied amounted to 8 liters per person per day, which is slightly lower than the planned target of 10 liters per person per day. This is primarily because of the larger/expanded coverage that was necessary to respond to the needs of the underserved population. It was also done in consultation with the local administration and municipal authorities i.e. Tehsil Municipal Administrations (TMAs). Table 1 presents the district wise details of the water trucking beneficiaries.



Table 1: Water Trucking Detail

S. No	District	Union Council	No. of villages/Camps	People assisted
1	Badin	Tando Bago	29	7632
2		Chabrello	07	1866
3	Mirpurkhas	Makhan Samo	36	11,790
4		Jheluri	24	5130
Total			96	26,418

In order to provide storage and easy access for the beneficiaries, some 22 water points were also installed at various camps and villages. Each water point consisted of a 300 to 500 gallon capacity tank, a masonry platform, an apron, and 3 to 6 taps. During the early days of the disaster when there was frequent movement of the IDPs and the storage tanks were not installed in the IDP camps and other settlements, people collected water in their domestic containers (i.e. buckets, jerry cans etc).

3.1.2 Distribution of PUR-sachets:

The program distributed some 234,000 PUR Sachets in areas/settlements that were located remotely, or where the access of water trucks was infeasible. Demonstration sessions were conducted about its preparation and usage in the areas of distribution. This activity benefited some 12,782 affected people living in 2,340 households in 38 villages in two target Union Councils including Chabrello and Jheluri of Badin and Mirpur Khas respectively. Table 2 presents the details about PUR Sachet distribution.



Table 2: PUR Sachet Detail

S. No	District	Union Council	No. of villages	No. of sachets distributed	People assisted
1	Badin	Chabrello	24	1,20,000	6515
2	Mirpurkhas	Jheluri	14	1,14,000	6267
Total			38	2,34,000	12,782

3.1.3 Repair/Rehabilitation of Wells/Tap-Stands

The initial assessment conducted in the program areas indicated that shallow wells fitted with hand-pumps were the primary sources of drinking water. These hand-pumps were partially or fully damaged by the floods and required rehabilitation or reconstruction. Originally, the proposed target for wells/hand-pumps rehabilitation was 100, which was later revised to 165. The additional 65 wells/hand-pumps were included to substitute the rehabilitation of two motorized water systems which was envisaged in the original plan. In order to implement this additional activity, a one month no cost extension was obtained.



Keeping DRR principles in consideration, each hand-pump apron was raised about two feet high above ground to protect the well and the

hand-pump from any future flooding. Under the close supervision of Mercy Corps engineers, local contractors were hired to undertake the rehabilitation job. For sustainability of future operation and maintenance of the hand-pumps, Mercy Corps facilitated the formation or re-organization of Village Development Organizations (VDOs) in all target 88 villages in both target districts. These VDOs will oversee future operation and maintenance of their water systems. The summary of wells/hand-pumps rehabilitation activity is given in the below table.

Table 3: Hand pumps Detail

S No.	District	Taluka	Union Council	No. of Villages	No. of hand-pumps	People assisted
1	Badin	Tando Bago	Chabrello	15	27	4677
2			Tando Bago	15	55	6711
3	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas	Jheluri	5	23	1724
4			Makhan Samon	18	60	8661
Total			4	53	165	21,773

3.1.4 Rehabilitation of Government Water Supply Systems:

The program envisaged rehabilitating two existing government schemes. For this purpose seven government schemes were assessed (4 in District Badin and 3 in Mirpur Khas). However, it was concluded that it was not feasible to rehabilitate these schemes within the project timeframe and budget due to various technical reasons, including the volume and complexities of required work and poor quality of the source water that didn't guarantee provision of safe water even after rehabilitation. After detailed consideration, it was decided to replace this component of the program with the rehabilitation of 65 additional hand-pumps on need and demand basis. These additional interventions were completed during the no cost extension period.

3.2 Sanitation

3.2.1 Construction of Emergency Pit Latrines

The program constructed some 200 latrines versus the original target of 100 latrines. This was made possible given the savings in the budget and greater needs in the target area. The latrines were installed in IDP camps and settlements and in the original villages during the early phase of return. In consultation with communities, separate communal pit latrines for men and women were constructed - each latrine was used by 3 to 4 families.



Before initiating the construction of latrines, the program undertook needs assessments in the target areas. It was discovered that in some IDP camps where the program was supplying water, the population had access to latrines installed by other humanitarian agencies. The program chose only to implement the program in areas uncovered by other organizations. Similarly, the requirement of latrines in the IDPs areas of return was significant during the early days of return. Furthermore, detailed assessment to validate existing damage information at household level was carried out, which allowed the identification of potential households to receive support for construction of latrines. The VDOs assisted program staff during identification and selection of beneficiary households for latrine construction. Selected families were provided with a package of external materials which included a latrine slab, two bamboo poles to support the slab, a wooden frame with a plastic sheet for superstructure, and a door. Construction was the responsibility of the beneficiary households, as they donated labor for the excavation of the pit and construction of super-structure with sun-dried mud-bricks (provided by the beneficiaries). Mercy Corps provided technical assistance for latrine design and ensured that the latrines were built on elevated platforms to avert any future risks from flooding. The details of the pit latrine allocation are given in the following table.



Table 3.2.1: Detail of Emergency Latrines

S. No	District	Taluka	Union Council	No. of villages served	No. of emergency latrines built	People assisted
1	Badin	Tando Bago	Chabrello	13	57	715
2			Tando Bago	8	43	486
3	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas	Jheluri	2	20	854
4			Makhan Samo	9	80	2,117
Total			4	32	200	4,172

3.3 Hygiene Promotion

3.3.1 WASH Kits Distribution

The program distributed some 2,340 WASH kits against the original target of 2,000. The distribution of these kits was done during hygiene promotion sessions to encourage women’s participation in the sessions. Each kit consisted of two buckets, one jerry-can, one stirrer, and a sieve (to facilitate the PUR Sachet usage), and 7 bars of antiseptic soap. The promotion session included a component on how to use the different items contained in a wash kit. The details of WASH Kit distribution are given in the table below.

Table 3.3.1: Hygiene Kit Distribution

S No.	District	Taluka	Union Council	No. of Villages	No. of wash kits distributed	People assisted
1	Badin	Tando Bago	Chabrello	24	1200	6,515
2	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas	Jheluri	14	1140	6,267
Total			2	38	2,340	12,782

3.3.2 Hygiene Promotion Campaign

The provision of safe water and emergency latrines was complemented with a health and hygiene awareness campaign. Community health and water usage messages were focused on women, who have the primary responsibility for childcare, cooking and domestic hygiene. In addition, awareness sessions were also delivered to men to ensure their commitment and support for the construction and usage of latrines. The main focus topics in the hygiene promotion sessions included:

- Proper use and maintenance of the newly built/repaired water systems.
- Hand-washing.
- Household purification and safe storage of drinking water.
- Regular usage of latrines and their cleanliness.
- Understanding the relationship between poor water and sanitation and diarrheal diseases, focusing on the causes and possible preventive measures.



Hygiene promotion activities in the field involved group sessions by Mercy Corps female hygiene promoters. This activity benefited some 12,782 people including women, men and children during formal and informal hygiene promotion sessions. Details are given below:

Table 3.3.2: Hygiene Promotion Campaigns Detail

S No.	District	Taluka	Union Council	No. of Villages	No. of sessions	People assisted
01	Badin	Tando Bago	Chabrello	24	132	6,515
02	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas	Jheluri	14	146	6,267

Total	02	38	278	12,782
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3.4 Water Quality Monitoring

Water samples from 30% of the targeted project sites (mainly hand-pumps) were analyzed prior to rehabilitation, whereas water samples were tested from 100% rehabilitated hand-pump sites for critical parameters as recommended by WHO. The

Table 3.4.1: Consolidated Microbiological Result of Water Testing of Pre and Post Intervention Badin and Mirpurkhas

District	Union Council	Pre-Intervention						Post-Intervention					
		No. of Locations/Samples	Samples with Zero E.coli/100 mL	Samples having E.coli/100 mL	Level of Contamination (E. Coli/100 mL)			No. of Locations/Samples	Samples with Zero E.coli/100 mL	Samples having E.Coli/100 mL	Level of Contamination (E. coli/ 100 mL)		
					Min.	Max.	STDEV				Min.	Max.	STDEV
Badin	Tando Bago	16	0	16	3	35	10	55	55	0	0	0	0
	Chabrello	12	0	12	3	30	8	27	27	0	0	0	0
Mirpur Khas	Makhan Samo	16	4	12	0	37	10	60	60	0	0	0	0
	Jheluri	8	2	6	0	250	85	23	23	0	0	0	0

water quality results in district Badin and Mirpur Khas are given the table below.

3.4.1 Bacteriological Water Quality Monitoring

The results show that all the 16 pre-implementation samples tested in UC Tando Bago and 12 in UC Chabrello were found contaminated ranging from a minimum of 3 *E.coli*/100ml to a maximum 35 *E.coli*/100ml. Similarly, of the total 16 samples that were tested in UC Makhan Samon of District Mirpur Khas, 12 samples were found with *E.coli* contamination. In the same district, UC Jheluri results showed 6 out of 8 samples bacteriologically contaminated with very high ranges i.e. up to 250 *E.coli*/100ml. However, the post-implementation monitoring results were highly encouraging – all the 165 sites showed no any traces of bacteriological contamination.



Water Quality Testing and Chlorination carried out properly before water trucking

3.4.2 Arsenic Test Result

Recognizing the risk of arsenic contamination of ground water sources, all hand- pumps were tested for the presence of arsenic. Fortunately, none of the samples detected any traces of arsenic. The following table shows the details of the pre and post intervention arsenic testing:

Table-4.4: Arsenic Test Results of Pre and Post Intervention in Badin and Mirpur Khas districts.

District	Union Council	Pre Intervention				Post Intervention			
		Samples	0 mg/L	MACL (0.01mg/L) WHO	% Samples fit for Drinking as Per WHO ² Standard (0.01 mg/L)	Samples	0 mg/L	MACL (0.01mg/L) WHO	% Samples fit for Drinking as Per WHO Standard (0.01 mg/L)
Badin	Tando Bago	0	-	-	-	55	55	0	100
	Chabrello	0	-	-	-	27	27	0	100
Mirpurkhas	Makhan Samo	16	16	0	100	60	60	0	100
	Jheluri	8	8	0	100	23	23	0	100

1.MACL=Maximum Allowable Concentration Limit, 2.WHO= World Health Organization

4. Marking and Branding

In southern Sindh, there was no issue relating to branding in general. Mercy Corps used USAID branding in all the program areas. The USAID logo was printed on water tanks, bladders, wash kits, buckets etc. In addition, the logo was also displayed at sites of water treatment plants. All beneficiary communities were made aware during community meetings that the funds were from the American people. Local government authorities were also briefed about USAID’s funding the program.



Communal Pit Latrine and Hand Pumps on the door step of the Beneficiaries

5. Success Story

“WASH intervention have improving lives in Mirpur Khas”

Village Ghous Bux Malkani in UC Makhan Samoon of District Mirpur Khas is one of the villages that were severely damaged during the 2011 floods. Prior to the floods, women used to fetch drinking water from a well/hand-pump situated nearly 2 kilometers away from the village. This hand-pump was inundated and became unusable. People in the village said, “There is water everywhere, but no clean drinking water to drink”. The non-

availability of a reliable water source was one of the reasons for many peoples' displacement. In the absence of a reliable water source, people were temporarily shifting to the surrounding villages where availability of water was relatively better. However, the quality of water was not highly satisfactory as per community perception.

Mercy Corps staff visited the village and immediately installed a water filtration plant. Given its central location, water from this plant was also trucked to other villages in the adjacent UCs of Makhan, Samoon and Jheluri. This encouraged the displaced people to return to their places of origin. The installed hand-pumps were handed over to the VDOs and their nominated representatives were trained in the operation and maintenance of the hand-pumps. The same communities were also included under the latrine construction intervention. The community is thankful to USAID/OFDA and Mercy Corps for providing them with safe water and sanitation, and saving lives from potential diseases.



Different views to supply pure drinking water through water trucking in the water pads, at houses and in far areas

9. Challenges, Constraints, Security Incidents, and Local Authorities

- Hiring of competent and experienced engineering and water quality staff was generally a challenge in Sindh given the limited number of sufficiently qualified locals in the area. This was overcome by the existing staff of Mercy Corps who worked on relief and recovery programs for the 2010 floods.
- Security related issues remained a challenge with a slight increase in the number of politically motivated demonstrations, robberies and two incidences of murder in Mirpur Khas. While Mercy Corps staff and property were never affected directly, each incident led to a temporary pulling back of staff from the affected areas.

- The project faced some challenges with some local vendors over the quality of supplies. Any substandard supplies were rejected and replaced through the same vendors or by hiring new suppliers in some cases.
- Most of the local authorities continued to be cooperative and supportive of Mercy Corps' work in the areas. Similarly, regular coordination with the UN/PDMA led WASH Cluster and peer agencies was ensured throughout the project life leading to an effective usage of resources.
- Access to some of the remote villages and Union Councils was difficult due to bad roads, flood damaged infrastructure and occasional political demonstrations.

10. Conclusions and Recommendations

The program reached a total of 33,316 people versus the original target of 30,000 people. The vast majority of these were internally displaced people (IDP) and returnees. The program provided the target communities with improved access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene promotion services. Despite the challenges from the prolonged inundation, lack of quality contractors and qualified technical staff in the target areas, the program over-achieved its targets while still remaining within the approved budget. The one month no-cost-extension allowed some additional time to effectively conclude the program activities, as the program encountered delays due to prolonged inundation and receiving supplies from the vendors. Emergency water supplies were provided to over 26,000 affected people versus the original target of 20,000. Nearly 22,000 people benefited from the wells/hand-pump rehabilitation activity, which was originally envisaged to serve 10,000 people. Similarly, against the original target of 100 emergency pit latrines, the program built 200 latrines that served more than 4,000 flood affected women, men and children. Some 340 additional WASH kits were distributed over the targeted number of 2,000. Furthermore, nearly 13,000 people, mainly women and children, were reached through the hygiene campaign. The planned target for this activity was 10,000 people.

All of these interventions were successfully implemented benefiting those in immediate need of safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services. The program also established village organizations (VOs) and trained them on the basic operation and maintenance of their water systems, which is expected to contribute towards sustainability of the water systems. The VOs provide an interesting foundation upon which possible future interventions can be built, particularly when one considers the debilitating effects of the weakening Government institutions and near-feudal nature of Sindh society.

Annex 1

Indicator Table

Sector:	<i>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</i>	<i>Status to date</i>
Objective:	Flood affected population has access to emergency WASH services	
Dollar Amount Requested:	299,995	\$299,714
Number of Beneficiaries Targeted:	30,000	33,316
Number of IDP Beneficiaries Targeted:	20,000	
Geographic Area(s):	District Badin and Mirpur Khas, Sindh Province	District Badin and Mirpur Khas, Sindh Province
Keyword(s):	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	
Sub-Sector 1.1:	Water Supply	
Indicator 1:	<i>Number and % of household water supplies with 0 coliform bacteria per 100ml</i>	100%
Indicator 2:	<i>Average water usage of target population in liters per person per day prior to and after interventions*</i>	NA
Indicator 3:	<i>Number of water systems repaired and rehabilitated</i>	165 hand-pumps
Indicator 4:	<i>Number and percent of water points with measurable chlorine residual exceeding 0.2 mg/l*</i>	NA
Sub-Sector 1.2:	Sanitation	
Indicator 1:	<i>Number and percent of household latrines completed that are clean and in use in compliance with Sphere standards</i>	200 latrines (100%)
Indicator 2:	<i>Number and percent of household hand-washing facilities completed and in use*</i>	NA
Indicator 3:	<i>Number and percent of household disposing of solid waste appropriately*</i>	NA
Sub-Sector 1.3:	Hygiene Promotion	
Indicator 1:	<i>Percent of target population demonstrating good hand-washing practices*</i>	NA
Indicator 2:	<i>Percent of target population demonstrating correct water usage and</i>	

Indicator 3:	<i>Number and percent of clean water points functioning three months after Completion*</i>	NA
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* This OFDA indicator will not be used no activities are proposed that would require the indicator.

Annex 2 List of Target Villages

S#	Village	UC	Taluka	District
1	A/C Kolhi	Chabrello	Tando Bago	Badin
2	Allah Bachayo	Chabrello	Tando Bago	Badin
3	Bijo Kolhi	Chabrello	Tando Bago	Badin
4	Darya Khan Khaskheli	Chabrello	Tando Bago	Badin
5	Darya Khan Thebo	Chabrello	Tando Bago	Badin
6	Dilawar Jamali	Chabrello	Tando Bago	Badin
7	Fazal Jamali	Chabrello	Tando Bago	Badin
8	Gul M Thebo	Chabrello	Tando Bago	Badin
9	Gulan Khaskheli	Chabrello	Tando Bago	Badin
10	Haji Gul Muhammad Jamali	Chabrello	Tando Bago	Badin
11	Haji Lakho	Chabrello	Tando Bago	Badin
12	Hakeem Hingoro	Chabrello	Tando Bago	Badin
13	Hanif Farm	Chabrello	Tando Bago	Badin
14	Ibrahim Jamali	Chabrello	Tando Bago	Badin
15	Karam Khan Jamali	Chabrello	Tando Bago	Badin
16	Karmo Bheel	Chabrello	Tando Bago	Badin
17	Khano Kalohi	Chabrello	Tando Bago	Badin
18	Khuda Bux Lashari	Chabrello	Tando Bago	Badin
19	Kolhi Near Siddique	Chabrello	Tando Bago	Badin
20	Labari Kolhi	Chabrello	Tando Bago	Badin
21	M Khan Khaskheli	Chabrello	Tando Bago	Badin
22	Mubeen Thebo	Chabrello	Tando Bago	Badin
23	Muhammad Hingoro	Chabrello	Tando Bago	Badin
24	Pahlwan Khaskheli	Chabrello	Tando Bago	Badin
25	Pathan Water Stop	Chabrello	Tando Bago	Badin
26	Poroho Lakho	Chabrello	Tando Bago	Badin
27	Preetabad	Chabrello	Tando Bago	Badin
28	Ramchand Kolhi	Chabrello	Tando Bago	Badin
29	Rawto Kolhi	Chabrello	Tando Bago	Badin
30	Sono Kolhi	Chabrello	Tando Bago	Badin
31	Soomro Mallah	Chabrello	Tando Bago	Badin
32	Taj Muhammad	Chabrello	Tando Bago	Badin
33	Talib Mallah	Chabrello	Tando Bago	Badin

34	Yar M Jamali	Chabrello	Tando Bago	Badin
35	Abdul Sattar Thebo	Tando Bago	Tando Bago	Badin
36	Allah Dino Sarki	Tando Bago	Tando Bago	Badin
37	Bachal Panhwar	Tando Bago	Tando Bago	Badin
38	Dargah Ismail Shah	Tando Bago	Tando Bago	Badin
39	Gulan Chadhan	Tando Bago	Tando Bago	Badin
40	Haji Qasim Mangrio	Tando Bago	Tando Bago	Badin
41	Hussain Otho	Tando Bago	Tando Bago	Badin
42	Jaleel Mallah	Tando Bago	Tando Bago	Badin
43	Kirshan Bheel	Tando Bago	Tando Bago	Badin
44	Laloo Pathan	Tando Bago	Tando Bago	Badin
45	M Moosa Thebo	Tando Bago	Tando Bago	Badin
46	Mir Ali Muhammad	Tando Bago	Tando Bago	Badin
47	More Mallah	Tando Bago	Tando Bago	Badin
48	Nehal Halepoto	Tando Bago	Tando Bago	Badin
49	Punhon Khaskheli	Tando Bago	Tando Bago	Badin
50	Sonar Walo Kolhi	Tando Bago	Tando Bago	Badin
51	A Ghaffar Halepoto	Jhaloori	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas
52	Ali Gohar Shah	Jhaloori	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas
53	Aziz Balouch	Jhaloori	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas
54	Chaina Camp	Jhaloori	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas
55	Dur Muhammad Balouch	Jhaloori	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas
56	Haji M Ali Halepoto	Jhaloori	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas
57	M Ali Halepoto	Jhaloori	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas
58	M Hashim Shoro	Jhaloori	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas
59	M Hayat Halepoto	Jhaloori	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas
60	M Ibrahim Halepoto	Jhaloori	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas
61	Mahraj Nand Lal	Jhaloori	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas
62	Moosa Khan Malkani	Jhaloori	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas
63	Qabool Khan Laghari	Jhaloori	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas
64	Shabeer Halepoto	Jhaloori	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas
65	Sobho Khan Lashari	Jhaloori	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas
66	Suleman Nohri	Jhaloori	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas
67	Syed Aftab Shah	Jhaloori	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas
68	Wagho Kolhi	Jhaloori	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas
69	Wali Dad Hingorjo	Jhaloori	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas
70	Abdeen Farm	Makhan Samo	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas
71	Allah Bachayo Rajar	Makhan Samo	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas
72	Balouch Farm	Makhan Samo	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas
73	Ch: Bashir Ahmed	Makhan Samo	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas
74	Degano Khaskheli	Makhan Samo	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas

75	Ghous Bux Malkani	Makhan Samo	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas
76	Gul Hassan Tarani	Makhan Samo	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas
77	Haji Suhbat Khan Laghari	Makhan Samo	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas
78	Hindu Paro (Makhan Samon)	Makhan Samo	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas
79	Janik Laghari	Makhan Samo	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas
80	Khooro Kolhi	Makhan Samo	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas
81	Lala Allas Pathan	Makhan Samo	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas
82	M Saleh Khaskheli	Makhan Samo	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas
83	M Yousif Rajar	Makhan Samo	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas
84	Moledino Khaskheli	Makhan Samo	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas
85	Nanji Patel	Makhan Samo	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas
86	Near Jam Laghari	Makhan Samo	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas
87	Qaiser Khan Khaskheli	Makhan Samo	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas
88	Riya Khan Pathan	Makhan Samo	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas

Annex 2

Project data collection and progress tracking tools

Village Profile			
Village/ Killi			Union Council
Tehsil			District
Total Household			Population
Latitude		Longitude	Elevation (ft)
Nationality	Pakistani _____ (%)		Afghani _____ (%)
Ethnicity/Race	<input type="checkbox"/> Pashtoon	<input type="checkbox"/> Hazara	<input type="checkbox"/> Baloch
	<input type="checkbox"/> Kohistani	<input type="checkbox"/> Syed	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
Name of Nearest Market	Distance from Nearest Market		Km
Community Infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/> Electricity	<input type="checkbox"/> School	<input type="checkbox"/> Madrasa
	<input type="checkbox"/> Telephone	<input type="checkbox"/> Water System	<input type="checkbox"/> BHU/ Private Clinic
	<input type="checkbox"/> Road Access	<input type="checkbox"/> Sanitation Facility	<input type="checkbox"/> Bank
	<input type="checkbox"/> Vet Clinic	<input type="checkbox"/> Community Center	<input type="checkbox"/> Mosque
	<input type="checkbox"/> Post Office	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Social Institutions	<input type="checkbox"/> Jirga	<input type="checkbox"/> Village Committee	<input type="checkbox"/> Youth Group
	<input type="checkbox"/> Elders	<input type="checkbox"/> Peace Committee	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
Major sources of income	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Livestock	<input type="checkbox"/> Shopkeeper
	<input type="checkbox"/> Govt Jobs	<input type="checkbox"/> Unskilled Labouring	<input type="checkbox"/> Skill Labouring
	<input type="checkbox"/> Orchards	<input type="checkbox"/> Business	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
Cropping Zone	<input type="checkbox"/> Single	<input type="checkbox"/> Double	<input type="checkbox"/> Transitional
Cultivable land (Acre)			Un-cultivated land (Acre)
Major crop	<input type="checkbox"/> Wheat	<input type="checkbox"/> Barley	<input type="checkbox"/> Vegetables
	<input type="checkbox"/> Maize	<input type="checkbox"/> Fodder	<input type="checkbox"/> Fruits
	<input type="checkbox"/> Rice	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	

Village Profile

Drinking water source	<input type="checkbox"/> Well	<input type="checkbox"/> Hand pump	<input type="checkbox"/> Karaiz
	<input type="checkbox"/> Tube well	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Supply Scheme	<input type="checkbox"/> Stream
	<input type="checkbox"/> Spring	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Irrigation source	<input type="checkbox"/> Karaiz	<input type="checkbox"/> Tube well	<input type="checkbox"/> River
	<input type="checkbox"/> Spring	<input type="checkbox"/> Canal	<input type="checkbox"/> Stream
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other		
Other organization working in village			
Any NGO/ institutions working or worked	Name	Activities/ Area of work	

Observations/ Suggestions/ Comments:

Community Mobilizer: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

District Coordinator: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

Project Manager : _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

3. Village Organization (VO)

Village Organization Formation											
Organization Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Community Organization (CO) <input type="checkbox"/> Village Development Organization (VDO) <input type="checkbox"/> Village Development Committee (VDC)										
Village/Killi	Union Council			Teshil							
District	Type of CO		1. Male 2. Female 3. Joint		Date of Formation						
Nature of organization	<input type="checkbox"/> Newly established				<input type="checkbox"/> Reactivated						
Members List											
S.No	Name	نام	Father/Husband Name	Age	Gender	Nationality*	Qualification	Contact Number	Designation**	Signature/ thumbprint	ہस्ताخط
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											

* 1. Pakistani 2. Afghani
** 1. President 2. Member

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Members List											
S.No	Name	نام	Father/Husband Name	Age	Gender	Nationality*	Qualification	Contact Number	Designation**	Signature/ thumbprint	ہस्ताخط
8											
9											
10											
11											
12											
13											
14											
15											

Community Mobilizer: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Hygiene Promotion Officer: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

4. Project Resolution Form

قرارداد

ویدج ٹویسنٹ کیمپس : _____ تاریخ قرارداد: _____
 ڈاؤن : _____ پوئین کونسل : _____
 تحصیل/ضلع: _____

قرارداد کے اجراء :-

تفصیلات :- _____

دستخط: _____

کمیٹی کے ممبران کی تصدیق

نمبر شمار	نام	ولایت	کھانہ کارہ نامہ	تصدیق
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				

5. Water Supply System

Water Supply System			
Village		Union Council	
Tehsil		District	
Category of Scheme	<input type="checkbox"/> Motorized	<input type="checkbox"/> Non Energy	<input type="checkbox"/> Alternate Energy
Type of Scheme Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Bore Hole _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Hand Pump _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Karez _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> Stream _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Wind Mill _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Solar System _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Filtration Plant _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Well _____
Type of Work	<input type="checkbox"/> New	<input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation	<input type="checkbox"/> Repair
	<input type="checkbox"/> Upgradation	<input type="checkbox"/> Expansion/Extension	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
Beneficiary Households		Beneficiary Population	
Start Date		End Date	
Project Status	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input type="checkbox"/> Completed	Total Cost	
By system tested for 0.001000m liter/day per 100ml		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A
Detail of main components of work			
S#	Type of Work	Quantity	Unit
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
District/Field Engineer : _____		Signature: _____	Date: _____
Project Engineer : _____		Signature: _____	Date: _____
ECOMB-15			

6. Latrine Construction

Latrine Construction							
Village		Union Council					
Tehsil		District					
Type of Latrines	<input type="checkbox"/> Pour flush latrine	<input type="checkbox"/> Pit latrine	<input type="checkbox"/> Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrine				
Category of Latrines	<input type="checkbox"/> Household Latrine	<input type="checkbox"/> Men communal latrine	<input type="checkbox"/> Women communal latrine				
Household Latrines							
S.No	Head of Household Name	Father/Husband Name	NIC Number	Family Size			# of latrines constructed
				Male	Female	Children	
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							

7. Hygiene Session

Hygiene Session			
Village		Union Council	
Tehsil		District	
Hygiene committee exists? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Type of committee <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	
Session Type <input type="checkbox"/> Hygiene Session		<input type="checkbox"/> Refresher course of Hygiene Session	
Session Date		Session Duration (Minutes)	
Target Community <input type="checkbox"/> Village		<input type="checkbox"/> School	
Name of Community			
Target group and participants		Male Teacher _____ Female Teacher _____	
Male _____ Female _____		Male Student _____ Female Student _____	
Male Children _____ Female Children _____		Male Student _____ Female Student _____	
Number of Wash Kits distributed		Number of Hygiene Kits distributed	
Session conducted by		Name	
1			
2			
Session Contents			
<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-bottom: none;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-top: none;"></div>			
Observations:			
<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-bottom: none;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-top: none;"></div>			
Hygiene Promoter: _____		Signature: _____	Date: _____
Hygiene Coordinator: _____		Signature: _____	Date: _____
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